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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

FOR THE YEAR 1889.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 15, 1890.

ALBANY:
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.
1890.



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STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 9.

IN SENATE,

JANUARY 15, 1890.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, }
ALBANY, January 15, 1890. }

To the Hon. EDWARD F. JONES,

Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate:

SIR.—By direction, I have the honor herewith to transmit the Twenty-third Annual Report of the State Board of Charities to the Legislature, the manuscript of which, with the tables and appended papers, therein referred to, was furnished the State printer December 14, 1889, agreeably to the statute.

I have the honor to be yours, with great respect.

CHARLES S. HOYT,

Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

1890.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

HON. EDWARD F. JONES, Lieutenant-Governor..... Albany.
HON. FRANK RICE, Secretary of State..... Albany.
HON. EDWARD WEMPLE, Comptroller..... Albany.
HON. CHARLES F. TABOR, Attorney-General..... Albany.

MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR AND SENATE.

First Judicial District. WM. R. STEWART, 54 William street, New York.
New York County...... SAMUEL ALEXANDER, 95 Park Ave., New York.
(Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)
New York County...... (Vacant.)
(Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)
Second Judicial District. SARAH M. CARPENTER.
Kings County...... JASPER W. GILBERT, Brooklyn.
(Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)
Third Judicial District. JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP, 2 Lodge st., Albany.
Fourth Judicial District. EDWARD W. FOSTER, Potsdam, St. Lawrence
County.
Fifth Judicial District... ROBERT McCARTHY, Syracuse.
Sixth Judicial District... PETER WALRATH, Chittenango, Madison Co.
Seventh Judicial District. OSCAR CRAIG, Rochester.
Eighth Judicial District. WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH, Buffalo.

OFFICERS.

OSCAR CRAIG..... *President.*
JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP..... *Vice-President.*
CHARLES S. HOYT, Albany..... *Secretary.*
JAMES O. FANNING, Albany..... *Assistant Secretary.*

Office of the Board: STATE HALL, ALBANY.

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REPORT.

To the Honorable the Legislature.

In conformity with the requirements of the statute, the State Board of Charities respectfully submits this, its twenty-third annual report, for the year 1889, to the Legislature.

The institutions subject to the visitation of the Board, are composed of three classes, viz. : First, those founded and maintained by the State ; second, those instituted and controlled by cities and counties ; third, those under the supervision and management of incorporated benevolent associations. The Board is charged, also, with the supervision, care and removal of State paupers ; the removal of alien paupers to their homes in different countries of Europe ; the transfer of insane from county poor-houses to State insane asylums ; the commitment, care and support of insane Indians, and the examination and certification of incorporations for the custody and care of children. The extent and importance of its work in these directions may best be seen by summing up the value of the property held by the various institutions within its purview, their receipts and expenditures for the year, and the number of beneficiaries in their care, as shown by the reports of their respective officers, on file in the office of the Board.

PROPERTY VALUATION FOR 1889.

The appraised value of the property of all descriptions in the State, held for charitable, correctional and reformatory purposes, October 1, 1889, was \$57,695,499.27, as against \$54,310,658.17 October 1, 1888, as follows : By the State, \$11,921,849.47 ; by counties, \$2,760,949.01 ; by cities, \$4,848,600 ; by benevolent incorporated associations, \$38,164,100.79. Their reported indebtedness then was \$3,383,355.39, as against \$3,040,578.39, their indebtedness October 1, 1888.

RECEIPTS AND THEIR SOURCES FOR 1889.

The total receipts devoted to charitable, correctional and reformatory work in the State, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889,

according to the returns of the officers of the various institutions, footed up \$16,156,466.66, as against \$14,591,817.68, the receipts as returned for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888, viz.: From the State, \$1,673,033.08; from counties, \$2,013,242.31; from cities, \$4,435,900.93; from private paying patients, \$787,900.95; from donations, contributions and legacies, \$2,229,515.98; from interest-bearing investments, \$581,759.76; from all other sources, \$4,435,113.65.

CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURES FOR 1889.

The whole expenditures for charitable, correctional and reformatory work in the State, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, as reported by the managers of the various institutions, summed up \$14,868,733.77; as against \$13,315,698.97, expended during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888, as follows: For outstanding indebtedness at the beginning of the year, \$902,128.20; for salaries, wages and labor, \$1,942,631.76; for provisions and supplies, \$2,622,444.66; for clothing, \$439,917.36; for fuel and lights, \$558,447.49; for furnishing, \$212,269.94; for buildings, improvements, renewals, betterments and other extraordinary expenses, \$2,305,175; for investments, \$1,431,336.88; all other purposes, \$4,454,382.48.

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES FOR 1889, CLASSIFIED.

The number of inmates of the various charitable, correctional and reformatory institutions of the State, October 1, 1889, as shown by the returns of their respective officers, was 67,781, as against 64,322 October 1, 1888, as follows: Insane, 15,482; idiotic and feeble-minded, 1,330; epileptic, 584; blind, 657; deaf and dumb, 1,328; orphan and dependent children, 20,949, juvenile offenders and delinquents, 4,765; adult reformatory prisoners, 944; sick and otherwise disabled soldiers and sailors, 973; hospital and infirmary patients, 3,782; adult and aged persons in asylums and homes for the friendless, 7,007; poor-house and alms-house inmates, other than the above classes, 9,980.

During the year the various dispensaries and hospitals of the State furnished medical and surgical relief to 443,341 out-door patients, of whom 26,097 were visited and gratuitously treated at their homes. The various counties and cities also relieved 59,761 out-door sick and poor in the course of the year, as against 48,950 the preceding year. The expenditures in this direction were \$671,671.36, as against \$576,515.83 the previous year. The statistical and financial tables, hereto appended, further classify the receipts and expenditures of the various institutions of the State, during the year, and show also their financial condition and the number of inmates in each respectively, at its close.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD FOR 1889.

The following is a list of the standing committees of the Board for 1889, constituted early in the year, viz.:

1. On Institutions for the Insane: Commissioners Milhau, Foster and Letchworth.
2. On Institutions for the Idiotic and Feeble-minded: Commissioners McCarthy and Van Antwerp and Secretary Fanning.
3. On Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb: Commissioners Foster, Stewart and Lowell.
4. On Institutions for the Blind: Commissioner Carpenter.
5. On Reformatories: Commissioners Stewart, Lowell and McCarthy.
6. On City Alms-houses: Commissioners Ropes and Milhau.
7. On County Poor-houses: Commissioners Walrath, McCarthy and Letchworth.
8. On Incorporated Charities for Medical Relief: Commissioner Milhau and Secretary Hoyt.
9. On Out-door Relief: Commissioners Lowell, Ropes and Foster.
10. On Dependent and Delinquent Children: Commissioners Letchworth, Carpenter, Stewart and McCarthy.
11. On Finance: Commissioner Van Antwerp.
12. On State and Alien Paupers: Commissioners Van Antwerp, Walrath and Secretary Hoyt.

A number of special committees have also been formed by the Board during the year, the better to classify and conduct its work, and many of the recommendations in this report are based upon the examinations and inquiries of these standing and special committees.

VISITATIONS AND EXECUTIVE WORK OF THE BOARD.

The Board has kept up its visitations during the year, to the various institutions which it is authorized and required by the statute to visit. The work of the several standing committees has been confined to the institutions for the visitation of which they were respectively constituted, and the various commissioners have devoted considerable time to the visitation of institutions in their respective districts. The time of the secretary has mostly been spent in the examination of State and alien paupers, and in providing for their removal to their homes or places of legal settlement in other States and countries, while the general office

work, including the collection and tabulation of statistical and financial returns, has been performed by and under the direction of the assistant secretary.

STATED MEETINGS OF THE BOARD FOR 1889.

The Board has held five stated public meetings during the calendar year 1889, all of which were at its office, State Hall, Albany. The members in attendance upon each of these meetings, here reported in accordance with the statute, were as follows :

January 9, 1889. Present — Commissioners Stewart, Milhau, Lowell, Carpenter, Ropes, Van Antwerp, Walrath and Craig.

April 10, 1889. Present — Commissioners Stewart, Milhau, Lowell, Ropes, Van Antwerp, Foster, McCarthy, Walrath, Craig and Letchworth.

July 10, 11, 1889. Present — Commissioners Milhau, Lowell, Van Antwerp, Foster, Craig and Letchworth.

October 9, 1889. Present — Commissioners Milhau, Lowell, Van Antwerp, Foster, Walrath, Craig and Letchworth.

December 11, 12, 1889. Present — Commissioners Milhau, Lowell, Van Antwerp, Letchworth, Foster, Craig, McCarthy and Walrath.

All of these meetings, in which the business of the Board has been publicly conducted, have been attended by a quorum of its members, and at most of them, it will be seen, the attendance has been nearly full.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The Sixteenth National Conference of Charities and Correction was held in San Francisco, California, commencing September 11, and closing September 18, 1889. The number of States represented was fifteen, of which seven were by boards of charities and the number of delegates, other than from California, was eighty. The local representation was unusually large, and great interest was maintained in the proceedings from the opening to the close. This Board was represented by its secretary.

During the conference, reports respecting the condition of charitable, reformatory and correctional work in the various States represented, were presented and read, and also reports and papers as follows : On Charity Organization ; on The Insane ; on Public Aid for the Feeble-minded ; on Hospitals and Infirmaryes ;

on Reformatories; on The Ideal Prison System of a State; on Employment in Poor-houses; and on The Care and Disposal of Dependent Children. The proceedings are being published, and will soon be ready for distribution.

The next annual conference will be held at Baltimore, Md., in 1890, at such time in the year as may be determined by the executive committee.

STATE CONVENTION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

The Nineteenth Annual State Convention of County Superintendents of the Poor of New York was held at Plattsburgh, commencing August 13, 1889, and continuing three days. There were about forty counties represented in the convention, including among the delegates not only county superintendents of the poor but also supervisors and numerous officers of various charitable and reformatory associations and institutions. The State Commission in Lunacy was represented, and this Board was represented by its secretary.

During the convention the several counties represented were called in alphabetical order, and reports were presented and read by the superintendent, supervisor or other delegate in attendance, upon the management and affairs relating to the support, relief and care of the insane, dependent and vagrant classes in their respective counties, especially upon the following points, as set forth in the programme, viz.:

- "1. What are the principal causes of pauperism in the county?
- "2. What proportion of the paupers supported and relieved are American and what proportion foreign born?
- "3. What are the facilities for the separation of the sexes, and classification in the alms-house?
- "4. What are the means for the employment of the inmates, and what is the discipline and diet?
- "5. How are the sick cared for in the alms-house, and what is the number of officers, employés and attendants in connection with the institution, and their wages?
- "6. What was the average number of inmates for the last fiscal year, and the average weekly cost of the maintenance exclusive of the products of the farm?

- "7. What is the size of the alms-house farm, the nature of the soil, the kinds and value of the crops raised and the live stock kept during the year?
- "8. How is out-door relief furnished, and is it increasing or diminishing?
- "9. What is done with able-bodied paupers and tramps?
- "10. How are dependent children provided for?
- "11. How are the insane provided for? If in the county, what is the character of the buildings in use, the average number of patients, the means for their classification, medical supervision and care, and for their amusement and employment, and what is the diet?"

The local attendance was quite large, and much interest was manifested in the convention from the opening to the close. Its proceedings are being published, and measures will be taken to secure their wide distribution. The next convention is to be held at Lockport, in the second week of August, 1890.

THE INSANE.

The number of insane in the various classes of institutions of this State, October 1, 1889, as reported to the Board by their respective officers, is shown in the following table :

INSTITUTIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the State hospitals for the acute insane.....	1,069	992	2,061
In the State asylums for the chronic insane.....	1,444	1,640	3,084
In city asylums and city alms-houses	3,108	3,882	6,990
In county asylums and county poor-houses	1,046	1,210	2,256
In private asylums	325	525	850
In the Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	203	16	219
In the State Asylum for Insane Immigrants.....	5	17	22
	7,200	8,282	15,482

It appears from this table that the number of insane in the custody and care of the institutions of this State, October 1, 1889, was 15,482 as against 14,772 October 1, 1888. Of these 7,200 were males and 8,282 females. The State Asylum for Insane Immigrants decreased four, and the county asylums and county poor-houses decreased five, while all the other classes of institutions show an increase as follows : In the State hospitals for the acute

insane, 149; in the State asylums for the chronic insane, 100; in city asylums and city alms-houses, 330; in private asylums, 136; in the Asylum for Insane Criminals, four; total increase, 710.

The following table shows the number of insane in the custody of the various institutions of this State, with the annual increase from October 1, 1880, to October 1, 1889, inclusive, as compiled from the annual reports of their respective officers to this Board, on file in its office:

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Annual increase.
October 1, 1880	4,211	5,326	9,537	.....
October 1, 1881	4,458	5,599	10,057	520
October 1, 1882	4,709	5,996	10,705	648
October 1, 1883	5,045	6,298	11,343	638
October 1, 1884	5,429	6,694	12,123	780
October 1, 1885	5,763	6,944	12,707	584
October 1, 1886	6,175	7,363	13,538	831
October 1, 1887	6,371	7,691	14,062	524
October 1, 1888	6,821	7,951	14,772	710
October 1, 1889	7,200	8,282	15,482	710

From this table it will be seen that the number of insane in the institutions of this State has steadily increased each year, the total increase since October 1, 1880, to October 1, 1889, a period of nine years, having been 5,945, an average annual increase of about 660. The ratio of increase during this period, it thus appears, has been over sixty-two per cent, while the ratio of increase in the population of the State, in the same time, has been only about eighteen per cent, upon the basis of a present population of 6,000,000, as generally estimated. The excess in the increase of the insane in the State over the increase of its population for the past nine years, as thus shown, has been more than forty-four per cent. There are no accurate data as to the insane in family care, but assuming the number to be the same as found by the Federal census of 1880, which is probably not far from correct, it would give a present total of about 20,000 insane in this State or one to every 300 of its estimated inhabitants.

STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE ACUTE INSANE.

The capacity of the several State hospitals for the acute insane, the daily average number of patients in each of them during the past fiscal year, and the number under treatment and care October 1, 1889, with the average weekly cost of their support, as

reported by their respective medical superintendents, are shown in the following table :

INSTITUTIONS.	Capacity.	Average number of inmates.	Number under care Oct. 1, 1889.	Average weekly cost of support.
State Lunatic Asylum, Utica	600	645	653	\$4 44
Hudson River State Hospital	750	476	493	4 74
State Homœopathic Asylum	525	537	514	4 94
Buffalo State Asylum	350	384	403	*4 67
	2,225	2,042	2,063	.....

*Inclusive of clothing, extraordinary expenses and officers' salaries; exclusive of these, \$4.01.

The following table shows the movements of the population of these institutions and the results of treatment during the year ending September 30, 1889, according to the reports of their respective superintendents :

INSTITUTIONS.	Number under care October 1, 1888.	Admitted during the year.	Total under treatment.	DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.				Died.	UNDER CARE OCTOBER 1, 1889.		
				Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not insane.		Males.	Females.	Total.
State Lunatic Asylum	611	466	1,077	125	78	135	17	69	326	327	653
Hudson Riv. State Hospital	476	298	774	102	52	79	2	46	267	226	493
State Homœopathic Asy'm.	459	250	709	101	28	49	*2	15	274	240	514
Buffalo State Asylum	368	293	661	90	53	67	10	38	203	200	403
Total	1,914	1,307	3,221	418	211	330	31	168	1,070	993	2,063

*Escaped.

A summary of the preceding table gives the following results, viz.: The whole number of patients admitted to these hospitals during the year ending September 30, 1889, was 1,307 as against 1,235 admitted to them during the year ending September 30, 1888, an increase of 72. The whole number under treatment in the course of the year was 3,221; the number the preceding year, 3,043, an increase of 178. The changes during the year were as follows: Discharged recovered, 418; improved, 211; unimproved, 330; as not insane, 31; died, 168.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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The following table shows the receipts of the several State hospitals for the acute insane, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889:

RECEIPTS.	New York State Lunatic Asylum.	Hudson River State Hospital.	State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane.	Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.	Total.
Cash balance, October 1, 1888...	\$12,184 87	\$98,245 97	\$31,846 72	\$2,979 59	\$145,257 15
Received from the State.....	51,826 49	184,271 26	75,145 85	69,234 51	380,478 11
Received from cities, counties and towns.....	111,480 89	93,931 24	55,326 37	70,197 41	330,935 91
Received from individuals for the support of inmates.....	41,081 74	31,778 25	93,581 60	14,566 59	181,008 18
Received from all other sources, including interest and sales of farm and garden produce.	3,801 89	3,164 92	1,861 57	1,245 34	10,073 72
Total	\$220,375 88	\$411,391 64	\$257,762 11	\$158,223 44	\$1,047,753 07

The classified expenditures of these institutions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, are exhibited in the following table:

EXPENDITURES.	New York State Lunatic Asylum.	Hudson River State Hospital.	State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane.	Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.	Total.
For salaries of officers, wages and labor.....	\$65,963 12	\$48,033 26	\$60,447 11	\$39,226 79	\$213,670 28
For provisions and supplies.....	50,361 61	53,895 88	52,935 79	31,521 75	188,715 03
For clothing.....	5,223 45	6,325 29	6,126 28	2,586 86	20,261 88
For fuel and lights.....	13,795 92	11,854 52	*18,030 56	6,861 92	50,542 92
For medicines and medical supplies.....	2,656 68	1,558 93	986 11	1,135 11	6,336 83
For furniture, beds and bedding.....	6,088 10	5,420 79	8,159 10	2,557 94	22,225 93
For transportation and traveling expenses.....	.....	390 13	173 12	.....	563 25
For ordinary repairs.....	12,516 51	1,619 87	11,332 38	2,745 39	28,214 15
For all other ordinary expenses, including expenses of trustees or managers.....	12,802 68	1,348 55	7,510 79	6,686 24	28,348 26
For buildings and improvements.....	36,884 69	154,220 61	62,921 20	57,496 46	311,522 96
For extraordinary repairs.....	.....	14,796 21	.....	.....	14,796 21
For all other extraordinary expenses.....	.....	55,761 66	.....	.....	55,761 66
Total	\$206,292 76	\$355,225 70	\$228,622 44	\$150,818 46	\$940,959 36

* Of this sum \$4,200 was for 1888.

The assets of these institutions, September 30, 1889, applicable to current expenses, appear in the following table :

ASSETS.	New York State Lunatic Asy- lum.	Hudson River State Hospital.	State Homeo- pathic Asylum for the Insane.	Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.	Total.
Balance in cash, October 1, 1889.	\$14,083 12	\$50,165 94	\$29,139 67	\$7,404 98	\$100,793 71
Due from cities, counties and towns.....	33,566 16	42,340 84	18,876 56	19,088 40	113,871 96
Due from individuals.....	6,209 50	3,777 61	7,050 00	3,866 15	20,903 26
Total	\$33,858 78	\$102,284 39	\$55,066 23	\$30,359 53	\$241,568 93

These tables are compiled from the returns of the officers of the several State hospitals for the acute insane, and the results also appear in the appended tables Nos. 1 to 7, inclusive, relating to the State institutions.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, UTICA.

This institution had a cash balance of \$12,184.87, October 1, 1888, and its receipts during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, were as follows: From the State, \$51,826.49, of which \$15,000 was for salaries of officers, and \$36,826.49 special appropriations; from counties, \$111,480.89; from private paying patients, \$41,081.74; from sales of farm and garden produce, \$1,770.71; from all other sources, \$2,031.18; total, \$220,375.88. Its expenditures were \$206,292.76, of which sum \$36,884.69 was for buildings and improvements, and \$169,408.07 for current expenses, viz: For salaries, wages and labor, \$65,963.12; for provisions and supplies, \$50,361.61; for clothing, \$5,223.45; for fuel and lights, \$13,795.92; for medicines and medical supplies, \$2,656.68; for furniture, beds and bedding, \$6,088.10; for ordinary repairs, \$12,516.51; for all other ordinary purposes, \$12,802.68. The average number of inmates during the year was 645, the reported weekly average cost of support \$4.44, and the charge to the counties \$3.75 per week. The institution was free from debt October 1, 1889, and had available assets as follows: Cash, \$14,083.12; due from counties, \$33,566.16; from individuals, \$6,209.50; total, \$53,858.78.

The movement of the population of the institution during the year ending September 30, 1889, was as follows: Number of patients at the commencement of the year, 611; number received during the year, 466; total under treatment, 1,077; discharged recovered, 125; improved, 78; unimproved, 135; not insane, 17; died, 69; under care October 1, 1889, men, 326; women, 327; total, 653. The institution has no spare room, and has been occupied to its full capacity most of the year.

The last Legislature appropriated 19,000 to this institution, which has been expended as follows: A green-house has been erected and is nearly ready for use. As a protection against fire a pipe has been laid to a neighboring pond, which furnishes a fuller water supply, and a new chimney has been erected to the boiler house. A watchman's regulator clock has been provided, communicating with all the wards in the institution. Additions have been made to the laundry, and improved machinery has been introduced, making the arrangements for washing more complete, and an additional story has been added to the work shop. All the wards for men have been painted and stenciled, and additional furniture has been purchased. It is said that these several additions, improvements, etc., have been effected within the sum specified in the appropriation.

The managers of this institution have applied to this Board for its approval for legislative appropriations for the coming year to cover, among others, the following items: For additional lands, \$40,000; for furniture for the female department, \$3,000; for air clocks and telephone exchange, \$1,900; for an infirmary for male patients, \$30,000; for alterations in various wards of female department, enlargement of dormitories with skylights, enlargement of alcoves, new ceilings, renewal of timbers and lowering windows, \$1,160; for hard wood floor in the chapel, tiling bath-rooms and water-closets and painting entire female department, \$10,100; for skylight for center staircase and corrugated iron ceiling in south kitchen, \$1,000; and for two fire-proof staircases in the female department, \$7,000.

The standing committee of this Board on the insane has visited the institution, and inquired and examined into its needs respecting the alterations, improvements, etc., enumerated, and have reported in favor of a legislative appropriation for these purposes, and the Board accordingly recommends an appropriation therefor, but

in the absence of detailed estimates regarding their cost, it is unable to certify as to the actual amount required.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL, POUGHKEEPSIE.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, including \$98,245.97, cash on hand at its commencement, were \$411,391.64. Of this sum \$171,500 were special appropriations from the State, and \$12,771.26 for officers' salaries. The balance was derived as follows: From cities and counties for public patients, \$93,931.24; from private paying patients, \$31,778.25; from the sale of farm and garden products, \$481.56; from all other sources, \$2,683.36. Its total expenditures were \$355,225.70, of which sum \$224,778.48 was for buildings, improvements and extraordinary purposes, and \$130,447.22 for current expenses, viz.: For salaries, wages and labor, \$48,033.26; for provisions and supplies, \$53,895.88; for clothing, \$6,325.29; for fuel and lights, \$11,854.52; for medicines and medical supplies, \$1,558.93; for furnishing, \$5,420.79; for ordinary repairs, \$1,619.87; for all other purposes, \$1,738.68. Its assets, October 1, 1889, less \$1,026.80, outstanding claims, were as follows: Cash, \$56,165.94; due from counties and cities, \$42,340.84; from individuals, \$3,777.61; total \$102,284.39.

The number of patients in the institution, October 1, 1888, was 476, and the number admitted during the year ending September 30, 1889, was 298, thus making a total of 774 under care in the course of the year. Of these, 102 were discharged recovered, 52 improved, 79 unimproved, 2 as not insane, and 46 died. This left 493 in its care, October 1, 1889, viz.: Men, 267; women, 226. The average under treatment during the year was 475, and the average weekly cost of support, \$4.74; the charge to the counties for public patients was \$4.20 per week.

During the past year, the new buildings in connection with this institution have been completed and furnished, and, in October last, some 280 male patients were transferred to them from the main building. A new boiler-house with coal-sheds, conduits and other accessories, has been erected, and new boilers set in, and an electric-light plant and fixtures have been put up. The new buildings are warmed by steam and lighted by electricity. The wards vacated by male patients in the main building have been renovated and are occupied by female patients. No application

has been made to this Board for its approval of any extraordinary appropriations for the coming year.

STATE HOMOEOPATHIC ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, AT MIDDLETOWN.

This institution had a cash balance of \$31,846.72, October 1, 1888, and its receipts for the fiscal year, ending September 30, 1889, were as follows: From the State, \$75,145.85, of which sum \$62,979.16 was from special appropriations, and \$12,166.69 for salaries of officers; from cities and counties for public patients, \$55,326.37; from private paying patients, \$93,581.60; from all other sources, \$1,861.57; total, \$257,762.11. Its expenditures for the year were \$228,622.44, viz.: For buildings and improvements, \$62,921.20, and for current expenses, \$165,701.24, as follows: For salaries, wages and labor, \$60,447.11; for provisions and supplies, \$52,935.79; for clothing, \$6,126.28; for fuel and lights, including \$4,200 for the previous year, \$18,030.56; for medicines and medical supplies, \$986.11; for furnishing, \$8,159.10; for ordinary repairs, \$11,332.38; for all other purposes, \$7,683.91. The institution was free from debt October 1, 1889, and its assets were then reported as follows: Cash, \$29,139.67; due from cities and counties, \$18,876.56; from inmates, \$7,050; total, \$55,066.23. The average number of patients during the year was 537, and the average weekly cost of their maintenance and care \$4.94, the charge to the counties being \$3.75 per week.

The movement of the population of the institution during the year ending September 30, 1889, was as follows: The number of patients October 1, 1888, was 459; admitted during the year, 250; total under care, 709. The discharges were 195, viz.: Recovered, 101; improved, 28; unimproved, 49; escaped, 2; died, 15. This left 514 under care October 1, 1889, of whom 274 were men, and 240 women. The maximum number in care at any one time during the year was 584, the minimum 460. The institution has no spare accommodations.

During the past year the residence for the medical superintendent, in connection with this institution, has been completed, furnished and occupied, and the new kitchen has been furnished and fitted up with suitable appliances for its purposes. The addition in the rear of the main building, for which an appropriation was made by the last Legislature, has been built, the day-rooms enlarged, bath-rooms and water-closets put in; neces-

sary repairs have been made, and, in the second story of the main building, a metallic ceiling has been substituted for the plastered one. It is said that these erections, improvements and repairs have been fully completed within the appropriation set apart for the purposes.

There is now in course of construction a two-story brick pavilion, intended for 140 male patients, which, it is expected, will be ready for occupancy next spring. The foundations of the building intended for an amusement hall and chapel have been laid, the walls are being erected, and it will probably be completed in the summer of 1890. The lands, for the purchase of which an appropriation of \$10,000 was made by the Legislature of 1888, have not as yet been secured, but negotiations are pending with the prospect of an early conclusion. The appropriation of \$6,000 for electric-lighting has not been used, owing to the failure of making suitable arrangements with the company, at Middletown, which was to supply the light from its plant. It is proposed that the institution purchase and put on its own premises the plant and fixtures necessary to provide the number of incandescent electric lights requisite for its purposes.

The medical superintendent of the institution has furnished the standing committee of this Board on the insane, the following list of its requirements for which legislative appropriations will be asked, viz.: For furniture for the new pavilion hospital, \$5,000; for farm implements, under drains and stone fences, \$3,000; for a new laundry and necessary machinery, \$6,000; for elevators for pavilions, \$1,500; for books and instruments, \$1,000; and for an electric-light plant, complete, \$9,000. The committee has examined and inquired into the needs of the institution in these respects, and recommends an appropriation for the several purposes named, and the Board approves the same, but is unable to certify as to the amount required, owing to the lack of detailed plans and estimates therefor.

BUFFALO STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, including a cash balance from the preceding year, were \$158,223.44, as follows: From the State \$69,234.51, of which \$13,075 was for officers' salaries, and \$56,159.51 a special appropriation; from counties and cities for public patients,

\$70,197.41; from the pay of private patients, \$14,566.59; from all other sources, including \$275.41, sale of farm and garden products, \$1,245.34. The expenditures footed up \$150,818.46, of which sum \$57,496.46 was for improvements of new ward building and summer houses, and \$93,322 for current expenses, viz.: For salaries, wages and labor, \$39,226.79; for provisions and supplies, \$31,521.75; for clothing, \$2,586.86; for fuel and lights, \$6,861.92; for medicines and medical supplies, \$1,135.11; for furnishing, \$2,557.94; for ordinary repairs, \$2,745.39; for all other purposes, \$6,686.24. The balance October 1, 1889, was \$7,404.98, and the institution then had outstanding claims against counties and paying patients amounting to \$22,954.55, and was free from debt.

The number of patients of the institution October 1, 1888, was 368, and it received 293 during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, thus making a total in its care in the course of the year of 661. The discharges during the year were as follows: Recovered, 90; improved, 39; much improved, 24; unimproved, 67; inebriates, 9; morphia habit, 1; died, 38. The number remaining October 1, 1889, was 403, of whom 203 were men and 200 women. The average number of inmates for the year was 383, and the average weekly cost of support, exclusive of clothing, extraordinary expenses and officers' salaries, was \$4.01; including these it amounted to \$4.67. The charge to the counties is \$3.75 per week.

Under the appropriation of the last Legislature, three substantial and convenient summer houses have been erected, two in front of the building and one in the rear; drains and receivers have been constructed, some 2,000 shrubs and trees planted, and the laundry and repair shops have been furnished with new machinery. The building to accommodate 150 additional patients for which the last Legislature appropriated \$199,784.76, is in process of construction, with a prospect of its being completed early in the spring of 1891, within the sum specified.

The superintendent of the asylum stated to the standing committee of the Board on the insane, in its visit to the institution, that the managers propose to apply to the next Legislature, among others, for appropriations as follows: For the enlargement of the present building and coal-house, and for an additional boiler required to heat the new buildings, \$13,727.19; for furnishing, \$10,000; and for piping, wiring fixtures for lighting and for filling about the new building, \$3,140.

The committee has examined and inquired into the grounds for this application, and reported in favor of an appropriation for these purposes, and this Board approves of the same, but as no detailed estimates have been furnished as to the cost therefor, it is unable to certify as to the amount necessary.

STATE ASYLUMS FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

The number of insane in the Willard and Binghamton State Asylums during the year ending September 30, 1889, the changes occurring in each of them during the year, and the number in their custody October 1, 1889, together with the daily average in their care, and the weekly charge to the counties, are shown in the following table, compiled from the returns of the respective medical superintendents of these institutions :

INSTITUTIONS.	Number of patients October 1, 1888.	Admitted during the year.	Total supported.	Discharged during the year.	Died.	UNDER CARE OCTOBER 1, 1889.			Daily average dur- ing the year.	Weekly charge to counties.
						Males.	Females.	Total.		
Willard Asylum	1,962	268	2,230	*200	....	966	1,064	2,030	2,004	\$1.25
Binghamton Asylum	1,077	164	1,241	64	69	524	584	1,108	1,100	1.25
Total	3,039	432	3,471	264	69	1,490	1,648	3,138	3,104	.....

* Includes deaths.

From this table it will be seen that the whole number of patients in these institutions during the year ending September 30, 1889, was 3,471 as against 3,391 for the year ending September 30, 1888, an increase of 80. The daily average under care during the year was 3,104 as against 2,980 the preceding year. The number in their custody October 1, 1889, was 3,138 as against 3,039 October 1, 1888, of whom 1,490 were men and 1,648 women. The increase, at the close of the year, as thus appears, was as follows: At the Willard Asylum, 68; at the Binghamton Asylum, 31.

WILLARD ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, including \$31,254.69, balance of the previous year, were \$315,024.24, as follows: From the State, \$26,505.54, of which \$14,305.54 was for salaries of officers, and \$12,200, a special

appropriation; from counties for the pay of patients, \$253,061.80; from the sales of farm and garden produce \$2,704.96; from all other sources, \$1,505.25. Its whole expenditures were \$284,871.58, of which amount \$14,310.30 was for buildings, improvements and extraordinary repairs, and \$270,561.28 for current expenses, viz.: For salaries, wages and labor, \$96,179.55; for provisions and supplies, \$83,984.41; for clothing, \$21,730.40; for fuel and lights, \$19,888.22; for medicines and medical supplies, \$2,961.91; for ordinary repairs, furniture, beds and bedding, \$23,191.94; for all other purposes, \$22,624.85. It had a cash balance of \$30,160.66, October 1, 1889, and claims against counties at the same time, amounting to \$19,230.40, and was free from indebtedness. The whole number of patients during the year was 2,230, and the number in its care October 1, 1889, was 2,030, as against 1,962 October 1, 1888, of whom 966 were men and 1,064 women. The daily average number for the year was 2,004, and the weekly charge to the counties, exclusive of clothing, was \$2.25 per patient. The institution has no spare accommodations, and the managers have been unable to receive patients during the year, only as vacancies have, from time to time, occurred.

The expenditures in connection with this institution, under the appropriation of 1889, have been as follows: A detached residence for the medical superintendent has been erected and roofed, and will probably be finished early next spring. A horse-barn and cow-shed, with stone foundations and slate roof, have been completed, and the road and cement sidewalk provided for have been constructed. The alterations for ventilating the roofs of three kitchens have been satisfactorily made; eight corridors connecting second stories in detached buildings have been built according to the plans, and iron fire escapes have been put up at each end of the main building.

The trustees of this institution declare their purpose to ask the next Legislature for appropriations as follows: For extra repairs and reconstruction of a portion of detached group No. 1, erected in 1872, rendered necessary by the insecure and dilapidated condition of the foundations and exterior walls, \$25,000; for a new Worthington pump and enlargement of the pump-house, \$9,000; for repairing and altering the residence on the Meddick farm, so as to accommodate twenty selected male patients, \$2,000; for repairs to farm and other buildings, \$2,000; for tile floors in water-

closets and bath-rooms in detached buildings, kitchen and laundry, \$3,000; for furnishing the residence of the medical superintendent, new office and library, \$2,500.

The standing committee of the Board on the insane has visited the institution, and upon inquiry and examination has reported that its needs, in the respects referred to, exist. The Board accordingly recommends an appropriation for these purposes to be based upon detailed plans and estimates as to the cost, which have not been furnished.

BINGHAMTON ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, including \$7,357.28, balance from the preceding year, were \$229,097.92, derived as follows: From the State, \$71,000, of which \$10,500 was for salaries of officers, and \$60,000 special appropriations; from counties for the support of patients, \$147,489.95; from sales of farm and garden products, \$2,898.80; from all other sources, \$351.89. Its expenditures were: For buildings, improvements and extraordinary repairs, \$29,704.19; for salaries, wages and labor, \$67,265.97; for provisions and supplies, \$58,406.08; for clothing, \$11,728.75; for fuel and lights, \$16,677.01; for medicines and medical supplies, \$858.74; for furnishing, \$3,590.53; for ordinary repairs, \$4,642.87; for all other purposes, \$5,986; total, \$198,860.14. The institution had a balance of \$30,237.78 October 1, 1889, and outstanding claims against counties, for the support of patients, amounting to \$6,443.59. It was then indebted \$18,623.61, leaving a net balance of \$18,057.76.

The average number of inmates during the year was 1,100, and the number under care October 1, 1889, was 1,108 as against 1,077 October 1, 1888, of whom 524 were men, and 584 women. The reported average weekly cost of support was \$2.57, while the weekly charge to the counties, exclusive of clothing, was only \$2.25. Under chapter 427 of the Laws of 1889, the institution is authorized to charge the counties the actual cost of maintenance and care of patients, and the managers have accordingly fixed the rate for the current fiscal year at \$2.57 per week. The institution is badly crowded, and no patients at present are admitted.

In compliance with section 21 of chapter 280 of the Laws of 1879, establishing the asylum, a special committee of this Board,

appointed for the purpose, at the stated meeting held at Albany, October 9, 1889, visited the asylum October 30, 1889, and after conference with the medical superintendent and examination of the official records, made a personal inspection of its inmates, with the view of directing the removal of any quiet and orderly insane patients of the institution, to the counties from which they were respectively committed. The committee found sixteen such insane in the institution — six men and ten women — belonging to counties having suitable local provision for their custody and care, and by written order to the medical superintendent of the asylum — a copy of which is filed in the office of the Board, agreeably to the statute — directed their removal to the counties to which they respectively belonged, as follows: To Albany county, 2; to Allegany county, 1; to Columbia county, 2; to Delaware county, 1; to Dutchess county, 2; to Orange county, 1; to Otsego county, 2; to Rensselaer county, 3; to Steuben county, 1; and to Queens county, 1.

The new building for violent, excited and filthy patients, for which an appropriation of \$50,000 was made last year, is in course of construction, the foundations having been laid and the walls built up one story. Under the appropriation of last year, stone walls have been laid and buildings painted, and a feed mill, hose-carriage house and a mechanics' shop have been erected. The contemplated repairs and alterations on the Barlow and Phelps cottages, to accommodate forty patients, have been completed, and the other improvements and betterments provided for have been effected. It is said that these improvements and betterments have been made within the appropriation for these purposes.

The trustees of this institution have applied to this Board for its approval of legislative appropriations for 1890, as follows: For a new building for 100 demented, untidy and noisy men, \$60,000; for a smokestack and addition to the boiler-house near the river, \$8,000; for conduit for steam-pipe from detached building to new building, \$3,500; for furniture of building now being erected, \$5,000; for 400 hair mattresses to take the place of straw beds, \$2,500; for two gas plants, one each at the Barlow and Phelps cottages, \$1,000; for ice-cooler in mortuary, and for pumps and pipes, \$400; for stone walks, \$1,000; for roof over the

chapel, \$600; for extra water-closets for wards now in use, \$260; for finishing rooms for teamsters in wagon shed, \$300; for changing cooler and dairy room, to enlarge the bakery, \$600; for material for fencing, \$800, and for a watchman's clock and fire-alarm, and for telephone service to the farm and detached buildings, \$900.

The standing committee of this Board on the insane has visited the institution and examined and inquired into its needs respecting these several items, and reported in favor of an appropriation therefor; and the Board recommends the same but, owing to lack of details and estimates as to the cost, it is unable to certify as to the amount that will be required for the purposes.

INSANE INDIANS.

There was but one insane Indian committed under chapter 451 of the Laws of 1888, during the past fiscal year, viz.: Amos Gordon, from the Cattaraugus Reservation, to the Buffalo State Insane Asylum, May 11, 1889, by the county judge of Cattaraugus county. At the suggestion of the medical superintendent of the asylum, he was transferred to the Willard Asylum, November 22, 1889. The number of insane Indians now in the custody of the State is four, all of whom are at the Willard Asylum, viz.: Amos Gordon, Lewis Jackson, Fidelia Tommy and Louise Garlow. These are all disturbed, violent and troublesome cases, complicated by epilepsy, and entirely unfit to be at large. The total expenditures under the act to October 1, 1889, have been \$526.92, and the balance of the appropriation then was \$1,315.83. Unless further commitments soon follow, no appropriation will probably be required for the current year. If commitments should occur, rendering an appropriation necessary, the Legislature will be timely informed in regard to the matter.

CHRONIC INSANE IN COUNTIES EXEMPT BY THE BOARD FROM THE WILLARD ASYLUM ACT.

The following is a list of the counties exempt by the Board from the Willard Asylum Act, in pursuance of chapter 713 of the Laws of 1871, with the number of insane in the asylum of each, as reported by their respective resident officers October 1, 1889.

Number of insane, October 1, 1889.

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Broome	39	45	84
Cattaraugus	42	39	81
Chautauqua	59	61	120
Chenango	15	30	45
Cortland	16	17	33
Erie	207	184	391
Jefferson	7	36	43
Lewis	21	15	36
Madison	26	23	49
Oneida	152	170	322
Onondaga	44	75	119
Orange	36	35	71
Oswego	35	45	80
Queens	57	64	121
Suffolk	14	21	35
Tioga	16	20	36
Ulster	43	41	84
Wayne	33	28	61
Wyoming	9	11	20
Total	871	960	1,831

It appears from this table that the asylums of the exempted counties contained 1,831 insane, October 1, 1889, of whom 871 were men and 960 women. The number in these institutions, October 1, 1888, was 1,741, the increase during the past year being 90. Of this increase 49 were in consequence of the exemption of Madison county, which is included in the list this year for the first time. The balance accrued in the other counties, the greatest increase being in Erie and Oneida counties. All of these asylums, except that of Cattaraugus county, are practically full, and many of them considerably crowded. The Willard and Binghamton State asylums having no spare room during the year, the Board has been unable to exercise its powers in securing removals from the counties to these institutions. As a consequence, nearly all of the county asylums contain more or less disturbed, violent, and troublesome insane, for which they were not designed, and who are the source of much annoyance and embarrassment in the administration of the institutions.

INSANE IN COUNTIES HAVING SEPARATE PROVISION FOR THEIR
INSANE, BUT NOT EXEMPT BY THE BOARD FROM THE WILLARD
ASYLUM ACT.

The counties named in the following table, not exempt by the Board, make separate provision for the more quiet and orderly of their chronic insane, either in buildings designed for the purpose, or in detached wards of their poor-houses, sending their disturbed and troublesome cases to the State asylums. The number and

sex of the insane in each of these counties October 1, 1889, as reported by the proper officers, also appear in the table :

Number of insane, October 1, 1889.

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Albany.....	10	8	18
Cayuga.....	6	7	13
Clinton.....	14	21	35
Columbia.....	3	8	11
Herkimer.....	19	25	44
Livingston.....	22	32	54
Montgomery.....	7	11	18
Rensselaer.....	1	14	15
St. Lawrence.....	16	26	42
Total.....	98	152	250

The total insane in these counties October 1, 1889, it thus appears, was 250, of whom 98 were men and 152 women. The authorities in all these counties employ attendants, but the proportion of such attendants in most of them is quite small. The medical services are performed by attending physicians whose visits are made at regular intervals, or on call, as occasion may require. The standard of supervision and care is not, however, equal to that generally found in the asylums of the exempted counties.

CHRONIC INSANE IN COUNTIES HAVING NO SEPARATE PROVISION FOR THEM.

The following table shows the counties of the State in which chronic insane are kept in poor-houses, with the number and sex in each, as reported by their respective keepers October 1, 1889 :

Number of insane October 1, 1889.

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Allegany.....	3	4	7
Essex.....	4	7	11
Fulton.....	10	7	17
Genesee.....	7	2	9
Greene.....	3	7	10
Ontario.....	.....	1	1
Orleans.....	.....	2	2
Otsego.....	4	3	7
Richmond.....	5	9	14
Rockland.....	.....	3	3
Saratoga.....	8	6	14
Schenectady.....	2	1	3
Schoharie.....	4	.....	4
Seneca.....	2	.....	2
Steuben.....	1	3	4
Sullivan.....	10	24	34
Tompkins.....	2	1	3
Warren.....	3	6	9
Washington.....	8	11	19
Westchester.....	1	.....	1
Yates.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	77	98	175

COUNTIES HAVING NO INSANE IN THEIR POOR-HOUSES.

The following counties reported that they had no insane in their poor-houses, October 1, 1889, the authorities sending all of this class to the State institutions, viz. : Chemung, Delaware, Dutchess, Franklin, Monroe, Niagara and Putnam.

THE INSANE IN CITY ALMS-HOUSES.

The number of insane in city alms-houses, October 1, 1889, as reported by their respective keepers was 15, of whom 11 were in the Newburgh and 4 in the Poughkeepsie city alms-houses. The alms-houses of Kingston and Oswego cities, according to the reports, had then no insane in their custody.

THE INSANE OF KINGS COUNTY.

The number of insane in the asylum of Kings county, October 1, 1889, was men, 737; women, 1,054; total, 1,791, as against 1,681, October 1, 1888, an increase of 110. These were distributed as follows: In the buildings at Flatbush, 368 men and 734 women, total 1,102; in the frame cottages on the St. Johnland county farm on Long Island, 369 men and 320 women, total, 689; aggregate, 1,791. The buildings at Flatbush are still more or less crowded, and the cottages on the St. Johnland county farm have no spare room. Plans for additional cottages for 600 more patients, to be built of brick on the county farm on Long Island, are being considered, and it is said their erection will probably be commenced early in the coming year.

THE INSANE OF MONROE COUNTY.

The number of patients in the Monroe County Insane Asylum October 1, 1888, was 290, and the number admitted to the institution during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, was 123, thus making a total of 413 in its care during the year, as against 390 in its care during the preceding year. The discharges during the year were as follows: Recovered, 16; improved, 33; unimproved, 16; died, 23. This left 325 in its custody October 1, 1889, as against 290 October 1, 1888, of whom 150 were men and 175 women. The institution has capacity for only about 290 patients, and it has therefore, been crowded the entire year. The expenditures for the year were as follows: For current expenses, \$44,075.46; for

extraordinary purposes, including \$700 for the rent of farm lands, \$8,374.24; total, \$52,449.70. The average number of patients during the year was 310, and the average weekly cost of support \$2.73, as against \$2.66, the average weekly cost the preceding year. The rented lands are said to have been a source of considerable profit to the institution, besides furnishing useful and beneficial employment to the patients.

There has been no addition to the buildings of this institution during the year. The improvements have been as follows: The first story front of the north building has been remodeled and fitted up as a dining-room for women, thus relieving the heretofore crowded table accommodations for this class. A system of incandescent electric lighting has been perfected, and a night-watchman's clock and an electric fire-alarm system have been introduced. The grounds in rear of the buildings have been properly graded and planted with flower-beds, and canvas tents have been used on the lawns for the shelter and protection of feeble and infirm patients when out of doors. A course of clinical and other instruction for the attendants has been established and conducted by the medical superintendent, and the attendants, both male and female, are provided with suitable uniforms. The system of entertainments, theatrical, musical, etc., have been kept up and improved upon during the year, and are said to be the source of much enjoyment and benefit to the inmates. Three of these entertainments have been given wholly by the attendants and patients, but they are chiefly maintained and conducted by outside volunteer societies, organizations and clubs.

THE INSANE OF NEW YORK COUNTY.

The number of insane of New York county, in public custody October 1, 1889, was 4,858, as against 4,665 October 1, 1888, viz.: Men, 2,213; women, 2,645; an increase of 193. Of these 309, all men, were then in the cottages recently erected on the Central Islip farm on Long Island, and the balance in the various asylums of the city. These asylums are all greatly crowded, and the farm cottages have no spare accommodations. The increase of the insane of the city, for several years past, has been at the rate of over 200 annually, and the necessity of a more rapid extension of the accommodations for this class is urgently pressing itself upon the authorities.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS FOR THE INSANE.

The Board can not conclude this subject of the insane without again protesting against and reiterating its opinions heretofore expressed, in opposition to the erection by the State of great buildings for the concentration of the insane, adapted more for local ornament and impressiveness than for the purpose claimed—that of improving the condition of, or for the better accommodation and care of, those deprived of their reason. Buildings of this character, like many of those now in use, and the one now in process of erection as a new additional State institution for insane occupants, at an expense that bids fair, when finally completed and furnished, to cost somewhere near \$2,500 for each occupant for shelter alone, is an extravagant misuse of funds obtained by State taxation for “charitable” purposes. The houses or homes of the people of the State, throughout its extent, are tabulated in tax assessment lists at the average cost of less than \$2,000 each, and they accommodate families averaging five persons to each house, or but \$400 individually for comfortable shelter.

Truly it is not needful, on the ground of necessity, to spend a million or more, on one vast building, its furniture and other accessories, to accommodate patients at quadruple cost, or about \$2,500 for each insane person committed to it, merely to gratify local or official pride. The investigations of philanthropists, and the experience of alienists in Europe, and of those of the highest type and attainments in our own country, now condemn the herding together in large numbers of those afflicted with insanity. They are not insensible to their forced associations when confined, as in a prison, and it has been found that the best results in treatment, to say nothing of cures, are obtained in smaller, separate and inexpensive buildings, capable of a larger range of classification of the differing cases of mental aberration, and affording more intimate personal acquaintance with and observation of their patients, by the medical and other attendants, and also securing greater individual safety of the insane inmates, than can be had in great buildings of prison-like structure, even of stately external grandeur.

THE INSANE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

During the past year, Commissioner Letchworth has prepared and published a work dedicated to his excellency, the Governor, and to this Board, on "The Insane in Foreign Countries," based upon his personal observations while abroad. The work is one of such public importance and value, that the Board at its meeting, October 9, 1889, adopted and entered upon its minutes the following :

"The members of this Board have, with pleasure and pride, received the work entitled 'The Insane in Foreign Counties,' by Commissioner Letchworth.

"And they desire to place upon record their appreciation of this work which, in their opinion, is one of great interest and value, and has become one of great distinction among alienists and specialists.

"The book is worthy to be the monument of Commissioner Letchworth's life-long labors in behalf of the insane, and his superior attainments and self-sacrifices as a trained and distinguished philanthropist."

The work of Commissioner Letchworth has received large attention and favorable comment, not only in this country but abroad, and it is a source of congratulation to the Board that one of its members, by untiring efforts and zeal in behalf of the insane, has contributed so largely towards the literature and work of reform in the treatment and care of this class.

IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE-MINDED.

The institutions for these classes are : The New York Asylum at Syracuse, for the education, training and care of teachable idiots, and the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-minded Women, at Newark. The operations of these institutions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, as set forth in the annual returns of their respective managers, was as follows :

NEW YORK ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.

The balance of this institution, October 1, 1889, was \$23,537.99, and its receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, were \$114,867.03, as follows : From the State \$102,317.13, of which \$75,000 was for current account, and \$27,317.13 for extraordinary

purposes; from counties, \$8,147; from private paying pupils, \$3,985.20; from the earnings of the inmates, \$70; from all other sources, \$347.70. Its expenditures were: For buildings, improvements and extraordinary repairs, \$34,277.20; for supervision, maintenance, education and care, \$85,531.78; total, \$119,808.98. The cash balance October 1, 1889, was \$18,596.04. At the same time it had outstanding claims against counties and individuals amounting to \$1,180.72, and was indebted \$7,989.32. The average number of pupils during the year was 474, and the average *per capita* cost per week, exclusive of clothing, was \$3.28. The number of pupils October 1, 1889, was 477, as against 450, October 1, 1888, of whom 236 were males and 241 females.

The residence in connection with this institution, for the superintendent and his family has been completed during the year and is now occupied. The several appropriations of the last Legislature to the institution have been expended in accordance with the statute, viz.: The additional lands specified, adjoining the Fairmount property, amounting to about forty-two acres, have been purchased and a title secured to the State. An additional boiler, of sixty horse power has been purchased, the flues in the old boilers renewed, and the proposed chimney erected. Two detached brick water-closets have been put up, properly plumbed and supplied with facilities for heating. These several purchases and improvements, it is said, have been effected within the legislative appropriation. The authorities of this institution have declared the intention to apply to the Legislature of 1890 for appropriations, as follows: For the purchase of seventy-eight and eighty-two one-hundredths acres of additional land for farming purposes—at present under lease expiring April 1, 1890, at a cost of \$150 per acre; for the change of location of three of the boilers now in use, at an estimated expense of \$5,000; for a corridor connecting the main building with the new south wing, \$4,000; for furnishing the new south wing and plumbing the same, \$4,000; for a new mangle of more capacity than the one at present in use, \$650. An increase in the maintenance account of \$5,000, over that of last year, will also be required.

The standing committee of this Board, on the idiotic and feeble-minded, has visited the institution and examined and inquired into its necessities in respect to the purchase of additional lands

and the constructions and improvements referred to, and reported in favor of a legislative appropriation therefor, which is approved by the Board; but, as no sufficient evidence as to the value of such lands, or the necessary cost of such constructions and improvements has been furnished, this approval is made without determining the amount required.

It is the opinion of this Board that the present farm for the custody of male idiots, at Fairmount, now under the care of the trustees of the New York Asylum for Idiots, at Syracuse, may properly be the nucleus for the formation of increased accommodations for unteachable male idiots, with the view and declared purpose of separating such custody and placing it under the care of a new organization, leaving the present institution to the exclusive, as well as most important, work of teaching and training idiots capable of receiving instruction.

STATE-CUSTODIAL ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN.

This institution had a balance of \$2,905.19, October 1, 1888, and its receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, were as follows: From the State, for maintenance and care, \$28,500, and for buildings, \$28,666.38; from all other sources, \$235.58; total, \$60,307.15. Its expenditures were: For current expenses, \$29,725.85; for buildings, improvements and repairs, \$30,869.40; total, \$60,595.25. The number of inmates October 1, 1889, was 250 as against 194 October 1, 1888. The average in the institution during the year was 202, and the average *per capita* weekly cost of support \$2.35.

The additional building of this institution, constituting its left or west wing, the erection of which was begun in 1888, has been completed during the year, and is now ready for occupancy, giving the institution proper capacity for 375 inmates. The new chapel, dining hall, balcony and kitchen provided for by the last Legislature have been erected, the steam boilers put in and the furniture procured. The dining and assembly rooms have been connected by corridors with the main building and also with the east and west wings, and the laundry and steam-heating apparatus are complete and in full working order. Arrangements have been made with the water-works company of Newark by which the institution is furnished with water for both domestic uses and fire protection, and the supply is ample and properly distributed for these purposes.

The proper authorities of this institution intend to ask for an appropriation for constructing refrigerators ample for the preservation of provisions, for grading and improving the grounds, for stone sidewalks in front of the premises to the street, and leading therefrom to the various buildings, for repairs to the roof on the old or main center building, and for a separate hospital for contagious diseases. The standing committee of this Board on the idiotic and feeble-minded has visited the institution and examined and inquired into the necessity of the proposed constructions, improvements and repairs, and reported in favor of the same, and the Board recommends an appropriation for these purposes upon the presentation of satisfactory plans and estimates therefor to the Legislature.

IDIOTS MAINTAINED BY NEW YORK CITY.

New York city also maintains about 300 idiots — children and adults; teachable and unteachable—on Randall's Island, under the charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

THE BLIND.

The public provisions for the blind are threefold, viz.: Educational, custodial and home aid. The educational institutions are the New York Institution for the Blind, New York city, and the New York State Institution for the Blind at Batavia. The following table, made from the annual reports of the respective managers of these institutions, shows the average number of pupils in each, and the average *per capita* weekly expense of their education, maintenance and care for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889:

INSTITUTIONS.	Average number during the year.	Average weekly cost of support.
New York Institution for the Blind, New York.....	206	\$4 87
New York State Institution for the Blind, Batavia.....	117	5 62
Total	323	.....

The total average attendance in these institutions for the year was 323, as against 339 the preceding year. The average in the New York Institution fell off 3; in the New York State Institution, 13; total, 16. Each of these institutions has some spare room,

and their accommodations are believed to be fully adequate to the present requirements of the State in this direction.

NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, NEW YORK.

The receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, were as follows: Cash balance from the preceding year, \$9,009.04; from the State, \$45,089.38; from cities and counties, \$7,389.70; from interest and dividends on investments, \$12,307.67; from all other sources, \$13,897.05; total, \$87,692.84. Its expenditures were: For current maintenance, education and care, \$65,872.15; for investment, \$11,949.11; total, \$77,821.26. It had a cash balance of \$9,871.58 October 1, 1889, and other available assets amounting to \$17,246.17, subject to outstanding claims footing up \$7,781.01. The number of pupils October 1, 1889, was 199, as against 205 October 1, 1888.

The educational and industrial systems of this institution, brought to a high standard by long and ripe experience, have been fully maintained during the past year. It has a large corps of well-trained and competent teachers, which enables an extended classification of the pupils, and thus brings them more closely in personal contact with their instructors than could otherwise be attained. The studies take a wide range, and in case of the older and more intelligent pupils, embrace the higher branches usually taught in the schools for seeing pupils. The principal industrial pursuits are mattress making, cane seating and the running of sewing and knitting machines. A cooking school, with ample and convenient appliances for its purposes, has recently been put into operation, and now contains a class of twenty-four girls. These are taught plain cooking, the making of bread, cakes and pies, and they are also instructed in the care of kitchen and table furniture and utensils, and in the maintenance of cleanliness and order in the kitchen and dining apartments. The results thus far realized in these directions have proved quite satisfactory, and seem to warrant the continuance of this industrial training, and its extension, as opportunity may offer, to a much larger number of pupils.

There has been no material change in the buildings of this institution during the year, nor is any change at present contemplated. The appropriations for the current year will, it is thought, be fully adequate to its purposes, and it is said that the ordinary

pro rata appropriation only, will be necessary for the coming year. There has been no severe sickness in the institution the past year, and the school opened this year with the children in a healthy condition, which still continues.

NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BATAVIA.

This institution had a balance of \$3,748.89, October 1, 1888, and its receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, were as follows: From the State, \$40,000; from counties, \$3,253.60; from the earnings of the pupils, \$450.27; from all other sources, \$321.48; total, \$47,774.24. Its expenditures were \$44,457.51, of which sum \$40,298.79 was for current maintenance and care, and \$4,158.72 for extraordinary improvements. It was free from debt October 1, 1889, and its balance then was: Cash, \$3,316.73; due from counties, \$2,670.99; total, \$5,987.72. The number of pupils at the close of the year was 121, as against 124 at the close of the preceding year.

The instruction in this institution is similar to that of other schools for the blind in this country, and it is well supplied with the apparatus and appliances for its purposes. The industrial training comprises broom and mattress making, cane seating, the running of sewing machines and plain hand-sewing and various kinds of bead-work. The smaller children are instructed in kindergarten work, and piano tuning is also taught to those adapted to this pursuit. The attendance the past year has been steady, and no serious sickness prevailed during the year. The schools for the current year opened with about the same number of pupils as last year, and no increase in the usual pro rata appropriation will therefore probably be required.

The trustees of this institution have signified their intention to apply to the Legislature for an appropriation to reconstruct and improve its sewerage system, which is regarded as highly defective, and this Board approves of the same; but, as no evidence of the necessary cost of such reconstruction and improvement has been furnished the Board, the question of expense and amount of appropriation, as well as that of the system and construction is left open. It is recommended that the question of system and construction be referred to the State Board of Health, and that the question of expense be referred to the State Engineer and Surveyor.

THE BLIND IN NEW YORK CITY.

In New York city there are about 100 adult blind paupers maintained in the alms-house on Blackwell's Island, and the Department of Public Charities and Correction also distribute annually \$20,000, appropriated for the purpose, *pro rata*, to the adult indigent blind of the city not inmates of any public or private institution. It requires two years continuous residence in the city to share in the appropriation and in no event can any one person receive more than fifty dollars per year. The number enjoying its benefits last year was 540, thus giving thirty-seven dollars to each person.

There is also in New York city a private home for destitute blind persons, ineligible to the educational institutions, or who have been educated therein, where they are taught mechanical trades and supplied with the materials necessary to their work. There were fifty-eight inmates on October 1, 1889, of whom twenty-five were men and thirty-three women. The support is almost entirely received from private sources.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The number of pupils in the various educational institutions for the deaf and dumb in the State, October 1, 1889, was 1,271, as against 1,294 October 1, 1888, of whom 717 were males, and 554 females. A list of these institutions, and the number of pupils in each of them respectively, as reported to the Board, appear in the following table:

Number of pupils, October 1, 1889.

INSTITUTIONS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, New York.....	213	109	322
Institution for the Improved Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, New York.....	97	72	176
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome.....	83	52	144
Le Couteux St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.....	76	65	141
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham.....	113	143	256
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.....	88	73	161
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone.....	45	26	71
Total.....	717	554	1,271

The total receipts of these institutions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, according to the reports of their respective managers, footed up \$460,395.11, as against \$450,964.12 the pre-

ceding year, as follows: Cash balance at the commencement of the year, \$16,507.60; received from the State, *per capita* appropriations, \$228,348.31; from counties and cities, \$135,537.37; from all other sources, \$80,001.83. The entire expenditures of these institutions for the year were \$438,510.77; for the preceding year, \$436,097.47. These institutions have all been visited by the standing committee of the Board on the Deaf and Dumb, during the year, and its report in regard to them is hereto appended.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY AT ELMIRA.

This institution reported a cash balance of \$17,273.13 October 1, 1888, and its receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, derived wholly from the State, were \$160,000, as follows: Special appropriations, \$10,000; deficiency appropriation, \$50,000; general appropriation, \$100,000. Its expenditures during the year were: For buildings and improvements, \$23,088.64; for current expenses, \$137,109.01. The average number of prisoners during the year was 922, and the reported average weekly cost of support, \$2.86. The number in custody October 1, 1889, was 944.

It is the opinion of this Board that no extension of the limits of this institution should be encouraged; that there should be no increase of its population, inasmuch as the personal government of its inmates, essential to the best results in the way of their reformation, is inconsistent with such increase; and that the appropriation of \$200,000, proposed by its managers for the enlargement of its accommodations, should be directed to the beginning of a similar reformatory in some other part of the State, if the necessity exists.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, AT HUDSON.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, including \$4,853.30, balance of the preceding year, were \$49,943.30, of which sum \$45,000 was from the State. The current expenditures were \$39,632.10; extraordinary expenditures, \$2,881.96; total, \$42,514.06. The balance, October 1, 1889, was \$7,429.24, and the institution was then reported free of debt. The number of inmates, October 1, 1888, was 108, and the number received during the year, 94, making a total of 202 in its custody in the course of the year. Of these, 1 was discharged by

the court, 22 were conditionally discharged by the managers, and 3 died, leaving 176 in custody, October 1, 1889. The average weekly *per capita* cost of support, including salaries, all ordinary repairs and current expenses was \$4.38.

The House of Refuge for Women receives women between the ages of 15 and 30 years guilty of misdemeanors and disorderly conduct, and is intended for their education and reformation. The managers may, if it seems to them desirable, discharge an inmate provisionally to work outside under suitable guardianship, and may when assured of her probable reform, discharge her finally at any time, or they may retain her in the House of Refuge for a term of five years, if it seems necessary for her own moral good or for the protection of the community. The institution receives inmates from all counties excepting from New York and Kings, and of the total number—216—received since the opening of the institution, 104 were from the counties of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth judicial districts.

It is very undesirable that the House of Refuge for Women should be filled to its utmost capacity (nominally 250, but this includes twenty-five beds in the hospital and twenty-five in the main building, besides ninety-six cells in the prison building), because in such a case, all power of transfer from one building to another would be stopped, except as discharges gave occasion for promotion, and the discipline would be much interfered with. The Board therefore recommends that the Legislature establish a second House of Refuge for Women, to be situated in the western part of the State.

When the passage of the law establishing the present House of Refuge for Women was advocated, it was stated to the Legislature that one such institution would provide only for about one-fourth of the young women in the State (outside of New York and Kings counties) needing such reformatory education as it was designed to afford them there and that, in case the proposed experiment were to succeed, the request would then be made to the Legislature to increase the number of such institutions.

The time for such increase has, in the opinion of this Board, now arrived, and it recommends not only the one additional institution above referred to for the four western judicial districts, but also a third for the use of New York and Kings counties, in which localities at present the only public places of confinement

for young women over 16 years, guilty of misdemeanors and disorderly conduct, are the workhouse in New York and the jail and penitentiary in Kings county. In all these institutions they are associated with older and more depraved offenders, and suffer the ruinous effects of repeated short sentences.

It would be a very unwise thing to add to the present buildings of the House of Refuge for Women, except for the better accommodation of 250 inmates, the number for which it was originally intended. To increase that number would be a great injury to the institution as a reformatory, and go far to defeat the object for which it was established.

HOUSES OF REFUGE.

The operations of the houses of refuge for the past year may be briefly summarized as follows :

NEW YORK HOUSE OF REFUGE, RANDALL'S ISLAND.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, including balance of \$5,751.71, from the previous year, were \$124,537.64, derived as follows : From the State \$110,000; from all other sources, \$8,785.93. Its expenditures during the year were : For current supervision and maintenance, \$115,371.13; for extraordinary purposes, \$3,757.11; total, \$119,128.24. The institution had a cash balance of \$5,409.40, October 1, 1889, and was reported free of debt.

THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, AT ROCHESTER.

This institution had a cash balance of \$12,041.62 October 1, 1889, and its receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, were as follows : From the State, \$151,200, of which sum, \$66,200 was a special appropriation; from the sales of farm and garden products, \$649.28; from the earnings of the inmates, \$2,124.74; from all other sources, \$338.64; total, \$166,354.28. Its expenditures during the year were \$157,891.66, viz.: For current supervision, maintenance and care, \$115,893.46; for buildings, improvements and extraordinary repairs, \$41,998.20. It had a balance of \$8,462.62 October 1, 1889, but was indebted \$9,354.91. The average number of inmates during the year was 598, and the average weekly cost of support \$3.63. The number in its care October 1, 1889, was 702. Of these 576 were boys and 126 girls.

Attention is invited to the report of the Standing Committee of this Board on Reformatories for further information in regard to these institutions for the past year.

THE STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME, AT BATH.

This institution had a cash balance of \$3,106.70 October 1, 1888, and its receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, were as follows: From the State, \$180,000, of which sum \$70,000 was for buildings and improvements and \$110,000 for maintenance; from loan, \$25,000; from all other sources, \$2,626.69; total, \$210,733.39. Its expenditures were \$206,909.85, viz.: For buildings, improvements and repairs, \$69,896.65; for current expenses, \$137,013.20. The balance October 1, 1889, was \$3,823.54. The average number of inmates during the year was 950, and the weekly average cost of support, \$2.77. The greatest number under care at any one time during the year was 1,102; the least number was 838. The number under care October 1, 1889, was 973.

During the past year, buildings, additions and improvements to this institution have been completed, as follows: A new administration two-story brick building has been erected for the offices of the superintendent and adjutant, as headquarters. The old administration building has been remodeled and enlarged, the first story being divided into a reading-room and library, and the second story fitted up as dormitories for about 100 inmates. A well-arranged bakery, a row of work-shops and a large amusement hall have been completed and put to use. The two-story hospital addition in the rear, the construction of which was begun in 1888, has been completed and occupied, and the space formerly devoted to kitchen and dining-rooms is being remodeled and fitted up as wards for the sick.

Under the appropriation of 1889, a building is being constructed in the rear of the hospital, for bath-rooms, water-closets, and a special laundry for the hospital, and when this is completed, the old closets and bathing arrangements will be removed. The boiler-house has been enlarged and additional boilers put in, so that the buildings are now all heated by steam and lighted by electric lamps. The sewage disinfecting works have been perfected, and are in successful operation. The work of the enlargement of the dining-rooms, provided for last year, has not

as yet been entered upon. It is said that these several buildings, additions and improvements have thus far been made within the legislative appropriation, and will be fully completed for the amount named for these purposes.

The trustees of this institution purpose to apply for legislative appropriations the coming year as follows: For additional buildings for 250 more inmates, to meet the increasing demands, \$23,000; for the enlargement of the kitchen, the construction of towers and water-closets, the reconstruction of the boiler-house, the conversion of the dry-earth closets into water-closets, and other necessary minor repairs, \$25,000. A special committee of this Board has visited the institution and examined and inquired into its needs in respect to additional buildings and the improvements referred to, and reported in favor of the same. The Board, accordingly, recommends a legislative appropriation for these purposes.

Attention is invited to the report of the special committee, hereto appended, for further details in regard to this institution and its operations for the past year.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS AND HOMES FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

The number of these institutions reporting to the Board the past year was 215. They are composed of three classes, viz.: Those having the exclusive care of children; those devoted to both children and adults; and third, those providing for adults only. The returns from these institutions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, furnish the following: Value of their property of all kinds, \$22,472,905.95, against \$21,776,687.07, the valuation the previous year; receipts, \$7,007,596.56, expenditures \$6,407,031.23, against \$6,531,879.14, receipts, and \$5,997,184.25, expenditures, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888. The number of inmates in their custody and care October 1, 1889, was 32,366, against 30,822, October 1, 1888, viz.: Adult males, 2,262; adult females, 5,131; boys, 14,021; girls, 10,952. Tables Nos. 18 to 21, inclusive, give a list of these institutions, appraise their property, classify their receipts and expenditures, respectively, for the year, and show the number of inmates in each at the close of the year.

The incorporations of the following institutions, for the custody and care of children, have been approved and duly certified by the

Board during the year, pursuant to chapter 446 of the Laws of 1883, viz : April 10, an amended certificate of incorporation of the Messiah Home for Children, New York ; July 11, an amended certificate of incorporation of St. Michael's Home in the city of New York ; October 9, the River Side Nursery, of New York, and the Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

It is the opinion of this Board, that whatever may be said in favor of or against corporal punishment by whipping of children in families or in common schools, its tolerance in corporate and private institutions, without its natural restraints of parental instinct in the family, and of public criticism in the common school, is a tolerance that can not be divorced from an inevitable tendency to abuse. This opinion is the result of careful observation and comparison ; and is held by this Board and in this State not only, but by the great majority of competent judges in such matters in other States, as was shown by the expression, at the last annual National Conference of Charities and Corrections.

An illustration of what may be accomplished by local boards of managers acting in harmony with this Board in abating abuses and evils in these institutions is given in the action of the Rochester Orphan Asylum, the two local boards of which jointly first requested an examination by the resident commissioner, and then by individual donations from the trustees paid the expenses thereof, and last by resolution of the managers substantially adopted his recommendations on such examination. The general management of this asylum will sustain its former high reputation if its rules abolishing whipping of its wards shall be faithfully and carefully carried out by the selection of proper officers, competent to exercise due discipline and wise and kind government under such rules, and by diligent supervision on the part of the managers.

Attention is invited to the appended papers in this matter, including the findings and general conclusions of the commissioner, approved by this Board July 12, 1889, and the resolutions of the local board, dated October 19, 1889, with the commissioner's final report, dated December 11, 1889.

SPECIAL INQUIRY REGARDING CHILDREN IN ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

During the past year the Board directed the collection of certain special information respecting the orphan asylums of the State, and accordingly, on the first of October, a schedule of inquiries was addressed to these institutions. This schedule included the following questions :

1. How many children in the institution October 1, 1889, were orphans? How many were half-orphans? How many had both parents living?

2. How many children in the institution October 1, 1889, were of native parents? How many were of foreign parents?

3. How many children in the institution October 1, 1889, were maintained or supported at public expense and at what rate per capita? How many were supported at the expense of parents, guardians or relatives, and at what rate per capita? What efforts are made by officers of this institution, or public officials to collect payment, wholly or in part, for the support of children in the institution, from parents, guardians or relatives of known or supposed ability to pay or contribute thereto? How many children in the institution are known or supposed to have been committed thereto, by or through the instrumentality of parents, guardians or relatives able to support them?

The orphan asylums very generally responded, and with as complete and accurate information as was probably in their power to furnish, and such parts of their returns as admit of tabulation, have been so arranged, and are appended to this report.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

During the past year, Commissioner Lowell has made quite extended examinations of orphan asylums and other institutions having the care of dependent children, and reported to the Board upon the subject, which report is hereto appended, and to which attention is invited.

HOSPITALS.

The number of incorporated hospitals in the State is 64, of which 15 are special and 49 general in their objects. These institutions held property October 1, 1889, valued by their managers at \$14,932,169.35, as against \$14,045,551, the valuation October 1,

1888. Their total receipts for the fiscal year, ending September 30, 1889, were \$3,122,615.81 and their expenditures \$2,704,183.68, as against \$2,601,174.75 receipts, and \$2,203,921.74 expenditures, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888. The patients in their treatment and care October 1, 1889, numbered 3,782, as against 3,686, October 1, 1888. Tables Nos. 22, 23, 24 and 25 classify the receipts and expenditures of these institutions for the year, show the number of patients under treatment and the results during the year, and exhibit their respective financial condition at its close.

DISPENSARIES.

The number of dispensaries in the State reporting to this Board, is 34. The property of all kinds held by these institutions October 1, 1889, was appraised by their managers at \$759,025.49, as against \$682,599.26, the appraisal October 1, 1888. Their entire receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, were \$273,957.09. Their expenditures for the year were \$246,110.34; for the preceding year \$207,082.72. The classified operations of these institutions for the year, are shown by the tables Nos. 26, 27, 28 and 29, hereto appended.

PAUPERS RETURNS.

The returns of the county superintendents of the poor and other proper officers to this Board, for the year ending October 31, 1889, furnish the following:

The number of in-door paupers during the year was, in county poor-houses, 17,567; in city alms-houses, 58,756; total, 76,323; as against 70,563, the preceding year. The number under care November 1, 1889, was, in county poor-houses, 7,159; in city alms-houses, 13,590; total, 20,749, as against 19,615 November 1, 1888. Of these 10,709 were males, and 10,040 females. Of those supported during the year, 29,040 were native and 47,283 foreign born. The number of persons temporarily relieved by public officials during the year was 59,761, as against 48,950 the previous year.

The expenditures during the year were as follows: In county poor-houses, \$702,894.07; in city alms-houses, \$2,292,667.79; total, \$2,995,561.86, as against \$2,521,406.65, the preceding year. The out-door expenditures for the year were \$671,671.36; for the preceding year they were \$576,515.83.

The appended tables Nos. 8 to 17 inclusive, classify the inmates of these institutions, and also show their receipts and expenditures for the year; tables Nos. 39 and 40 show the average number of persons in county poor-houses and city alms-houses from 1868 to 1888, inclusive, with the annual expense of maintenance and care; and table No. 41 shows the same by counties, from 1869 to 1888, inclusive.

STATE PAUPERS.

The number of State paupers in the custody of this Board, pursuant to chapter 661 of the Laws of 1873, October 1, 1888, was 201, and the commitments during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, were 1,757, as against 1,665 committed during the year ending September 30, 1888. The total number under care in the course of the year was 1,923, as against 1,824 the preceding year. The following changes occurred in the several State alms-houses during the year, viz.: Discharged recovered and able to provide for themselves, 420; adopted into families, 2; absconded, 59; transferred to State insane asylums, 3; removed to their places of legal settlement, or to the care of relatives or friends in other States and countries, 1,174; died, 38. The number under care October 1, 1889, was 263, as against 201 October 1, 1888, of whom 227 were in State alms-houses, 35 in State insane asylums, and 1 in an orphan asylum.

The following is a summary of the operations of the act from its going into effect October 22, 1873, to and including September 30, 1889, viz.: Whole number committed as State paupers, 21,348, of whom 16,654 were males and 4,694 females; discharged able to maintain themselves, 5,948; provided with situations in families, 79; absconded, 1,241; transferred to insane asylums and other institutions, 119, of whom 36 are still in custody; removed to their homes or places of legal settlement in other States and countries, 13,207; died, 527; remaining in State alms-houses, 227; in other institutions, 36; total, 263. Attention is invited to the appended tables Nos. 30 to 35 inclusive, for further details respecting the operations of the law.

The expenditures for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, were \$39,969.13, as against \$39,708.44, the expenditures for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888. The balance October 1, 1889, was \$2,319.23. The outstanding claims under the act did

not then exceed \$100. Table No. 38, hereto annexed, shows the expenditures for the year, itemized and classified as provided for by the statute.

In view of the fact that the number of commitments the past year was somewhat increased, and that no material decrease is probable for the current year, the usual appropriation of \$40,000 will be required to carry out the law for the coming year, and an appropriation for this amount is recommended.

REMOVAL OF CRIPPLED, BLIND, LUNATIC AND OTHERWISE INFIRM ALIEN PAUPERS.

The number of crippled, blind, lunatic and otherwise infirm alien paupers, removed by the Board to their homes in different countries of Europe, pursuant to chapter 549 of the Laws of 1880, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, was 229, viz.: To England, 44; to Ireland, 38; to Scotland, 7; to Germany, 102; to Austria-Hungary, 14; to France, 8; to Italy and Sweden, each, 4; to Denmark, 3; to Switzerland and Russia, each, 2; and to Holland, 1; total, 229.

The condition of these persons, who were found in the various poor-houses, alms-houses, hospitals, asylums and other charitable institutions of this State, was as follows: Lunatics, 10; imbecile, 6; epileptic, 8; paralytic, 3; feeble-minded, 62; old and decrepit, 31; vagrant and disabled, 42; crippled, 12; dwarfed, 4; blind, 5; otherwise infirm, 46; total, 229. The examinations show that these conditions existed at the time of their landing, and that most of them had been dependent upon the various cities and counties of this State since their arrival in the country, and that they gave little or no promise of ever becoming self-supporting.

The following are the ports at which these persons were landed, viz.: At New York, 157; at Philadelphia, 20; at Boston, 6; at other United States ports, 25; at various Canadian ports, 21; total, 229. A few of these were sent to this country in sailing vessels and landed unnoticed, while those coming by the way of Canada escaped official examination, and entered the State without hinderance. The most of them, however, reached the country through the regular channels of ocean travel, and were allowed to land at various United States ports in violation of the Federal immigration statutes, to find their way into the charitable and

other institutions of this State, as burdens upon its cities and counties.

The examinations show that these helpless persons were deported from their several European homes to this country by the following agencies, viz.: By cities, counties, towns and other municipalities, 63; by relatives, guardians and friends, 125; by various benevolent organizations and associations and immigration societies, 23; by individuals under contract to labor, but cast off when found worthless, 18; total, 229. Notice of the return of these persons, as far as practicable, has been sent to the various agencies by which they were deported to this country, and no complaints of improper removals have been made, nor have any of them, thus far, reappeared.

The total expense for the removal of these 229 helpless, chronic paupers to their several European homes was \$4,901.24; the *per capita* expense, \$21.40. The whole number of removals under the act to October 1, 1889, has been 1,391; the total expenditure, \$29,609.68; expenditure per person, \$21.29.

It is gratifying to know that measures are, at last, in prospect of being matured during the present Congress for the better protection of the States from the evils resulting from the deportation to this country, through agencies in Europe, of so many pauper immigrants of the kind that have hitherto become dependent upon our public charities almost as soon as landed. The majority of this undesirable class this State has for many years been burdened with the care and support of in alms-houses, hospitals, asylums and other institutions, for the reason that they arrive mainly through its principal port of entry, the city of New York. Our representatives in Congress should be requested to use their efforts to pass the bill or bills required to alleviate an evil of such magnitude in the unnatural and unjust burdens it imposes. Meanwhile, the usual appropriation of \$5,000 to enable this Board to carry out the provisions of the law of 1880, for the removal and return to their homes abroad of such as find their way into this State by the way of Canada, or by any other channels, will be necessary, as a wise and a partially protective remedy, until federal action is assured and perfected in the direction of a more thorough one.

The saving of future expenditures to the State by these modest annual ones is so enormous, that it almost passes the belief of

those not familiar with the subject. It amounts in economy to millions, as can be proved, by estimating the cost of supporting in institutions 1,391 persons at only two dollars each per week (making no estimate of the cost of the added "plant" or buildings necessary to contain them), a total of nearly \$2,800 per week, and of \$145,600 per annum for the whole number.

Estimating the duration of life of this class of dependents, had they been allowed to remain in the country, at the minimum average of fifteen years, the result of the wise forethought of the State in annually appropriating the small sums used since 1880, to return foreign paupers found in it, an ultimate saving of \$2,184,000, independent of the expense of housing them and providing salaried officers for their care-taking for that period of time (fifteen years), is definitely proved, and an illegitimate burden on our people thrown back where it originated and where it justly and naturally belongs.

Obviously no measure can be more prudent for the State, than to protect itself, as far as it can, from the noisome sediment that forced pauper immigration from all Europe deposits almost immediately upon arrival in its institutions, supported by taxation, and also in those of its counties, cities and towns, locally supported in like manner.

APPENDED PAPERS.

The following reports, which have been read and accepted by the Board, and directed to be transmitted to the Legislature with its annual report, are hereto appended :

Findings and conclusions on an investigation of the Rochester Orphan Asylum, by Commissioner Craig.

Final report on the investigation of the Rochester Orphan Asylum, by Commissioner Craig.

Report of the standing committee of the Board on reformatories.

Report of the standing committee of the Board on the deaf and dumb.

Report of a special committee of the Board on the State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.

Report on dependent children, by Commissioner Lowell.

Special inquiry into the condition of children in asylums, by the assistant secretary.

By order of the Board.

OSCAR CRAIG,

President.

J. H. VAN ANTWERP,

Vice-President.

Attest:

CHARLES S. HOYT,

Secretary.

Dated, ALBANY, December 12, 1889.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

ON AN

INVESTIGATION OF THE ROCHESTER ORPHAN ASYLUM.

By OSCAR CRAIG, COMMISSIONER.

1889.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, }
ALBANY, July 12, 1889. }

The following are true copies from the minutes of the stated meeting of the State Board of Charities, held at its office in the State Hall, at Albany, July 11, 1889, and of the Commissioner's memoranda of findings of fact and general conclusions now on file in said office.

JAMES O. FANNING,
Assistant Secretary.

To the State Board of Charities:

I respectfully submit the memoranda of my findings of fact and general conclusions in the matter of the investigation of the Rochester Orphan Asylum, dated this 11th day of July, 1889.

OSCAR CRAIG,
Commissioner.

The following minute, offered by Commissioner Van Antwerp, was unanimously adopted:

This Board having listened to the report in full of the Commissioner of the Seventh district in respect to the investigation by him, asked for by the parties interested in the case of the Rochester Orphan Asylum, feels that the said investigation has been carefully and systematically made, with a manifest endeavor to do justice to every interest involved; especially so with reference to the inmates of the institution, and unanimously indorses the general conclusions arrived at by Commissioner Craig.

Commissioner Milhau moved that the report of Commissioner Craig be accepted as an appended paper for the next annual report of the Board, and that 500 extra copies be printed immediately for the use of Commissioner Craig. Carried.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS
IN AN
INVESTIGATION OF THE ROCHESTER
ORPHAN ASYLUM.

STATE OF NEW YORK:
OFFICE OF THE STATE COMMISSIONER OF CHARITIES
FOR THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PROCEEDINGS TO
INQUIRE AND EXAMINE INTO THE GOV-
ERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF
THE INMATES, AND THE OFFICIAL
CONDUCT OF THE MATRON OF THE
ROCHESTER ORPHAN ASYLUM.

*Memoranda of Findings
and Conclusions by the
Commissioner.*

Under the statute, the ultimate end of this examination before me as the resident Commissioner of Charities, is to ascertain the condition of the Rochester Orphan Asylum, including the management and government of its inmates, and the official conduct of its managers, officers and employés. (Laws of 1867, chapter 951, sections 4 and 8.) Only as means to this end is it important, in ordinary cases, to hear or determine any particular question of fact. But the charges brought by members of the Rochester Humane Society, as complainants, against the matron, amounting to cruelty and malfeasance in her office, which the board of trustees, with the separate board of managers of the asylum, have requested me to try and decide, have to be disposed of as independent matters in this case. The board of managers separately, and subsequently the two boards jointly, had made inquiry to some extent, but having found it impossible to secure the attendance of witnesses, administer legal oaths or elicit evidence in a trustworthy way, they, by a joint committee, addressed a written invita-

tion to the resident Commissioner, asking him to conduct an official examination.

Under this written request, and on notice to the representative persons through whom the charges and complaints were preferred, the hearing on the examination was held in the Chamber of Commerce in Rochester, on appointed and adjourned days in February, March, April and May last, with the aid of counsel, who appeared for the respective parties as follows: Hon. James L. Angle and Thomas C. Montgomery, Esq., in behalf of the two boards of the asylum; Hon. Thomas Raines and George A. Carnahan, Esq., for the complainants, and Horace McGuire, Esq., in behalf of the matron. The examination was closed on the twenty-fourth day of June last, when the matter was submitted by the respective counsel for the complainants, the matron and the asylum, in writing.

In pursuance of an agreement between the counsel, the hearing was conducted with doors closed to all save representatives of the respective parties.

The counsel for the complainants requested that while their witnesses should be under examination the matron might be excluded; but the Commissioner refused so to order.

In opening the examination, the Commissioner announced, among other things, that while testimony might not be admitted and rejected always in strict accordance with the rules of evidence, it would be governed by the conclusions that the State Board had derived from its accumulated experience. (Vol. 1, page 3.) The sequel, however, shows that there has been hardly an exception to the strict application of the very terms, as well as reasons and spirit of the law of evidence, controlling trials in courts of criminal law. (Vols. 1 to 6.)

The trustees and managers provided for all the expenses of the investigation, to wit, the fees of the stenographers and of the witnesses called by the complainants, as well as those called by the matron.

The evidence offered to sustain the affirmative covered a period of ten years and more, and would have been barred by rules excluding stale cases, had not the counsel for the Board finally advised that all such limitations of time should be disregarded, in order that the examination might determine all matters in dispute or discussion.

In thus moving the investigation, in defraying its cost and in enlarging its scope, as well as in other ways, the trustees have exhibited a sincere and single purpose to discover the truth. The managers also have acted evidently in good faith, in declining to assume that the charges and complaint were true before they were investigated, for a large part of them have been proved to be false, in fact, or frivolous.

On the other hand, the complainants are justified, inasmuch as some of the charges made by or through them, have been established as true; and the institution, being a charitable corporation, receiving and administering public moneys in the discharge of public trusts and duties, is properly open to public criticism of any of its officers or employes.

The counsel for the complainants stated at the opening, and repeatedly during the conduct of the examination, that they had no charges or criticisms to make against the managers. There is no need or reason for any personal conflict between the complainants and the managers. Such contentions are against public policy, in that among other things they tend to prevent the fair and full development or discovery of the truth.

The evidence does not comprise any of the numerous affidavits previously prepared by the complainants, but besides a few exhibits, consists wholly of the testimony of seventy-four witnesses, orally examined and cross-examined under oath, which, reduced to type-writing and filling over 1,400 pages, will be duly preserved for reference by leaving with the respective counsel the manifold copies now in their hands, and by filing the minutes of the Commissioner in the office of the State Board of Charities, at Albany.

Reserving for closing statements all conclusions respecting the general condition of the asylum, I first find the facts on the particular complaints tried before me, giving briefly therewith, on questions where there is serious conflict of testimony, the reasons for my opinion and decision.

FIRST.—FINDINGS OF FACT.

From the evidence before me I find as follows on the complaints against the official conduct of the matron: (1) Separating such specifications as relate to the nursery containing the younger children from (2) those respecting generally the other departments

and older inmates of the institution, and (3) supplementing the mixed presentations of opinions and findings from the evidence, with a final summary of the facts proved.

I. THE NURSERY.

The lower nursery containing such children under one year of age as have no mothers capable of taking care of them, in accordance with the by-laws of the asylum, and other children up to four and five years old, making an average population of a dozen inmates, more or less, has been made a special subject of complaints relating to food and care. Owing to the rule of admission, and the want of funds to procure a wet nurse for each of the babies, they have been bottle fed. I find, from the voluminous evidence in the matter of food, that the babies and other inmates of this nursery have been properly fed; that the complaints of insufficient and inadequate food are false; that the orders of the visiting physician, Dr. David Little, fixing the quantity of milk and the times of giving it to the bottle-fed babies have been sometimes violated by overfeeding; that such violations have been by nurses who made the charges of underfeeding, and have been usually followed by fatal or serious illness of the helpless victims of such experiments; that the milk thus directed by the medical officer has been supplied from cows set apart for the nursery, and has been kept and administered with ordinary care, and usually in proper condition, subject only to such accidents or exceptions as may occur in well-regulated institutions or families; that solid food in proper proportions has been ordered and supplied to the older children in this nursery, according to their respective ages; that the charges to the contrary are unqualifiedly false, and that the said misconduct of the nurses and other causes of exceptions to the ordinary routine in this department, has not been due to any malfeasance or negligence on the part of the matron. (Vol. 1, pp. 118, 154; vol. 2, pp. 316, 324; vol. 3, pp. 582, 599 and 682; vol. 4, pp. 682, 742, 755, 848; vol. 5, pp. 34, 45, 52, 70, 136, 156, 180, 181; vol. 6, pp. 358, 361.)

I find that all charges of baby farming are absolutely false. The chairman of the committee on children in two cases recommended the placing of sick babies with a competent nurse outside of the institution, under circumstances showing that the welfare of the babies only was consulted, the rates paid to said nurse being

in excess of charges by the asylum. The nurse was qualified to give better care than could be given in the institution, and was in every way unexceptionable, as was admitted by the counsel for the complainants on the hearing. One other case was that of an infant only a few hours old, with a mother able to care for it, which was refused admission under the by-laws. The proofs are conclusive in favor of my finding in the matters of this general and indefinite charge of baby farming. (Vol. 3, pp. 401, 403; vol. 5, pp. 143, 159, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 190, 269; vol. 6, pp. 477, 488.)

I find that the complaints charging the feeding of paregoric or other opiates to the children in this department, in order to promote sleep or quiet, under the direction or with the permission of the matron, are entirely false; that she never directed or knowingly permitted the giving of such doses, except as medicines for sickness, and under the specific or general prescriptions of the attending physician; that a few cases of such doses by nurses, which came to the matron's notice, were followed by their discharge or discipline; and that such exceptional cases occurred without fault of the matron, who has not been able to discharge all her duties as both housekeeper and matron, and be present in each department of the institution at all times, day and night. (Vol. 1, pp. 29, 41, 67, 73, 129; vol. 2, p. 314; vol. 3, pp. 462, 464, 551, 552, 554, 573; vol. 4, pp. 677, 682, 850; vol. 5, pp. 27, 136; vol. 6, pp. 359, 361.)

I find that the allegations relating to the child adopted by Eliza Borderick, which I am advised were reported in the *Elmira Telegram* and other newspapers, are altogether false or frivolous, being untrue in part and in the other parts immaterial on this investigation. The evidence shows that the child was subjected to no punishment or injury while in the nursery; that it was well cared for there, and that it has been returned to the institution. (Vol. 3, pp. 476, 509, 543; vol. 4, p. 851; vol. 5, pp. 20, 26, 59, 132, 193; vol. 6, p. 455.)

The complaints that the babies have been waked improperly and too early in the morning, ranging, according to the different affirmative accounts, from 5 o'clock to 6 o'clock and afterward, do not appear to be founded in fact. It is shown that the bell calling servants in all departments to rise has been rung at 5 o'clock in the morning, and that the ringing of the bell, or the noise of

activity in the asylum, may have awakened the babies before the natural time; but it is not proved that the babies were voluntarily aroused for the purpose of taking them up, though there is much contradictory testimony on the point. On the other hand, it is proved that the early hour of putting them to bed would give abundant time for sleep at night, before the alleged early hour of the morning. (Vol. 1, pp. 11, 12, 91, 127; vol. 3, pp. 416, 420, 585, 589, 593, 606; vol. 4, pp. 669, 680, 850; vol. 5, p. 28.)

I find, however, that in the absence of couches or other accommodations for the young children to sleep on in the daytime, they have been improperly kept from lying on the beds, through fear of mussing them, and forced to sleep lying on the hard floor or sitting upright in their little chairs. (Vol. 1, pp. 68, 128; vol. 2, p. 264.)

The charges that babies about one year old were whipped have been disproved (vol. 1, pp. 34, 42), except in one case where a nurse whipped several of her charges, but was for that offense immediately discharged by the matron (vol. 5, pp. 32, 34, 45, 52, 70; vol. 6, p. 359); and a case of whipping of one child by another nurse who was therefore reprimanded by the matron; and another case of a child fifteen months old bearing marks of whipping, of the cause of which all knowledge was denied by the night nurse at the time, in August, 1888, on inquiry by the matron, and was also denied by the day nurse under oath on the hearing. (Vol. 3, p. 377; vol. 5, pp. 27, 74; vol. 6, p. 387.)

The charge that the matron whipped one baby less than one year old with a ruler, about eight years ago, being denied by the matron, is not established as a fact by proofs satisfactory to me. (Vol. 3, p. 342; vol. 5, pp. 3, 13, 18; vol. 6, pp. 42, 390.)

But I do find that the matron punished a child three years old for crying in his bed at night by whipping him with a hair brush, first giving two or three blows with the bristle side, and then giving two or three more blows with the other side of the brush on his bare skin; that the bristles left on the skin dark marks which remained two or three days; that the use of the bristle side of the brush was due to mistake, and not design; but that such mistake was caused by anger or excitement on the part of the matron, which I regard as the most material point in this case. (Vol. 6, pp. 436, 539.)

The charge that the matron pinned towels over the mouths of young children to suppress their crying, or ordered the same, though with testimony tending to sustain it is, perhaps, on the matron's denial under oath, entitled to the Scotch verdict of not proved. (Vol. 1, p. 64; vol. 6, pp. 353, 391.)

The story that the matron refused to let a woman, who was sick at the hospital, see her grandchild is refuted by the testimony of Miss Hopkins, the city missionary. (Vol. 1, p. 118; vol. 4, p. 740; vol. 6, pp. 372, 441.)

Various other complaints and criticisms appear generally false or frivolous, with the exception that a sufficient number of nurses have not always been employed in this department, especially during times of prevailing sickness. (Vol. 1, pp. 63, 120, 128, 134; vol. 2, pp. 267, 270; vol. 3, pp. 579, 582, 608, 642; vol. 4, p. 675; vol. 5, pp. 25, 30, 35, 38; vol. 6, p. 526.)

Subject to the foregoing qualifications, it is established by the proofs that the general care, as well as the food, of the children in the lower nursery have been good. The vital statistics of the institution show this conclusively. (Exhibits, p. 1.)

This evidence is to be taken with the testimony of the four eminent physicians commenting on the same, and on the vital statistics of the other departments; citations of and references to which are, for convenience sake, reserved to the consideration of those departments.

II. THE GENERAL WARDS OF THE ASYLUM.

On the complaints against the official conduct of the matron, relating to the departments and inmates of the institution outside of the lower nursery, I make the following statement of my reasons and opinions respecting the proofs, with my findings of fact in the three matters of (a) government, (b) food and (c) general care.

(A.) THE GOVERNMENT.

The accusations respecting discipline in the general wards of the asylum have specified punishments by means of (1) the whip, (2) the bath-tub, (3) the wet sheet, (4) fasting, (5) seclusion and confinement, and have included (6) other corporal punishments and (7) miscellaneous matters.

(1.) *Corporal Punishments by Whipping.*

It is to this class of corporal punishments that the briefs of the respective counsel are chiefly addressed, though the evidence relates diffusively to other matters of complaint. The counsel for

the matron claims, in effect, that the testimony of discharged employes is generally unworthy of belief, and that if it is to be credited in any case it certainly should not be where the witness failed, during his employment, to report the evidence to the managers. While there is some force in this claim, it can not be pressed beyond very moderate limits with justice to either the witnesses or the children, who are the real parties in interest. It appears that during a considerable period the domestics and subordinate agents in the institution understood that complaints, if any, were to be made, not to the managers or any of their committees, but only to the matron, as will be seen in findings on that subject. Again, as servants, after their discharge, may be influenced by hate or other unworthy motive to publish matters and affairs which would be better never to have been discovered; so servants, from fear of discharge or other unworthy motive, may be influenced to conceal what should be made known. In either case, it is unfair to create the presumption that all persons subject to the inducement or temptation of such hate or fear, or other unworthy motive, will commit perjury. Moreover, it is against public policy to suppress any means of discovery of abuses or evils in the internal administration of public or private institutions. Where evidence has been given, tending to show that such discharge was due to causes reflecting unfavorably on the character of the witness, as in more than one instance, there has been no decision on the evidence for impeachment, but the testimony of the witness thus questioned has been ignored. Without determining the value of the testimony of the two janitors, B. and Van W., or whether it is trustworthy or not, I have simply eliminated all the evidence given by these two witnesses for the complainants. The many conflicts between and among the persons who have testified may generally be resolved as relating to incidents or immaterial features, leaving a residue of matters of substance established with common certainty. Such conflicts may be explained without resorting to any theory implying perjury or dishonesty. Sufficient to account for them is the law of mental and moral action, that the wish is father to the thought, and desire fashions belief, which is applicable, in a greater or less degree, to all persons, good and bad, high and low, and, therefore, to all witnesses and all persons related to either the complainants or the respondents in this examination.

Simply to state the results in these matters of conflict, without referring to the steps or to any reasons or opinions justifying or explaining the same, would be futile, inasmuch as the decision is rather moral than legal in its effect. But to follow the lines of all the cases through all the contradictory testimony would be equally profitless, if patience would permit it. It seems best, therefore, to take a few cases, or classes of cases, as typical or illustrative of all, for analysis of the evidence and special findings therein, and thus show, in the light of these examples, how the general findings are determined by the evidence.

Considerable controversy is over the question, what instruments were used in whipping? Three whips were put in evidence; two on the part of the complainants, and one on the part of the matron. The two exhibits produced by the complainants are before me; each consists of twisted hide or leather, being in substance and form an ordinary rawhide. In size they are, according to measurements which I have caused to be made with yard-stick and calipers described respectively as follows:

	Entire length.	Diameter at 1 inch from butt.	Diameter at $\frac{1}{2}$ distance from 1 inch from butt.	Diameter at $\frac{1}{2}$ distance from 1 inch from butt.	Diameter at tip.
Red rawhide	37 in.	$\frac{5}{8}$ in., scant	$\frac{1}{2}$ in., scant	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	$\frac{1}{8}$ in.
Light rawhide ..	38 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	$\frac{3}{4}$ in., scant	9-16 in.	5-16 in.	$\frac{3}{8}$ in.

Neither of these two rawhides was brought from or had ever been in the asylum. They were exhibited as aids to relative measurements and descriptions of the whips that had been in the asylum, and used up or laid aside and lost sight of. This is considered in such reasonable compliance with the spirit of the rules of evidence in such matters as is justified in this examination, under the announcement made at its opening. The exhibits were received, not to show the whips actually used, but to form convenient standards for measurements and descriptions by the witnesses, and were so received without objection. (Vol. 1, pp. 174, 175.)

The exhibit produced by the matron was, without authority, destroyed by her at the close of the hearing on the same day. My impression is that it was in size similar to the red rawhide exhibited by the complainants, in which representatives of the respective parties concur. In material and make it was also similar,

except that in order to secure finish and durability the twisted leather was covered with a firm and hard but smooth substance, which was frayed at the tip, disclosing the rawhide proper. Referring to the whip that has been destroyed, the matron testified as follows: "I have never used any whip larger than that." (Vol. 6, p. 366.) Her own testimony being silent except as to size, her exhibit itself establishes the fact that a rawhide was used in the asylum. It is evident that if the covered rawhide was called a lady's riding whip, it was none the less a rawhide. The issue as to whether a rawhide or a ladies' riding whip was used, is thus narrowed down to the question whether the rawhide was covered or was uncovered. This question is not very material, as it is evident that the severity of the blow would not vary much on account of the difference in the style of whips. Several employes were brought to sustain a denial that rawhides were used, but their testimony is mainly of that negative sort which consists chiefly in stating that the thing or act in question had not been observed by them. On the other hand the testimony of the witnesses for the affirmative is generally positive. William Ellis, a man of high character, testified that he was the janitor in the year 1881, and (referring to one of the two present exhibits) that "the red one is something such a whip as was there, and that he bought it on the bridge at Mrs. Knight's order." (Vol. 1, p. 271.) Enos Hunt, called in behalf of the matron, on his cross-examination testified that under the direction of the matron he bought a rawhide, "a little rawhide, should think in the neighborhood of two feet long; a small one, twisted; a light color, rawhide color; matron said she had two rawhides since." (Vol. 6, p. 293.) The recollection of this witness, though varying from that of other witnesses, aside from the exhibits, as to size, is explicit and absolute as to the twisted make and material and the general character of the whip. Theodore Scheib, another witness called in behalf of the matron, testified, in substance, that he was an inmate of the asylum for five years and until three years ago; that he never saw riding whips, but had always seen rawhides in the asylum, and that the said whip, since destroyed, was like the rawhides he had seen there. It was produced by this witness. (Vol. 6, pp. 307, 337.) The testimony of these three witnesses named, with that of several other witnesses (vol. 1, p. 140; vol. 2, pp. 177,

300, 304; vol. 3, p. 361; vol. 4, p. 529), leaves no doubt in my mind that rawhides of both sorts were used.

Dr. E. M. Moore was one of the three eminent medical men called by the Commissioner, and as he was specially examined on the character of the whips his evidence on that subject is quoted as follows:

Q. We have assumed in the question that a riding whip was used; I will assume now that a rawhide is used? A. That is pretty bad; don't like to hear about a rawhide; that is a hard instrument and generally a heavy one; a severe blow. (Vol. 5, p. 228.)

Subsequently, the two present exhibits of rawhides having been produced, the examination of the same witness was continued as follows:

Q. Look at these instruments; what do you say of them as instruments? A. I should say they were very bad; I should say they are very bad; bad, very bad; that is the answer to that question.

The definition of the verb "to whip," in Webster's dictionary, is as follows: "To strike with a lash, a cord, a rod, or anything lithe, which pains without bruising; to lash; to beat; as to whip a horse."

I find that the smaller rawhide, one of the present exhibits produced before Dr. Moore, and the exhibit subsequently produced and destroyed, are both of them improper instruments to be used in whipping children in any orphan asylum, but that such instruments, as well as smaller whips, have been so used in the Rochester Orphan Asylum.

A case of positive evidence in the affirmative, opposed not by positive denial but only by purely negative evidence, is found in that of the alleged beating of a child four or five years old with a scantling of board. During the progress of the examination a citizen of Monroe county, not related to any party on the hearing, wrote to me that years before some painters had told him of the occurrence. Two of them came forward as witnesses at my instance, and though appearing separately on different days, told essentially the same story, in substance as follows, to wit: That when at work kalsomining in the asylum, under the employment of Mr. Ernisse, eight or ten years ago, one day they were eating their lunch in the basement, when they heard the screams of the child on the floor above; that ascending to that floor they pushed open the door of a room leading from the hall, and saw the child

lying on the floor of the room and the matron beating it with the stick; that after witnessing three or four blows, one of the men, with threats, ordered her to desist; that she complied, but that subsequently, their interference having been reported to Mr. Ernisse, they were admonished by him not to meddle with matters in the asylum. Both Mr. Ernisse and Mrs. Knight testify respectively that they do not recall the occurrence. One of the managers testifies to the effect that some time ago, the year not being fixed even approximately, she was told by one of the women employed at the asylum that she, the employé, had that day engaged in a struggle with a child to get possession of a board; that the struggle was witnessed by some workmen, and that she feared it would be reported. The question is: What is the effect of that testimony, taken together? I can not find any motive for the workmen to commit perjury, as certainly they did if their story is not substantially true. The incident reported to the managers has few features in common with the one charged. The eye witnesses gave the alleged occurrence directly, distinctly and concurrently, though separately, and each of them positively identified the matron as the actor in the scene. The failure of Mr. Ernisse to recall the matter is natural enough. He, not being an eye-witness, received an impression which was not vivid, and which, consequently, has faded from his mind, that has since been subjected continually to new impressions in the multiplied affairs of his business.

I find from all the evidence, that there was an occurrence corresponding to the testimony of the two eye-witnesses, but that it does not appear that the blows were delivered with such force, or on such parts of the person or clothing, as to injure the child, or that it did in any way sustain any injury. (Vol. 2, p. 319; vol. 3, pp. 347, 489; vol. 4, p. 643; vol. 5, pp. 80, 84; vol. 6, pp. 298, 385.)

A case of changes of recollection, or inference, or opinion in each of the principal actors in another scene is that of the boy, Rutherford Gilman. The undisputed evidence shows that the attending circumstances were as follows: The boy, who was 12 years of age, had, in the winter of 1889, been assigned to do daily work in the bath-room before 9 o'clock, the morning hour for school; and on failure to do his work in time for punctual attendance at school, and after several reports of his teacher for tardiness, had been repeatedly admonished by the matron. One morning, in the

hall, on his way from the bath-room to the school-room, fifteen minutes late, he met the matron, who, for his dilatory action, then and there inflicted on him a castigation with the whip which she carried in her hand. At the end of this chastisement it was found that he had suffered a cut just over the right ear, from which the blood was flowing. So far the facts are proved by the essentially concurrent testimony of both the matron and the boy. The point in dispute is, whether the cut on the head was sustained by the boy in trying to dodge the blows, and thus coming in contact with the edge of an adjacent brick wall, or was inflicted by the whip. The first witness examined on this point, Delia Lynch, a cleaning girl, gives little information. She says: "I was going out of the bath-room and I saw her whipping him; I saw blood on the side of the head, she bled him on the side of the head and Dr. Woodruff had to be sent for after his being taken ill; after she beating him." The next witness in order of time is one called in behalf of the matron, Thomas McEwen, one of the present wards in the asylum, who testifies as follows:

I was in the room undressing, and I saw blood on his ear, and I asked, Rudie, what is the matter? He said Mrs. Knight was whipping me, and I jumped around and struck my head on the casement, and some blood came —. He told the boys since this has been up that he went to dodge the blow, and he got struck in the neck with the whip, and it caused the blood to run.

Another witness, Frank Hibbard, employed in the bath-room, and called in behalf of the matron, testifies on this point in her direct examination, as follows:

Q. Do you know about this boy, Rutherford, being cut in the head? A. I know he was punished.

Q. And he was in your bath-room that day? A. In my room, yes, sir; in my room, lying down.

Q. Did you hear him say anything about how he got the cut in the head? A. No, sir.

Q. Or how it occurred? A. He told me Mrs. Knight whipped him.

Q. Was there anything said about his dodging against bricks? A. Yes, sir; he says that is how he got his cuts; that is what he says himself.

And the same witness testifies on cross-examination as follows:

Q. Did you have any talk with Rutherford at the time of that whipping?

A. No, sir.

Q. Didn't have any talk with him at all, did you? A. He was crying, and he told me he had been punished.

Q. That was all, wasn't it? A. That was about all.

Q. At that time he didn't say anything about bricks? A. He did shortly after.

Q. How long after? A. I could not tell exactly, at all.

Rutherford Gilman, himself, was examined as follows:

Q. Was there ever an occasion when the side of your head was injured and blood came? A. Yes, sir; but not with a whip.

Q. Where did she strike you? A. On the legs and back.

Q. Did she strike you on the face or head? A. Not as I remember.

Q. How did you get hurt? A. I can't remember if I got hurt with the whip or knocked my head against the bricks; I don't remember which it was.

On the examination of the matron on her own behalf, she testifies in this matter as follows:

I whipped the boy and he dodged around; I thought at first that I hit him with the whip, but he told me afterwards that he hit his head on the bricks, and he told the same thing to Mrs. Sage in my presence; I bathed his head in cold water and witch hazel and he was a little faint; I said: "I don't see what makes you faint;" he said he guessed it was hitting his head so hard against the bricks, and he lay on the sofa awhile and then got up and went to school; we put adhesive plaster on the mark after bathing it with witch hazel; the physician was called about a week after; he had sick headache; he had sick headaches before; he has indigestion.

The physician Dr. Woodruff, testifies, on examination, as follows:

I recollect the occasion,

Q. Have you any record of the time? A. I have not.

Q. How did you find him? A. Nervous.

Q. Who sent for you? A. Mrs. Knight.

Q. How was his pulse? A. It was high.

Q. Did the boy tell you that he had been punished? A. He did not.

Q. Did anybody tell you he had been punished? A. Mrs. Knight said she had punished him.

Q. Have any fever? A. His temperature was above normal; so long ago I have forgotten how much.

Q. Can you tell all the remedies you gave him? A. I don't remember but one; I know I gave him a nerve sedative, bromide of soda.

There is no decided presumption in aid of the proofs, on either side of the question. It is not at all improbable, under the circumstances, that the boy in dodging, or turning, should receive a blow from the whip at the place cut; or that a weapon of the sort indicated by the one exhibited, and afterward destroyed, should inflict a cut like the one described. The whole evidence, in view of the appearance of the witnesses, has produced the conviction in my mind that the boy is truthful and well disposed; that his

physical and mental energy is, as it obviously has been, below par; that his expressions referring to the brick wall, having been made some time after the transaction and with his mind somewhat dazed by his experience, were most likely first responsive to suggestions of that sort from some source, and then came to be subsequently repeated automatically or without reflection; that such expressions can not fairly be received to impeach his present statements under oath; that his sworn statements show that he has no recollection of hitting his head against the wall; that in the absence of recollection on the part of the boy, or any one else, to the contrary, the impression of the matron should govern; that her thought at the time of the transaction, that the wound was inflicted by the whip in her hand, was in accordance with the fact; and, therefore I so find the fact. (Vol. 3, p. 42⁵; vol 4, pp. 812, 842, 843; vol. 5, p. 61, and vol. 6, pp. 317, 443 and 475.)

There are in evidence at least three similar cases in which the matron, by missing the proper mark or the dodging of the child, has inflicted wounds on the face with her whip. One is that of a girl eight years old, which the matron admits; another is that of a little girl, which is not denied. (Vol. 1, pp. 25, 48 and 142; vol. 2, p. 296; vol. 3, p. 343; vol. 6, p. 373.)

A case of whipping in the year 1881, is an example illustrating the difficulties and doubts resulting from the direct conflicts and contradictions in the evidence. In this case Mr. William M. Ellis, the janitor at that time, testified as follows: "I heard a screaming at the bottom of the stairs, and I went and looked over the railing. I suppose I was not seen by anybody; and she had this rawhide, and she was putting it on as fast as she could put it on a small boy." He further testified, on his first direct examination, to the effect that the president of the board of managers afterwards, and within an hour, examined the back of another and larger boy without discovering any marks of whipping; and on his cross-examination he testified that he did not report the case to her. In answer, the president testified in substance that the janitor reported the case to her and gave the name of the boy whipped; that within an hour or two she went to the asylum and examined the boy's back and legs, but found no marks and so advised the janitor at the time. In reply the janitor denies that he gave the name of the boy to the president, or even reported the case to her. The witnesses are believed to be equally and per-

fectly honest. The explanation is that, in the lapse of time, some facts have faded from memory, or that some inference or other mental product or process at some time has been unwittingly substituted for recollection from memory of actual occurrences, and so afterwards innocently recalled as representing a fact, when in truth it is an invalid or incomplete representation. Either or both of these witnesses may be unconsciously subjected to such sources of error. The occurrence may have been reported by some person other than the janitor, or reported by him without giving the name. On the other hand the supposed evidences of excessive whipping, in the loud cries or screams, may have been false pretenses on the part of the boy, but have so impressed the mind of the janitor as to make him infer that the wrong boy was examined, which he afterwards, from imperfect memory, recalled as a process of observation instead of inference. But these alternative explanations, being mere suppositions, justify the decision, not that this alleged case of cruel or excessive punishment is proved or disproved, but simply that it is not proved, and I, therefore, so find. (Vol. 2, pp. 273 and 285; vol. 5, pp. 119, 205 and 270, and vol. 6, p. 513.)

The same janitor testified that on the occasion of a picnic at the Sea Breeze in the same year, 1881, he saw marks of whipping on the back of each of three several boys, who, with others, were partially undressed for bathing. His wife testified that she was present on the same occasion and called attention to the said marks of whipping; that one of these three boys was about seven years of age, and that another of them was a boy, referred to in the foregoing, whose back the president of the board of managers examined on another occasion. Other witnesses testified that they were present on the occasion of the picnic, and that they had opportunities for observation, but did not observe the marks. This negative not being a denial of the affirmative, I find that the marks existed as affirmed. (Vol. 2, pp. 275 and 294, and vol. 3, p. 335.)

Other cases of alleged marks of whipping are supported by similar evidence, consisting of positive testimony in the affirmative, opposed only by such negative testimony as contains not a direct denial of the fact alleged, but simply a denial that the witness observed the same. In some such cases the affirmative testimony is unsatisfactory. In other cases it is convincing, and establishes the fact so affirmed. The marks of whipping thus proved, include

red marks and blue or dark marks and welts and embrace those lasting several days. (Vol. 1, pp. 25, 48, 52, 55, 142, 167; vol. 2, pp. 253, 297, 304, 332; vol. 3, pp. 343, 354, 460; and witnesses called by matron, vol. 5, pp. 75, 301, 307; vol. 6, pp. 514, 542; see, also, cases discussed *supra*.)

A controversy more earnest even than that concerning the foregoing, related particularly to the question whether marks of whipping, if established, included cuts or abrasions of the skin, giving rise to slight effusion of blood. This contention is, however, of little practical consequence or concern. For, as shown by the opinions of the physicians hereinafter cited, the same force applied with the same whip may produce on one skin exudation of blood, indicated by such welts or marks as are established by the proofs, and on another skin a little effusion through a slight breaking of the cuticle.

Here again in the absence of any presumption or probability against the alleged cases, and with equivocal or insufficient denials of the same, we have the affirmative and positive evidence of several witnesses that, in addition to cases of accidents like that of Rutherford Gilman, and the other cases already cited, there have been whippings on bare legs and feet, producing cuts or abrasions of skin, indicated by slight appearance of blood, and I, therefore, so find. (Vol. 1, p. 167; vol. 3, p. 366; vol. 6, pp. 514, 524, 527.)

The testimony of the matron on these subjects is indefinite and equivocal. I believe that as a witness she has intended to tell nothing but the truth; but from confusion of thought, or other cause, her testimony on these points is contradictory. For example we find the testimony of this witness, on her examination relating to Willis G., as follows:

Q. Did you ever whip him so that there were any marks left on him?
A. I don't know; I have never examined the boys to see if there were any marks on them or not; I have never heard of any marks until this investigation began.

Q. Never heard of it at the orphan asylum; none of the nurses or girls in the bath-room said anything about it? A. No, sir; I am positive I never whipped a child to draw blood on them yet.

This testimony is followed by that on examination of same witness concerning her castigation of the daughter of Mrs. M., as follows:

I didn't know there were any marks on her until some time afterwards she told me there was.

Again the further examination of the same witness discloses the following :

Q. But you whipped so as to leave marks, did you not? A. Well, not very many; I don't think I have left very many marks. I have left some marks, but they have not been of such a character as has been said. (Vol. 6, pp. 352, 384, 405.)

That castigations producing such marks as are established by the proofs are improper in any orphan asylum should go without saying. But how far the marks indicate the excess or the degree of punishment it is now difficult if not impossible to determine. On this question three eminent physicians and surgeons were examined, not at the request of either the complainants or the respondents, but at the instance of the Commissioner, viz.: Dr. W. S. Ely, Dr. E. M. Moore and Dr. E. V. Stoddard. Their opinions are received as final, and being regarded as so many particular findings by the Commissioner, are to the effect that the legitimate and proper administration of corporal punishment of children by whipping "requires the very greatest exercise of judgment, discrimination and knowledge of temperaments;" that a passionate or excitable person should not inflict such punishments in an asylum; and that while marks left by such whippings, lasting several days, do not necessarily indicate permanent injury or extraordinary suffering, they would denote great suffering and injury in children of certain nervous and not uncommon temperaments or physical conditions; and my general findings are accordingly so made. I further find that there is no proof of such knowledge or of the exercise of such discrimination or judgment on the part of the matron; but there is evidence, in some of the cases, to the contrary. (Vol. 5, pp. 207 to 241, and vol. 6, pp. 489 to 510; and cases cited *supra*.)

The counsel for the complainants claims that the said cases of corporal punishment, as established on this examination, present legal causes for indictment and conviction of the matron as a misdemeanor; but I do not so find. There is no evidence tending to show that any of the subjects of those castigations, thereby sustained any permanent injury or suffered any serious illness. The proofs do not warrant a finding of such elements of cruelty in any of those cases as would reside in the intention, or in most of those cases as would depend on evidence of the character of the offenses or condition of the offenders. But I do find that the

said corporal chastisements, considered in the foregoing cases and classes of cases, are, in their very nature, one and all, excessive and improper in relation to orphan children in asylums.

That the matron has inflicted most, if not all, of these unduly severe castigations while under the influence of good or indifferent motives, but in a state of nervous excitement rendering her incapable of proper discrimination can hardly be questioned. It is a matter, not only of reasonable presumption, but, also, of direct proofs. The matron, to her credit, as a witness, makes no unqualified denial. (Vol. 1, pp. 141, 142-3; vol. 2, pp. 1 80, 271, 272, 301; vol. 6, pp. 365, 367, 431 and 433, and cases cited *supra*.)

One question remains respecting these corporal chastisements that have been administered in passion or with undue severity, namely: Are they examples of, or exceptions to, the rule. The large amount of merely negative evidence already alluded to, which, while not destroying the specifications established, denies all observation or recollection not only of such specified cases, but, also, of any similar cases, is entitled to great respect in this relation where the inquiry regarding the particular acts or things in issue is not, are they true, but are they the rule? Many of the past, as well as present, employés in the institution show, by this species of negative testimony, that the extraordinary cases established, are the exceptions. And there is positive testimony to the same effect. (Vol. 4, pp. 612, 696, 700, 702, 714, 715, 721, 731, 756, 763, 769, 774, 781, 792, 796, 802, 810, 835, 838.)

In further verification is the evidence hereinafter cited under "General Care," showing the attitude and affection of the children toward the matron.

It is claimed, by the counsel for the matron, that the general evidence in favor of the matron is sufficient to overthrow the particular proofs against her. The contention of the counsel for the complainants, on the other hand, is in effect that each established case of excessive whipping establishes it as a class and raises the presumption that all other cases of whipping belong to the same category. In my opinion, these positions of the respective counsel are not well taken. Negative testimony, which denies not the particular act or thing in issue, but only that the witness has observed the same or similar acts or things is not sufficient to overthrow affirmative, positive and specific testimony

from other trustworthy witnesses to that particular act or thing. On the other hand, it is not competent to prove one transaction by proof of another transaction, or to establish a class or rule by evidence in one case, even in the absence of other evidence relating to other cases. These considerations are in accordance with legal rules of evidence, as well as with my own personal conviction and belief, that the proofs establish the particular cases of castigation round by me to be excessive, but do not establish these cases as indicating the general class or rule, the contrary whereof appears by equally satisfactory evidence. I therefore find that the corporal chastisements by the matron on her charges in this asylum, so far as they have been administered in anger or undue excitement, or inflicted in excess or undue severity, are not examples of, but exceptions to, her general rule and practice.

Nevertheless, the proofs establish the further fact that the matron, according to her own admission, has done a great deal of whipping: that it has been in great part for simple irregularities or trivial offenses, such as talking in the play-room against orders when the children have been marshalled to march into the dining-room; and that the total number of cases in which the rod has been resorted to is large in proportion to the number and nature of the population of this asylum. (Cases cited *supra*; see, also, vol. 1, pp. 123, 124; vol. 2, pp. 271, 276, 307; vol. 3, pp. 358, 376, 431, 443, 466; vol. 6, pp. 286 to 297, 309, 510, 512.)

The question may be asked, why this analysis of evidence and these distinctions *pro* and *con*., and decisions for and against the allegations of the complainants? To such an interrogatory the first obvious answer would be, that the local board of managers, having held in abeyance the exercise of its authority to make one sweeping conclusion on general impressions, has reserved its decision to take counsel with its associate board of trustees and the State Commissioner, and has voluntarily submitted to this inquiry into each accusation, in order to inform its own conscience, as a court of equity would do under similar circumstances. A further answer must be made, that the Commissioner conducting the inquiry can not vary one hair's breadth in his findings from the evidence, on account of any supposed wish or need of any person related to the asylum. The primary and the absolutely directive question is, "What does the evidence prove?" And this first and imperative question demands specific answers of fact,

independent of the good or other end of any agent, beneficiary or benefactor of the institution.

Nevertheless the foregoing findings of fact, having been made as determined solely by the evidence, without regard to their bearings, do for this very reason bear most legitimately and conclusively upon ultimate points of the status of the institution and the action and duty of its boards. For while the general rule and practice of the matron in the matter of corporal chastisements prevent any conclusions inconsistent with her good intention and worthiness of character, or with the common usefulness of the institution, the flagrant exceptions proved and found, seriously reflect upon the question of her special fitness for the difficult discharge of the duties of her office.

Within these limits or lines of investigation, the evidence will be further examined respecting other sorts of corporal punishment practiced in this asylum.

(2.) *Punishment in Bath-tubs.*

The accusation is that, by the matron or under her orders, one or more boys, being placed in bath-tubs containing water, were threatened with drowning and greatly frightened. Alice Hadley, a nurse employed in the bath-room in the year 1881, testifies, on examination, as follows :

Q. Do you know anything about punishing a child in the bath-room?
A. No, sir; it was in the laundry, little Joe Swartz, a German boy; Mrs. Knight told me to take him there and put him in there and let the water run and make him believe he was going to be drowned; of course she didn't intend to drown him, but the boy thought so; he was as well frightened as though he had gone through the drowning.

By Judge ANGLE:

Q. Was that all that was done to him? A. No, sir; he was put in the water and it was running.

By Mr. RAINES:

Q. He was told it was going to drown him? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY:

Q. Were you present when he was put in the laundry? A. I put him in.

Q. And she told him he was going to be drowned? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you make an answer to it? A. No, sir; I don't know that I did.

By the COMMISSIONER:

Q. Did you tell the child he was going to be drowned? A. I don't think I told him; I think Mrs. Knight told him.

The matron, being examined by her counsel, gave her testimony including the following :

Q. Where were you ? A. In the boys' bath-room ; I drew the water into the bath-tub, hot and cold, until it was the right temperature — not more than half full ; I took the boy up and put him in.

Q. Soused him right in ? A. Yes, sir ; but didn't put his head under ; I said : " Now, will you be a good boy ? " He said : " O, yes ; I want to kiss you. "

Q. It cooled him down ? A. Yes, sir ; cooled him down ; it is the only instance where I ever put a boy in the bath-tub in that way.

Q. You didn't tell him you were going to douse him in ? A. No, sir ; didn't tell him anything about it ; just put him in.

Cross-examination by Mr. CARNAHAN :

Q. You are very sure you didn't use the word " drown " to any one ?

A. No, sir ; I am very sure I did not.

Q. You remember the time Miss Fannie Sheldon was at the asylum ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember an occasion upon which she helped you put a boy in the water in a bath-tub for punishment ? A. No, sir ; I do not.

Q. Don't remember any such occasion ? A. No, sir.

Q. On an occasion like that where you used the word " drown ? " A. I don't remember anything of the kind.

Miss Fannie Sheldon, the matron of the Women's Christian Association, was employed in the orphan asylum as assistant matron in 1886 and 1887, and at one time prior, as appears on her first examination ; being recalled she testified as follows :

Q. At the time you were in the orphan asylum, do you remember an occasion upon which a child was punished by being put in the bath-tub ? A. I do.

Q. You may describe that. A. I undressed the boy ; the boy's name I don't remember ; I have in my mind two boys, George Webb and another that was sent to Syracuse, but I won't say which one it was. It may not have been those, as I stated when I was asked the question, but I undressed the boy. I fixed the water for the bath and the water was tepid. I know how it was. After he came out I dressed him, or helped him to dress. Mrs. Knight doused him in the water and held him there, and said to him, " Shall I drown you, " in that way, and shook him in the water ; put her hand on the back of his neck. I can tell the bath-room and the bath-tub he was put in.

By the COMMISSIONER :

Q. How long was he held in the water ? A. Only a few moments.

Q. How old was the boy ? A. Might have been seven or eight.

Q. Did you observe any ill effects ? A. He was frightened ; he begged to be taken out of the water ; he trembled.

By the counsel for the matron :

Q. Was the boy's face under water? A. He was doused in the water, face down.

Q. His face put down under the water? A. Yes, sir.

The matron denies only that she remembers this occurrence. She states, with reference to the former occurrence, on her direct examination, that it was the only instance where she ever put a boy in a bath-tub in that way. The "way" may refer to putting a boy in a tub with his clothes on, as on the direct examination the witness did not deny that she threatened to drown the boy. She refers to an occurrence in the bath-room ; but the witness for the affirmative to one in the laundry.

Two other witnesses, Bridget Jakway and Frank Hibbard, neither of whom claims she was present at the time and place of these two alleged occurrences, or of either of them, testify that they did not know of them.

After considering the testimony in its relations, I believe that the two occurrences are proved substantially as related by the witnesses for the affirmative ; and that the evidence shows other similar cases, and so find from the proofs. (Vol. 1, pp. 88, 90 ; vol. 3, pp. 441, 447, 493 ; vol. 4, p. 787 ; vol. 5, p. 58 ; vol. 6, pp. 362, 430, 465.)

As to the character of such acts, Dr. Ely testifies : "In a child young enough to think that this effect (of drowning) would really follow, I think it would be decidedly injurious ; I think it would be a cruel and wicked act to threaten a young child with drowning as a punishment." Dr. David Little, the visiting physician to the asylum, than whom no other authority would be more just or conservative, characterizes such an act as "an outrageous piece of cruelty." (Vol. 3, p. 577 ; vol. 5, p. 215.)

(3.) *Punishments with Wet Sheets.*

The undisputed evidence shows that children, for wetting sheets and bed, through the infirmity of weakness or disease, were punished by whipping or having the wet sheets put over their heads and faces ; that such punishments for such involuntary causes were continued at least four or five years, uninterruptedly, until within a period of three years or less, notwithstanding the sufferings thus inflicted on the little martyrs were shown to be fruitless of amendment. The malicious acts of

a few boys, in soiling the beds of other boys to get them into trouble, are not to be confounded with the involuntary acts of boys wetting their beds, which were more general, and are the acts in question. (Vol. 1, pp. 59, 138, 144; vol. 2, p. 313; vol. 3, p. 448; vol. 4, p. 749; vol. 5, pp. 142, 192.)

On this subject the matron has given her testimony, on direct-examination, from which are made the following excerpts :

Direct examination by her counsel, Mr. McGUIRE :

Q. Now, won't you tell us your experience in regard to wetting and soiling the beds, and what you have done to prevent it? A. Yes, sir; among the older children I have punished a good deal; I used to—

Q. About the wet sheet over the children's heads; how long did you keep it there? A. I usually brought them down before breakfast, set them on the bench in the play-room, put the sheet over their heads loosely; never pinned it there; and left them there a half an hour.

Q. How long ago was that? A. Several years ago; I haven't punished at all for those things for the last three years.

Q. Did you find, in your experience, to give that question up, endeavoring to stop children from that habit? A. I found that punishment does not do much good.

Q. What did Dr. Little say? A. He said the best thing I could do was to give them a spanking; it was only carelessness. (Vol. 6, p. 353½ and 428; but see p. 373 for testimony of same witness showing such punishments continued to within one or two years instead of three years.)

Thereupon Dr. LITTLE, being recalled and further examined by Mr. RAINES, testified as follows:

Q. Have you at any time said to Mrs. Knight, or advised her, or approved the punishment of children for wetting the bed? A. No, sir.

Q. A statement was made by Mrs. Knight, her testimony was, as I recollect it, that she asked you with reference to the matter, and that you told her to spank them? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever tell her to spank children, or advise her to spank them for wetting the bed? A. No, sir.

Q. Would you regard such punishment as cruel, to punish a child for that? A. Assuming that wetting the bed was done by the child during sleep, and not done maliciously, I should consider it cruel, because unnecessary.

Q. No one but a physician could determine, except in very clear cases, whether a child did it maliciously or from weakness, I take it? A. I don't think anyone could determine unless he caught them.

By Mr. McGUIRE :

Q. Has Mrs. Knight conferred with you about the habit of children wetting the bed? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And some few years ago she was in the habit of putting a sheet over their heads and inflicting some mild punishment of that kind for it, and subsequently discontinued all punishment for it, so her testimony was yesterday; did she talk with you about the habit or what could be done for it, and if so, what advice did you give? A. I think I testified on that question here before, didn't I?

Q. I think so; but we better have it again. A. I don't remember anything about the modes of punishment for children under those circumstances, but I have an indistinct recollection of a conversation with Mrs. Knight several years ago on this subject, and I then told her that punishment—considering it to be a disease—was useless, and therefore cruel; advised her to have the person who retired last in the house, go up and take such children up, allow them to use the vessel, and then put them back to bed, and have the same thing repeated in the early morning; and I think I prescribed some drug; now, I think, that, perhaps, it is due to Mrs. Knight to explain that there was another trick that the children were given to—that of rolling their beds, and not only their beds, but other children's beds, and it is very likely I may have said that spanking was too good for such children, because there was viciousness shown instead of disease, where children wet their beds in sleep.

Q. Would you think if a boy, apparently healthy and active, from 9 or 10 years of age, would continue the habit of wetting the bed, that punishment of putting the wet sheet over his head for a half hour, in the morning would be a cruel punishment? A. That is homœopathic treatment; I should not approve of it.

Q. What would you think of it as a means of punishment; cruel—a boy of that age, apparently healthy? A. I think it is a disgusting sort of thing to do.

Q. Would you not think it would tend to mortify the boy? A. It might mortify him, and it might make him ugly; it would depend on the boy.

Q. Then if continued, it would be an indication that it was viciousness? A. I don't think a child wets the bed knowingly; I think it don't tend to the child's comfort and I don't think they do it purposely, ever.

Q. It may result from carelessness; what do you say to that, doctor; may it not? A. Well, I don't think so. (Vol. 6, pp. 457 to 465.)

Dr. Moore was asked as to the effect upon the child's health of putting the wet sheet over its head and face, and he answered: "That is a contemptible thing to do, but I don't see that that had much to do with it one way or the other. The urine, in itself, is not unhealthy particularly, unless it is decomposed; I can not answer that question, it is too vague." (Vol. 5, p. 232.)

I find from the evidence that the punishment by the wet sheet does not appear to have had an unfavorable influence upon the physical health of its subjects; but that, nevertheless, both this

punishment and that by whipping for the involuntary and innocent, though unpleasant, cause described was cruel, and calculated to either humiliate or harden the moral nature of the boys subjected to it, and that the continuance in it was without result in lessening the unpleasant symptoms; but that the matron's persistence in this species of cruelty, notwithstanding the absence of any evidence of improvement in the physical habits of its subjects, and its evident tendency to injure their moral character was, nevertheless, owing, not to any cruel disposition on her part, but to mistaken views of what is proper discipline, and a certain form of ignorance and incompetency in such matters.

These punishments last considered are the only class of all the unjustifiable descriptions of corporal punishments in evidence, which were not exceptions to the general rule and practice of the matron; and, therefore, they are the only class out of all the other sorts of corporal punishments, respecting which it may be a fair presumption that notice of them came to the managers, if not in definite form, still in ways that would naturally put them on inquiry. It is significant that the matron's testimony is in accordance with this presumption, as she here makes a claim, which she makes in relation to no other abuse found in the evidence, namely: "That, so far as she knew, the board of managers considered it proper." (Vol. 6, p. 425.) But it is fair, also, to presume that all the circumstances did not come to the knowledge of the board, or of any of its members, with the distinctness and completeness which would make them fully responsible, inasmuch as the occurrences were at early-morning hours before the usual times of inspection by persons non-resident in the institution. On this subject the president of the board, speaking of the punishment by wet sheet, says: "I should not like to have it done very often; I know it was done; I never knew of its being done but once or twice. * * * Whipping doesn't do any good for that. I don't know whether it has been tried or not." (Vol. 5, p. 192.)

Mrs. Andrews testifies to the effect that she does not know of any punishment adopted by the board, or by the children's committee, except that relating to the bags. (Vol. 5, p. 93.)

I find that on receiving notice of these abuses, the visiting physician advised that the matron discontinue them, which she did accordingly.

(4.) Punishment by Enforced Fasting.

It is established by the evidence that punishments by enforced fasting were common, and were generally accompanied with seclusion; that fasting for one meal was the ordinary penalty, but that it was sometimes extended so as to include two successive meals, and in other cases from mid-day to next morning. The witness, Fannie Sheldon, thinks that if a child had not taken a hearty breakfast, it was not deprived of dinner; and that no child was ever sent to bed without bread and water, if it had been deprived of supper. But the witnesses, Anna M. Waldo and Anna Davis, state that children were deprived of two meals in succession. And two witnesses, called by the matron, viz., Thomas McEwen and Lucinda Dinehart, testify that children were sent supperless to bed with nothing to break the fast from mid-day dinner to next morning's breakfast. (Vol. 1, pp. 22, 121, 165; vol. 4, p. 818; vol. 5, pp. 59 and 78.)

(5.) Punishment by Seclusion and Confinement.

The evidence is undisputed that boys have been punished by seclusion in bath-rooms, in clothes-presses, and in a space inclosed in the attic known as the dungeon. But some of the features and circumstances characterizing such seclusion were matters of controversy. The seclusion in these places was generally accompanied by enforced fasting for one or two meals.

The bath-rooms contain each a closet, bath-tub and stationary wash bowl. With sufficient light and with steam-heating and plumbing apparatus supposed to be in fairly good condition, worse places might be provided. But it does not appear to be in accordance with proper sanitary precautions, physical or moral, to shut up a boy for a day or half a day in a place containing so much plumbing, whether he is fasting or not, and whether subject to the visits of other boys using the room or not. (Vol. 4, p. 761. and vol. 6, p. 313.)

The clothes-presses are small closets, unventilated and unlighted save by doors opening outward. Evidence was given showing that the door was sometimes accidentally closed against the child immured therein; and this evidence was not contradicted by any specific or sufficient denials, though there is satisfactory proof that the rules and general practice were to the contrary. I have no doubt of the general practice

and the rule, or of the accidental exceptions. On account of the liability to such accidents, these closets do not seem to be proper places for the seclusion of young children. (Vol. 1, pp. 14, 20, 131; vol. 4, pp. 829, 830; vol. 5, p. 1, and vol. 6, pp. 319 and 390.)

The dungeon, though ventilated by two small openings on opposite sides near the top, is quite gloomy, with faint rays of reflected light when the door is closed. There is no excuse for putting in such a place young children with weak nerves and superstitious imaginations, and leaving them, whether accidentally or intentionally, until the shades of night people the place with ghostly terrors and put the little prisoners into nervous fright, as was done in more than one case according to the proofs. (Vol. 1, p. 168; vol. 3, pp. 438, 448, 557; vol. 4, pp. 815, 817; vol. 5, pp. 180, 214, 247, 344, 345; vol. 6, pp. 457 and 546.)

It would seem wise to set aside some proper place for the punishment of small children by seclusion, even if this "dungeon" shall be retained for the imprisonment of older boys who have no nervous fears of shadowy or ghostly forms.

The punishments by confinement were executed in two forms, viz.: By tying children to posts, etc., and by tying them in bags. Voluminous evidence was given on the subject of the bags, with the result that they are made to appear, not like the bags in which Eastern despots cause their victims to be sewed up, but so innocent and childlike that a boy might be tempted to draw himself into one of them. Each bag, according to the proofs, includes an opening for the face, and large enough for the accommodation of the mouth, nose and eyes of the boy encased therein. The evidence shows that the children confined in these bags often affect to make light of them. (Vol. 1, pp. 17, 57, 79, 139, 147; vol. 3, pp. 443, 539, 558, 577, 612, 670, 747, 750, 759, 769, 782, 804, 830, 838; vol. 5, pp. 76, 116, 138, 245; vol. 6, pp. 342, 343.)

I find that while there is no evidence that children have suffered injury or serious discomfort in the use of these bags, approval of them should be qualified with a word of caution, lest, unhappily, sometime some small child should be confined in a large bag with the hole above his head, and through forgetfulness left so long as to suffer from want of ventilation.

The precautionary devices to prevent accidents occurring through negligence in the asylum, should be greater, of course, than in

families, where the parental instinct is the natural provision for the protection of its young and helpless members.

That confinement and seclusion in institutions for children are proper forms of corporal punishment, when practiced with due safeguards and precautions, is evident without argument; that the methods adopted in the Rochester Orphan Asylum for confinement of children, including the bags, have been humane and moderate, appears from the evidence; but that the places for seclusion have not been furnished with proper accessories and provisions is also proved; and I find each of these three several propositions.

(6.) *Other Corporal Punishments.*

I find that the complaints to the effect that the mouths of children have been stopped with small handkerchiefs or cloths, for their improper speech, are true; but in the absence of any proof or claim that any child was ever subjected thereby to any injury or painful or undue suffering, I make no further finding on the subject.

I find, as charged, that children's mouths have been washed with soap-suds, but not, as also charged, with ashes and water; that such punishments were ordered for obscene or profane language; that, so far as given in evidence, there was no excess of strength or quantity of alkali in the washes, which thus would appear to be quite sanitary in a physical as well as a moral sense, cleansing the mouth from germs of evil and impurities, and thereby symbolizing the need of cleansing the heart, for "those things which proceed out of the mouth come forth from the heart, and they defile the man." (Vol. 5, pp. 115, 263.)

The case of Jennie Johnson consumed much time. The charge is that punishment was inflicted on her by applying a mustard plaster over her mouth, with the result on the next day of a violent attack of illness, threatening pneumonia. It is proved that the illness did occur, as claimed; but that it was the consequence of ill-treatment, as alleged, or that there was any antecedent such as charged, are points which the direct evidence leaves in some doubt, and which are not settled by any preponderating probabilities either way, though there are presumptions both ways. The contradictions in the mass of testimony on the subject are so irreconcilable that I shall leave them undetermined, gladly availing myself of the opportunity to do so, which appears in the

proofs and allegations, showing that if there was any such outrageous act as alleged, the outrage was perpetrated without the order, connivance, knowledge or approval of the matron, and I so find. (Vol. 1, pp. 58, 60, 61, 104, 114; vol. 3, pp. 547, 564, 571, 600; vol. 4, pp. 691, 703, 764, 770, 779; vol. 5, pp. 3, 14, 44, 52, 94, 117, 203; vol. 6, p. 357.)

(7.) *Miscellaneous Matters.*

I find that the accusations of cruelty in closing water-closets are unfounded: the proofs being that at certain times, and particularly when the closets were first constructed, children threw marbles and other hard substances into the traps, and got the plumbing generally out of order; that it was then found necessary to guard the same; and that with the purpose to do so, and with no other intention, the closets were closed at certain hours of the day, when the janitor or other guard could not be present; not, however, without provision for opening the same at any time on the request of any child. (Vol. 1, pp. 55, 125, 218, 232, 243; vol. 5, p. 128.)

The accusation that Lillie ———, a cripple in body and mind, was neglected, though supported by the evidence of some honest witnesses, appears to have been founded on their inferences without much knowledge of the matter. The proofs establish the fact that this girl, since properly removed to the New York Asylum for Idiots, was, while in the Rochester Orphan Asylum, under the constant care of a nurse provided for her with the use of a wheeled carriage purchased for her, and at an expense several times the rates received for her; was kept several years in the asylum, and that while there she was treated by the matron and her subordinate, with kindness, and with more than ordinary attention and consideration. (Vol. 2, pp. 277, 281; vol. 4, p. 775; vol. 5, p. 120.)

The complaint that certain children have been favorites of the matron, and unjustly distinguished among the whole number of children as the recipients of her favors, became one of the subjects for contention on the hearing; under this general complaint, one specification was of the children of the family of Long, whose father, it was shown, was in the habit of supplying them with fruits, cake and other delicacies, leaving them to be dispensed by the matron. That

the appearance of favoritism here was without the reality, is further proved by the fact that one of these Long children is one of the boys who have been severely flogged by the matron. It is probable that this family of children gives a fair example of all the alleged favorites. The testimony of the employés, bearing on this point, however, is not in agreement. In this matter, as in most other matters, I believe from the evidence, and therefore find, that there has been no deliberate intention on the part of the matron to be unjust or unfair, and that, unlike the proofs in some other matters, the evidence in this matter does not show even particular and exceptional dealings with children that have been gross, or any violations of their rights. (Vol. 1, pp. 18, 26, 32, 37, 49, 130; vol. 2, pp. 222, 238; vol. 4, pp. 724, 836; vol. 5, pp. 56, 154, 173; vol. 6, p. 347.)

This finding, however, is confined to intentions that are deliberate, and acts which are affirmative and positive. I think that the proofs show that, in a negative way, the matron has left children whom she supposed to be exceptionally wicked to the tender mercy of the evil one, or of the evil in their nature, of which the following may be examples.

Without going into the evidence, I must say that when I first heard it, and as I have since read the same, a conviction was formed in my mind that among the number of boys which have been sent, directly or indirectly, by this asylum to the State Industrial School, some of them could have been treated in the orphan asylum without danger to their associates and without the disgrace to themselves. (Vol. 5, pp. 186, 267; vol. 6, pp. 340, 369, 446, 447, 454.)

There is considerable positive evidence to the effect that on various occasions the matron, in reproving children for perverseness or delinquency, has referred to their criminal or vicious parentage in the presence and hearing of other children. The matron makes her denial, and other witnesses deny ever having heard such public references to parentage, though they do not deny the very occurrences in evidence. From the evidence I believe, and I therefore find, that the accusations have been proved. (Vol. 1, pp. 143, 144; vol. 2, pp. 310, 311, 312; vol. 3, p. 451; vol. 4, pp. 614, 690; vol. 6, pp. 374, 378, 380, 416, 419, 421.)

There is one charge, which is most material in itself not only, but most important in its bearings upon probabilities of the truth

of other charges. It is the accusation that notices came from the matron to her subordinates, that the order of the managers required that all complaints should be made to her and not to them. There is evidence tending to show that such notice was not given, or that if given it excepted complaints relating to the treatment of children. But I believe, from the whole evidence, though not without some doubt, that such notice was given as alleged; and I therefore so find. I believe, also, without doubt, that many, if not most or all of the employés, believed that such was the order of the managers; and I so find from the proof. Thus Frank Hibbard, called in behalf of the matron, testifies to the effect that the order or notice did not except complaints relating to children. I find that the managers did not make such order without excepting children, but that many employés understood the order without such exception, and that their understanding was in accordance with such notice from the matron. (Vol. 1, p. 43; vol. 3, pp. 442, 496, 511½; vol. 5, pp. 48, 50, 168, 246, 278, 279.)

(B.) Food.

Fanny Sheldon, the assistant matron in the years 1886-7, who was called by the complainants as their first witness, testifies to "good food and plenty of it."

There is some testimony tending to show that on one or two occasions the bread was sour, and that at one time the flour was musty. But this testimony is directly contradicted by other evidence. The proofs establish the facts that such cases, if any, have been extremely rare; that the same flour and bread have supplied the tables of the children and the table of the officers, including the matron; and that food, including bread, meat and milk, have been wholesome and abundant. (Vol. 1, pp. 30, 83, 97, 165; vol. 3, p. 609; vol. 5, pp. 150, 158; vol. 6, pp. 349, 362, 393.)

(C.) GENERAL CARE.

The vital statistics of this asylum, prepared by Lydia G. Sage, the president of the board of managers, and verified by Dr. David Little, the visiting physician, show that the general care, as well as the food, has been good. (Exhibit No. 1, page 1 of exhibits; and testimony of Mrs. Sage, vol. 5, pp., 133, 172 and 175; and of Dr. Little, vol. 3, pp. 558, 581, 587 and 591.)

The last page of said exhibit, being a summary of the elaborate statements preceding, is as follows :

Statistics for Nineteen Years.

From January 1870 to January 1889, the asylum has given a home to fifteen hundred (1,500) children over three (3) years of age. Of this large number but seven (7) have died, as follows: Four (4) of diseases of the heart; two (2) of inherited pulmonary disease; one (1) of peritonitis.

During the same period, from 1870 to 1889, the asylum has cared for five hundred and eighty-three (583) children from one week to three (3) years of age. Of this number one hundred and two (102) have died. Nine-tenths of the deaths were of children under two years of age.

Perhaps the following classification will show more correctly the relative number of deaths among young infants, and the rapid decrease of the death-rate from the first to the third year.

For nineteen years, from January 1870 to January 1889:

Number of children from one week to one year old.....	253
Number of deaths from one week to one year old.....	63
Percentage of deaths under one year, twenty-five per cent.	
Number of children from one to two years old.....	190
Number of deaths from one to two years old.....	31
Percentage of deaths from one to two years, sixteen per cent.	
Number of children from two to three years old.....	140
Number of deaths from two to three years old.....	8

Percentage of deaths from two to three years, six per cent.

Not a death occurred of a child over two years old from January, 1885, to January, 1889, four (4) years.

The statistics contained in these pages have been compiled with great care from the records, and from the physicians' visiting book.

March 1, 1889.

LYDIA G. SAGE.

The figures include all sick children taken to the City Hospital, or elsewhere, and dying outside the asylum.

Respecting these statistics, Dr. Little testifies as follows: "I can corroborate them. There have been in the last nineteen years, from January, 1870, to 1889, 1,500 children over three years of age; there have been seven deaths. I think that will compare favorably with the vital statistics outside, and in our best societies. Four of these were diseases of the heart, two inherited pulmonary diseases and one peritonitis. During the same period, 1870 to 1889, the asylum has cared for 583 children from one week to three years of age; of this number 102 have died; nine-tenths of these deaths were infants under a year old; that is less than twenty-five per cent death of bottle-fed babies. Here is an article recently written by Joseph E. Winters, of New York, giving vital statistics of infants who were bottle-fed in various places. In Dieppe, a healthy town in France, where the children are brought up on artificial food, the death was eighty per cent. In Strassburg, of the children nursed by their mothers, the mortality in the first year of the life was nineteen per cent, while of children who

were brought up by strangers, that is on bottles, the mortality was eighty-seven per cent. In Swabia, forty-four per cent of the Christian children died in the first year of life, while only eight per cent of the Jewish children died; that is due to the fact that Jewish mothers almost always nurse their infants."

"Professor Frank, of Munich, reports a mortality of from ten to seventeen per cent of infants raised at the breast, and from eighty-two to eighty-nine per cent in hand-fed babies. That goes on in that same ratio. And I would state that Lewis Smith, a brother of Stephen Smith, of the State Board of Charities, who had charge of the infant hospital in New York a great many years, has written a book, a classical work, on diseases of children. He says the rule is that bottle-fed babies, under the best of circumstances, will die usually from summer complaint; then he goes on to state some of these percentages in foreign countries and says that he is sorry to say that in one year, one summer, 100 per cent of those very children in that asylum died under those circumstances. I think our twenty-four and twenty-five per cent of the deaths shows that the children are not abused or fed with paregoric." (Vol. 3, pp. 559 to 561.)

Dr. E. M. Moore, president of the American Medical Association, gives his opinion as follows:

Q. Assuming it to be shown that for the past nineteen years there have been in the Rochester Orphan Asylum 1,500 children over three years of age and that of that number but seven had died — four of diseases of the heart, two of inherited pulmonary disease and one of peritonitis; do you consider that a high or low death-rate? A. That is a very low death-rate; a very good showing.

Q. What does that argue for the care and management and sanitary condition of the building and the food supplied to those children. A. Argues well.

Q. Do you find anything in those figures that would indicate to your mind good management on the part of the person having immediate control of the children? A. I do; I think it good.

* * * * *

By Mr. RAINES:

Q. Might there not be a great many improper and cruel punishments without particularly affecting the death-rate? A. I think so; that is true. (Vol. 5, pp. 234, 235 and 239.)

Dr. W. S. Ely, late president of the State Medical Society, examined on this subject by the counsel for the matron, testified as follows:

Q. Assuming that the vital statistics of the Rochester Orphan Asylum show that for the past nineteen years the number of children from one week to one year old has been 253, and the percentage of deaths in that number is twenty-five per cent, what do you consider, how does that argue in your mind for the care and management and control of these children? A. I should think it argues favorably; it is a low mortality.

Q. Does that indicate to your mind whether or no a proper or improper person has had charge of these children? A. I should think it indicated good care, good management.

Q. Competent management? A. Of this class of children, from one week to one year old.

Q. That includes, of course, bottle-babies, so called? A. Yes, sir; I should assume that it indicated excellent care.

Q. In your judgment, isn't twenty-five per cent a very low rate? A. It is considered a low rate of mortality.

Q. We take the children from one year to two years old, during the same period, nineteen years, the whole number being 190 children, and the percentage of deaths during that period sixteen per cent; do you consider that a low or high percentage? A. Consider it a low mortality.

Q. And does that argue, in your judgment, for or against a competent management and direction on the part of the person having immediate charge of the children? A. I should say that it argued favorably for their care.

Q. I take the children now from two years old to three years old, covering the same period of nineteen years, being 140 children, with a percentage of death of six per cent; how do you consider that rate? A. Highly favorable.

Q. Isn't that extremely low for that number of children? A. I should say that it was.

Q. And, considering the ages, does that argue strongly in favor of a competent management of the children? A. As far as conditions bearing on their vital longevity is considered; yes, sir.

Q. Assuming that no death of a child over two years old, in the Rochester Orphan Asylum, has occurred since January, 1885, during which time there have been in the Rochester Orphan Asylum, of that age, averaging over a hundred children over two years of age; what does that argue for the care and management of the children? A. I think it argues favorably.

Q. In view of the vital statistics which I have given to you, do you consider that, if any systematic cruelty or over-punishment, or the punishment of sensitive children, without discrimination, had existed in the Rochester Orphan Asylum for any considerable length of time, the vital statistics would be as low as they are now; would those things tend to increase the death rate?

Mr. Raines objected, on the ground that the question does not admit of an expert answer in that form.

The COMMISSIONER.—With an eminent expert like Dr. Ely, as a matter of opinion, I receive it.

A. I don't think that I can answer that question, except in a very general way, by saying that in general that the inference would be that no systematic cruelty had existed there which affected the vitality of the children to such an extent as to determine their death; because that is really what the question points to, whether this cruelty has been of such a nature as to kill the children.

Q. Anything that affected the health would affect that? A. It might not materially affect it.

Q. It tends to? A. It might tend to; there is a great deal of pain that is not considered fatal in its effects upon children's lives. (Vol. 5, pp. 217 to 220.)

Dr. E. V. STODDARD, president of the Rochester Humane Society, having been called by the Commissioner, testified as follows:

Q. Comparing the percentage with the percentage of deaths of bottle-fed babies under one year old, in families, what would you say? A. The percentage is in favor of the orphan asylum; that is, the percentage of death is greater in the ordinary bottle-fed baby in the family in the community; very much greater than this.

Q. Then you say that twenty-five per cent of deaths of babies under one year old, in this institution, is less than the percentage of bottle-fed babies at large in the State? A. Ordinary cities; yes, sir.

Q. Take another item of these statistics during the same period: Number of children from one to two years, 190; number of deaths, thirty-one; percentage of deaths, sixteen; what do you say as to that percentage? A. I say that is a fair percentage; from one to five years the mortality decreases in a geometrical ratio; it is almost five times as much in the first year as in the second, therefore this proportion is not remarkable, not remarkably favorable for the second year.

Q. But the first is? A. In bottle-children; if they are all bottle-fed.

Q. Number of children from two to three years, during the same period of nineteen years, 140; number of deaths, eight; percentage of deaths, six per cent? A. Fair; it is a good, fair percentage.

Q. Now, this: From January, 1885, to January, 1889, four years, no death of any child over two years old; what do you say to that? A. That is a good record. (Vol. 6, pp. 490, 491.)

These opinions of the four eminent physicians examined have been given quite at length, in order that the citizens of Monroe county may have cumulative evidence that whatever may have been the exceptional or particular abuses in administration, they have not materially affected the general usefulness or management of the Rochester Orphan Asylum. The presumption afforded by the statistics, that the general care has been good, is supported by the evidence relating to the food already considered, and by the general testimony of the witnesses called in behalf of the matron.

Another species of presumptive or circumstantial evidence is that relating to the affection and attitude of the children toward the matron. This was received against the objection of counsel for complainants. But it is, in my opinion, quite competent and very relevant to show the general relations subsisting between the

children and the matron. They are fair indications of her official conduct, not as bearing on the truth of any particular accusation of misconduct, but as one kind of evidence touching the general character of her administration.

Making all allowance for the joyous and generous nature of children, their personal attachments to the matron, *pro tanto*, denote that there is something in her character for such attachments to take hold of. That the children have manifested, generally kind, and frequently, warm feelings of regard for the matron, is shown by the evidence of the great majority of the witnesses who have testified on the subject, including managers, employes, teachers in the public school conducted in the institution and in the Sunday school and by the neighbors. (Vol. 3, pp. 526, 541, 555, 576, 610; vol. 4, pp. 689, 693, 704, 715, 716, 729, 735, 761, 773, 795, 797, 800, 857; vol. 5, pp. 47, 51, 70, 152, 241, 247, 264, 274, vol. 6, pp. 288, 290.) But there is testimony to the effect that all the children did not join in the expressions of regard. (Vol. 1, p. 276; vol. 6, p. 382.)

Another corroborative circumstance is that committees and members of the board of managers have been in the habit of making general inspection of the asylum, as well as special investigations of complaints, with diligence and intelligence quite as high as obtain in such institutions of the best class. Mr. Raines, of counsel for complainant, concedes that Mrs. Sage, Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Buell for their respective committees, namely: The matron's committee, the children's committee and the nursery committee, have been quite active in visiting. This concession is without reflection on other managers, many of whom have been regular in their supervision. Hattie E. Stone, employed as teacher in the asylum, by the city of Rochester, from 1883 to 1888, testified that of fourteen managers present when her evidence was given, twelve had visited within two years, and some of them often. Mrs. Sage, the president of the board of managers and *ex-officio* chairman of the matron's committee, testifies that this committee investigates complaints with authority, but that the children's committee sometimes investigates and reports to the matron's committee.

Mrs. Andrews testifies that the managers have always investigated charges against the conduct of their agents, and that an examination of complaints against the matron was pending before

them undecided when, at their request, the examination conducted by the Commissioner was begun. (Vol. 4, p. 726; vol. 5, pp. 86, 87, 139, 164, 166, 169, 170, 175, 176, 177, 179, 180.)

Channels of activity and objects of effort, quite as commendable as those concerning inspection and investigation of the asylum, are those respecting the examinations and inquiries necessary to secure good homes for its graduates. Glimpses of the untiring energy of the president and other members of the board of managers, in this the best of all works of an institution for children, may be had in the testimony on the hearing; but this evidence is supplemented by the official knowledge of the Commissioner, to which reference will be made. (Vol. 3, pp. 535, 537; vol. 5, pp. 186, 194, 198, 266, 275; vol. 6, pp. 439 to 441.)

The diligence of the board of managers in this and other matters is shown by the whole evidence; and, with pertinent facts and opinions, is well illustrated by the following excerpts from the testimony of Mrs. Andrews, a representative of its children's committee, and of Mrs. Sage, its president and *ex-officio* chairman of its matron's committee:

COMMISSIONER.—Don't you think it would be a good plan to have a record of corporal punishments kept?

Mrs. ANDREWS.—I do.

COMMISSIONER.—Have you any suggestions to make in answer to the general inquiry which I now put to you, as to any improvements or changes in the management and government of the inmates of the asylum?

Mrs. ANDREWS.—Well, if I were going to make any suggestion, I would make quite a sweeping change, I think; I would make sweeping changes and I don't think they would be adopted; if I were going to make any change, I should put a man and his wife in there, and I should have them do a great part of the work of the children's committee, for the reason, if there were a man put there, he could follow the children up and see that the children had proper homes; and another thing, it is part of the duties of the children's committee to see that the money of the children is collected; the children, many of them, come from low-lived homes, where I would not be willing to go, and I suppose the money has been lost because we were unwilling to go to the home; and janitors are not willing to take directions from a woman, and there has been some trouble because janitors would not take directions from the matron.

On the Commissioner's examination, Mrs. Sage made answers as follows:

* * * * *

Q. As I understand, you keep a record of all these boys you put out?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And, as I understand, with but one exception, you have written recommendations; written in every case out of town, except one?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And those in Rochester are either written or oral? A. Yes, sir.

Q. From persons whom you know or have the means of knowing through references? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, to what extent do you follow these boys after they are put out?

A. Of course we can not follow them constantly, because there is no paid employé to do it; we follow them in this way, by letters and in writing to those who have them.

Q. You do spend a good deal of time in endeavors to do that? A. A great deal.

Q. To the extent that is practicable to you, an unpaid officer and manager? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much time do you give to the asylum, on the average, from day to day and year to year? A. Many days I give all day, from the time I get up in the morning until 10 at night.

Q. Do you give half your time during the year? A. Fully that.

Q. And during how many years have you done that? A. I have not devoted as much time until within the past twenty years. * * *

Q. If an employé saw a child subjected to cruelty or abuse of any kind would it be proper to make a report to the children's committee as well as the matron's committee? A. It certainly would.

Q. And if it was a baby, under one year old, it would be proper to make the report to the nursery committee? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would you regard it as proper to confine the complaints of employées to those made directly to the matron? A. No, sir, we do not do it.

Q. You would think it proper to answer to the proper government of the institution, that complaints should be received by the respective committees from the employées? A. Yes, sir; any complaints aside from the little petty bickerings that are constantly arising among employées.

Q. I do not refer to complaints with reference to details of the household, but complaints in regard to the government, care and treatment of the children. A. That should be referred to the ladies of the board.

Q. Did the matron ever receive authority to instruct the employées that the complaints were to be confined to her? A. Not in reference to these things that you speak of; that referred to the things which belong properly to their relations to Mrs. Knight.

Q. Do you know, or have you ever heard before this investigation, anything tending to show that the matron ever gave any such instructions to the employées, or any one of them? A. Never.

Q. In your opinion, would it not be well to have a record of corporal punishment? A. It would.

Q. And regular reports from that record to the board of managers, or some proper committee of the board? A. I think it would; perhaps I might say that we shall very likely adopt that at our next meeting, and after that was suggested the other day, the matron spoke of it herself as being an excellent plan; she wished we had always had it, and asked for a book.

Q. There is no disposition on the part of the Commissioner certainly, and I suppose not on the part of anyone else, to make any recommendations that would be officious or interfere with the proper management of the local board, but I want to ask this question, whether you do not, from your experience, consider that it would be very proper in an institution of this magnitude, the growth that it has already attained, to have a housekeeper subordinate and responsible to the matron; that question is without any reference to the merits of the present matron? A. The assistant occupies, I think, such a place as that.

Q. Does not the assistant have enough to do to look after the children? A. The children are in school a good deal of the time; Mrs. Knight looks after the children a great deal; these duties are divided between them; the assistant, or housekeeper, hands out the supplies, if Mrs. Knight is busy, and, I think, she generally does it.

Q. It is not with reference to any details of housework that I put this question, but with reference to the care which should be given to the children; don't you think that that would require all the time of one competent person without the care of the housekeeping? A. Well, I don't think it would.

Q. She has to superintend these things? A. She superintends the management of the children of course; the teachers have them in school; they are divided; the girls, don't know who has charge of the girls out of school, and either the assistant or Mrs. Knight has the charge of the boys out of school.

Q. From your experience in this institution, and your observation in other institutions, do you not think that the danger in all institutions, however good, is to institutionize children, and to treat them as a class instead of giving them personal treatment and parental government? A. I think it is.

Q. That is a danger against which every one in authority has to fight all the time, as a matter of course, isn't it; the whole tendency in every institution, and a very strong tendency is toward machine government, machinery? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The responsible head of an institution of this kind, the matron in this case, should know every child and the temperament, constitution and all the circumstances which would contribute to the proper education and training of that child? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And should give that child personal and parental government; not machine government; isn't that so? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would not that take all the time of one person, however competent, in an institution of your magnitude? A. I don't know; I should have to think of that; I think where there are so many boys there should be a man, not necessarily a man and his wife.

Q. It would be better, of course, other things being equal? A. There would be some advantages and some disadvantages.

Q. Don't you think it would be well to have a paid agent to follow these boys after they are indentured? A. That is one great reason why they need—I advocated a superintendent; that would be a part of his duties, this clerical work I do, and looking after the children after we put them out.

Q. The great danger, you have observed, is the institutionizing these children, if they remain in an institution; but if put out, the danger is in their not having proper homes, and you have to steer between those dangers or disadvantages; it would be an advantage to have a paid agent?

A. Yes, sir; you speak of the children being institutionized; it has been our great pride that we thought our children were not; and it has been remarked by people who came from other institutions that the children had more of a home air.

Q. I believe that your institution is celebrated for its diligence in putting out children? A. That is our main object.

Q. Of course, you may incur the danger of having homes that are not perfectly proper for some of the children? A. I have no doubt that such things have occasionally occurred, with the best care; our aim is to put every child into a home just as soon as a suitable home offers.

Q. Have you any general suggestions to make? A. No, sir; I have not; this plan of a superintendent has been a favorite one of mine for many years, and I have always said I hoped to live to see the day when we should have an income sufficient to have one. (Vol. 5, pp. 275 to 284.)

Now, all this diligence and intelligence directed and devoted to the general care of the children in this orphans' home, raises the further presumption that such general care has been good.

And the direct proof is not to the contrary; but the preponderance of the positive testimony is in support of the three several presumptions to the same effect.

The presumption from the vital statistics relating primarily to the regulations and management affecting the physical health of the children; the presumption from their manifestations of regard for the matron, respecting more particularly her administration in its bearing on their moral health so far as respects their affectional nature, and the presumption from the faithful discharge of the obligations of the managers relating to the general welfare of their wards, with direct evidence corroborating, warrants the finding that proper care has been taken of the general well-being of the wards of the Rochester Orphan Asylum.

That the presumption from the vital statistics does not exclude exceptions or particular cases of abuse, was pointed out by Dr. Moore and Dr. Ely, with reference to excess of corporal punishments. The same distinction must be made regarding the inference from the general attitude of children.

Furthermore, the general supervision by the managers naturally is in correspondence with the general situation and condition of things so inspected or investigated by them, and not at all with exceptional or special conditions not particularly examined by

them. The testimony of their president shows that occurrences, as well as complaints, may escape the eye and ear of stated inspection; or *ex parte* investigations, for she states that on this examination of both sides, most of the evidence is new to the managers. However self-sacrificing the members of the board may have been in the discharge of their duties, it will not be maintained by many of them that they have been in the habit of seeing the wards of the asylum at all hours, or studying all the cases individually. It would be in consonance with the experience of other similar boards if they have been instant in season but not out of season. This degree of diligence may be at great self-sacrifice, as it has been in the board of managers of the Rochester Orphan Asylum, and it entitles the Board to the confidence and gratitude of the public. But neither this diligence nor this confidence should shield any agent of the asylum from public or private accusations of special abuses and evils which, in the nature of things, would probably escape general supervision. In fine, each one of the three general presumptions, from circumstantial evidence showing the general condition of things, is, from its very force and scope, no presumption at all as to the exceptional or extraordinary evils and abuses which are established by direct, positive and satisfactory proofs. I therefore find that the general care of the children, with such qualifications and exceptions as have already been found, has been good.

Have these qualifications and exceptions been brought home to the knowledge or notice of the managers? Evidently not, for reasons already given. Far be it from me to make the matron a shield for sins of negligence on the part of her superiors. But we have seen that, in the absence of all and any evidence to the contrary on this examination, it should be taken as an inherent probability that the officials who were neither engaged in active duties of administration, nor resident in the asylum, would in their supervision and inspections for the most part, be apt to discover the general results without the exceptions. This natural probability is strengthened by the experience of other institutions, which is so general and so well known that official notice is taken of it here. Moreover, the presumption is confirmed by the evidence, both circumstantial and direct. As already proved,

many of the resident employés never discovered such exceptions. (Vol. 3, p. 612; vol. 4, pp. 696, 700, 714, 721, 731, 743, 756, 763, 764, 769, 781, 792, 796, 802, 806, 811, 834; vol. 5, pp. 6, 41, 286; vol. 6, p. 299.) Other employés who did observe them were cognizant, also, of endeavors to conceal them from visitors. (Vol. 2, p. 304 to 308.)

Moreover, as we have also seen, it was generally understood by the subordinates and domestics that they were not to bring their reports to the managers. And most of the witnesses for the complainants did, in fact, as they generally testify on cross-examination, fail to notify the managers at or near the time of the alleged evils and abuses. Even Mr. Ellis, as already noted, denies that he advised the president of the board of managers of any of the acts for which he now brings accusations. And Dr. Woodruff, who, when called to treat a sick baby was of opinion that it had been drugged, testifies that she did not advise the officers or managers of the same. These are fair samples of the cases. (Vol. 2, p. 290; vol. 6, p. 480.) The evidence shows that each and all complaints made in a direct and manly or womanly way, at or near the time of the alleged occurrence, were investigated by the board of managers or one of its committees or members; though it is not shown that such attendance of witnesses or discovery of facts by them could be enforced, as would make such investigations other than *ex parte*.

It is this very inability of the managers or trustees to make either investigations or inspections, that would discover the extraordinary and exceptional evils and abuses now shown, which should make them liberal towards the complainants; and the members of the Humane Society, especially, charitable to the committees and members of the board of managers. Though the board of trustees is not charged with primary responsibility for the management and internal administration of the asylum, its president, who, with other members, has taken great interest in and made frequent visits to the same, testifies as follows: "I never have been there to see her whipping, so I couldn't tell about the severity of the whipping; and I never heard any complaints as to cruel whipping; I have heard complaints of severe whipping, but never heard cruel whipping complained of until this investigation commenced." (Vol. 3, p. 524.)

On the examination of the president of the board of managers, she made answer as follows :

By the COMMISSIONER :

Q. Have you seen anything on the part of any of the ladies connected with the institution that would lead you to believe they were not willing to investigate? A. Never; these things that have come before us; I don't think any of these things have ever come to our knowledge before; I can say for myself that there are very few of these complaints that have ever been brought to us; I will say that many of the witnesses that have been before us here, we have talked with and urged them to tell us if they knew anything, and have not been able to obtain a word.

The notices from the members of the Humane Society were not reports of transactions at or near the time thereof, but subsequent complaints by wholesale, which were naturally, and, perhaps, unavoidably made up of mixed materials, most of which the managers of the asylum knew to be false, as since so proved; and the residue of which they believed might be so. The managers are, therefore, justified in their decision to await the results of this investigation before accepting any of the accusations as true; even as the complainants are justified in bringing accusations, part of which have been proved to be true.

The commissioner must refrain from criticisms of the complainants and the managers for their mutual criticisms of each other, lest his own reflections on them should be as unjustifiable as their reciprocal reflections on each other; for it is quite natural that the first heat engendered by the friction and contention of different bodies of persons moving in different directions, if not at cross purposes, should have evolved some fire. But now that the motions should subside, having been translated into their results, it is time to look at the results only. It is reasonable to assume that the managers will be magnanimous, and forgetting all personal grievances and resolutely looking away from all personal considerations, will be mindful only of their sacred trusts and responsibility, with solicitude for the discharge of their official duties in the light of the truth elicited in this inquiry.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FROM THE EVIDENCE.

The facts found from the proofs, with the reasons, having been presented, a summary of the findings proper may be stated as follows: The vital statistics of the children in this asylum have been better than those in the average institution or family. The

direct proof thus made is favorable, for one great object in asylum management is to prevent high death rates. But the presumption raised by this proof is even more favorable, for in the absence of evidence showing that the cases of disease and illness and depressed vitality have been in more than the legitimate proportion to these statistics, it is probable that the degree of health has attained a high standard. The presumption stands, as the proofs are not to the contrary, but corroboratory.

The findings required by the evidence, have shown that the food and care in both departments of the asylum, and the management in the nursery, have been good, with few and slight exceptions; but that the good government of the other division, embracing the older inmates, has been subject to exceptions of greater number and gravity.

The discipline has included corporal punishments of several sorts, which are objectionable. The matron, in her own language, "has to whip a great deal." This seems to be true respecting both the expressed measure of and the implied necessity for such whipping; though the necessity is not found to be in the situation, but in the want or limitation of ideas and special faculties properly to meet it. Many of the whippings have been for mere irregularity or slight disobedience. Floggings less in number have been extremely severe, and a few have been excessive. These corporal chastisements, excessive in number and degree, have been owing on the part of the matron, not to any cruelty of disposition or intention, but to a certain incompetency for government, without such methods or measures, and to a certain infirmity of temperament or temper, under the exceeding pressure of the duties of both housekeeping and matronizing 100 children continuously during thirteen years. The evidence that some of such castigations were inflicted in passion or anger, when taken together with all the proofs, shows not cruelty, but only such infirmity.

A course of punishments for involuntary acts of wetting sheets and beds by boys, due to their bodily disease or weakness, was continued by the matron for a series of years, without any cure or mitigation of the physical symptoms. These punishments consisted in part of the infliction of floggings, and in part of the imposition of the wet sheets upon and over the heads and faces of the victims. This persistent conduct of the matron against con-

tinuous indications showing that it was unjust, was due to a certain incompetency mentioned in the foregoing.

Children have been put into water in the bath-tub or laundry-tub and there threatened with drowning, and thereby greatly frightened by the matron. These acts have been due not to cruel or malicious motives, but to the infirmities already alluded to, unfitting their subject for the proper management of a large body of children, including unruly members, according to approved methods.

The managers, so far, have not been responsible for the extraordinary conduct of the matron in exercising discipline. They have neither authorized nor ratified it. They have not condoned it while waiting for the facts. That their want of knowledge has not been due to negligence in their inspection has been found from the evidence, which, on this subject, shows, among other things, that such official conduct of the matron, for the most part, was out of the ordinary, not only in character, but in occurrence.

The general fact that the exceptionable acts in question have been also exceptional, has been found in justification of the managers in their official capacity, as well as of the matron in her personal character.

The evidence affects the matron, not in respect of womanly kindness or worthiness, but with regard to special limitations of matronly qualities and faculties for the government and management of an orphan asylum.

The proofs touching the managers evince their diligent discharge of duties, not only in caring for their wards while in the asylum, but also in transplanting them from this nursery into natural homes, and in keeping watch over them in their new family relations.

In fine, it has been found, from the evidence, that most of the charges have been disproved; that the abuses which have occurred have been relatively neither continuous nor numerous, and that, subject to the exceptions and qualifications made, the general condition of things has been good.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

The data for such deductions as should be made on this examination may well be extended beyond the facts proved on the formal hearing, for there are other facts that are so well known as to require official notice.

The vital statistics of the orphan asylums of the various cities and counties of the State, none of which have been offered in evidence save those of the asylum under examination, but many of which are in the archives of the State Board of Charities, are instructive and important in carrying this investigation to just conclusions. The death-rates of the asylum in question were proved, and were shown on the hearing to be low and below the average of the best institutions or families. Now the archives of the State Board furnish additional data confirming, enlarging and illustrating this remarkably favorable showing on the question of the general condition and care of the inmates of the Rochester Orphan Asylum.

Another example of material facts exhibiting the relative diligence of the managers of this asylum, in guarding its sanitary conditions, is found by a comparison of other institutions in the matter of compliance with the provisions of chapter 633 of the Laws of 1886, designed to preserve the health of children in institutions, and with the rules of the State Board of Health under this law, intended to prevent the communication of contagious diseases of the eye and skin. Many orphan asylums in the State have failed to obey or respect these rules, while the asylum in question has duly obeyed and honored these requirements in their spirit and reason as well as in their letter; as evidenced in enlarging their terms, by furnishing each child not only with the individual towels as prescribed, but also with an individual wash-bowl, as well as hair-brush, comb and tooth-brush, and as evidenced, first of all, by anticipating the law, in making these civilizing and sanitary arrangements, several years before its enactment.

A further illustration of broad-minded and large-hearted endeavors to fulfill official obligations on the part of the managers of this asylum, is familiar to persons who are acquainted with the characteristics of the different asylums for children in the various parts of the State. Few institutions, if any, have done so much as this one to prevent the baneful effects of letting these corporate or artificial homes become the substitutes to take the place of, instead of portals to introduce to, natural or family homes and life. The bad results of the mistaken policy which would aggrandize the institution, by depriving its wards of a natural life in a family home, are sometimes summed up by describing the so-called beneficiary in a new word, coined by specialists, namely,

"institutionized." This word is expressive and eloquent to those who know the facts.

But the practical problems are not all solved when the directors are willing to sacrifice the institution for the child, instead of the child to the institution, for bad families are worse homes than are ordinary asylums.

(Now, the managers of the Rochester Orphan Asylum have diligently sought good family homes for the children committed to their charge, and in this direction have reduced below the average, if not to the minimum, the necessary evils of the corporate and artificial life over which they preside. In doing this good work the president, with other members of the board of managers, has been distinguished for great self-sacrifice during the life of a generation.

These illustrations suffice to show that the proper evidence respecting the government and management of the children in this orphans' home, is not confined to the testimony of witnesses sworn on the formal hearing, and that to so limit it would be in derogation of the intention and express provisions of the statute authorizing the examination.

The facts found from the sworn testimony and stated in the summary, are indeed determined solely by such evidence on the hearing, without reference to other sources of information or other considerations. But further facts, of which official notice is properly taken, show the diligence and devotion of the managers, in ways that can not justly be ignored. It is, therefore, from all the well-established data, including the facts as found from the proofs on the hearing proper, that the Commissioner should draw his general conclusions, in accordance with the elementary principles directing this examination.

The fundamental principles underlying such just conclusions may be illustrated by two examples, namely; (1) Principles determining the rules for judgment on the corporal punishments in evidence; and (2) principles governing all just rules for criticism of the official character and competency, as well as conduct, of the superintendent or matron of an orphan asylum.

Under the first example it is not fair to take the advanced positions of specialists from which to measure the shortcomings of any officer. But at the same time due care should be used not to cast discredit upon progressive ideas, or lessen their influence

for private conference and persuasion. Mr. Letchworth, late president of the State Board of Charities, with Dr. Hoyt and Mr. Fanning, its present secretaries, are of opinion that the rod should not be tolerated in asylums or reformatories for children, any more than the cat-of-nine-tails should be tolerated in prisons or on ships. These men are not visionaries or enthusiasts or doctrinaires, but they are very practical persons, speaking from wide observation of institutions, and making their inductions from general facts. While changes in the management of prisons and insane asylums have been decried, the reformers have proved their theories by actual experiments, showing that their advanced ideas respecting corporal chastisements and restraints, when reduced to practice in actual conditions, have resulted in better order, contrary to the predictions of the conservatives. It is believed that similar trials by competent persons in good faith in orphan asylums would in similar ways, and with similar result, verify the same underlying principle. A higher test of competency in superintendents and matrons would thus be secured. The present rule, indeed, is, that given the same classes of children, and the same degrees of order and overt obedience attained, corporal punishments by such officials is in the inverse order and ratio of their mental and moral power to govern. The position of such officers, though *in loco parentis*, is not guarded like that of the parent. There is no restraint of natural affection upon their almost irresponsible power, which without such restraint tends to abuse. In the absence of such power there would be retained a sufficient catalogue of remedies, in seclusion, confinement and other corporal or physical punishments, with the withdrawal of privileges and other moral penalties and restraints. It is not that the authority to inflict corporal castigations might not have a good effect at some exceptional time, on some exceptional child; it is rather that outside of the natural home, and in the official and artificial life of a corporate society, the general results of the exercise of such authority are bad.

But, as already intimated, it would be unjust to apply such an advanced standard to this examination. On the contrary, certain equities regarding the matron, if not respecting the children, call for a decision on her past acts of discipline, according to a conservative rule of judgment. No more conservative rule can be adopted than that which has heretofore obtained by general agreement of

reasonable men, for family government. This general rule, I venture to state, permits the corporal chastisement of children in a family, proportionate to the nature of the offenses and the character and condition of the offenders, to which they are applied; and in the reasonable discretion of the parent or the person *in loco parentis*, administering the same; but only upon the conditions that the castigations are not to be inflicted (1) while the parent is in an angry or unduly excited mood; or (2) for mere irregularities or slight misdemeanors; or (3) in immoderate or excessive degrees.

Now the facts established by the evidence of the witnesses on the hearing, as stated in the summary of findings, show that each and all of these conditions have been grossly violated by the matron. The facts of the unjust imposition of wet sheets and of the threats of drowning, found from the evidence, and stated in the summary, are also gross violations by the matron of the first principles of humanity as well as of good government of children.

All just rules of criticism of the qualifications of the chief officer of an orphan asylum, assume, as elementary principles, that the proper bearing of the office of superintendent or matron is not a trade or a profession, but a calling never rightly followed without special fitness in the person obeying the call; and that, while perfection is not to be expected, success and excellence will be more nearly attained if pursued with an eye single to the exclusive good of the beneficiaries. It is believed that in many walks in life, some of them quite humble, are men and women, specially prepared to do altruistic and self-sacrificing and missionary work in this direction.

I do not forget that a person may be well qualified to act as the governor of the commonwealth, or as a minister in the Christian church, and not be fitted to superintend an orphan asylum; and so I remember, also, that incapacity or incompatibility for the government of an orphans' home does not involve general defects in ability or character; but I reflect, most of all, that the management of such a corporate home is charged with its sacred trusts, in behalf, not of its own chosen agents, but of the wards whom the law chooses for it, and in favor not more of those well-favored by nature than of those ill-favored by heredity, education or otherwise.

It is, therefore, upon the underlying principles, as well as from the facts established, that I have endeavored to draw the just conclusions of this examination, as follows.

First. The management of the Rochester Orphan Asylum has been distinguished by a humane, enlightened and progressive spirit on the part of its managers.

Second. The administration of the present matron, though credited with general results that are good, and on the whole characterized by a conscientious attempt to discharge the obligations of her office, and by a sincere regard for the welfare of the children committed to her charge, has been marked by certain exceptions, due to certain disabilities and limitations of her own.

Third. The exceptions which have marred the official record of the matron, consisting of improper and excessive punishments, and owing to a certain inability to govern without recourse to them, and a certain infirmity of temperament, all as stated in the findings of fact, while not impeaching her uprightness or kindness of heart, or her general character or capacity, do impair her faculty and fitness for the special work of her office to a serious degree, and, therefore, do invoke radical relief of some sort.

Fourth. The choice of remedies for such evils and abuses rests in the sound discretion of the managers, who in the first instance of such matters are clothed with full authority and charged with the sole responsibility. The exercise of such discretion should be reasonable and with reference, first, to the good of the children, as the primary and paramount consideration; and with only secondary and subordinate regard to agents, who, unlike the children, are not wards, and are not in any special relation of trust.

Fifth. Mindful that it is less difficult to criticize than it is to create or construct an institution, or to conduct its affairs as the managers on the whole have so well done, the Commissioner, after patient and painful inquiry into the abuses and evils to be remedied and corrected, recommends action on the following suggestions:

1. The office of superintendent of the asylum should be created; and, within a convenient but reasonable time, a competent and worthy man should be appointed to fill the office.

This recommendation is in accordance with the suggestion of two principal witnesses at the hearing, namely: Mrs. Andrews, representing the children's committee, and Mrs. Sage, the president of the board of managers and *ex-officio* chairman of its matron's committee.

2. On or before the appointment of the superintendent, the official relations of the present matron should be discontinued.

This recommendation is, from the nature of things, requiring that the trial of a new system should be unembarrassed by old conditions; and is also forced upon us by the foregoing findings and conclusions.

3. More nurses should be employed in the nursery, especially when sickness prevails.

This recommendation is supported by the testimony of former nurses, who are almost unanimous; and by evidence of the opinion of the visiting physician.

4. The official record of corporal punishments of all sorts, which was immediately adopted on the suggestion of the Commissioner at the hearing, should be continued. The record should include in each case the name of the offenders, the nature of the offense, the form and degree of punishment and the reasons for its imposition, with such other remarks, if any, as the officers may see fit to enter.

5. The official reports of the chief officer, which were discontinued for the relief of the present matron, should be revived. Such relief can be secured without sacrificing the benefits of the reports, by eliminating from them, in the discretion of the officer, all long reflections of a pious or moral or other sort, and by confining them to statements of facts and of principles and rules of action applied, with the results.

Such stated reports of the superintendent, in writing, to the board of managers, should be supplemented and reinforced by regular and special reports of its committees.

It is thus only that the board can have its conscience informed.

A little red tape, though often decried, is needed in the proceedings of large boards, in order to save time as well as to prevent oversights and mistakes.

6. Managers should always enter their names, with the dates of their visits, in a register to be kept at the asylum for such purpose.

7. Though the advanced theory of punishments in institutions, that has been already considered, rests for its authority not only in a higher idea but also in a wider experience, the accumulations whereof show the inevitable abuse of the older system, there appears to be no present prospect of its immediate admission in the average asylum.

If, in the progress of thought as well as things, this time and place should be propitious for the development of the new order, new perils and problems would also arise. The advanced system, if adopted, would result in abolishing all whipping, but should also prevent the substitution of worse or improper forms of corporal and other punishments, of which there would be great danger. To withdraw the rod, without taking away the spirit that castigates for the sake of penalty rather than reform, would be simply to clear the room for the entrance of new evils and abuses, and such an experiment in any orphan asylum would leave the last state of that institution worse than the first. For discipline in a corporate home is more necessary than in a family home; but its exercise is more liable to assume depraved and degraded forms, and such liability becomes almost always the inevitable tendency, wherever it is not constantly overruled by the directors of the corporation.

8. Rules for the regulation of all punishments should be made by the board of managers.

The present by-law on the subject is indefinite. Punishment by whipping, if not discontinued, should be strictly limited in number and degree.

9. All rules that are important should be made also permanent by incorporation in the by-laws.

Such of the by-laws and rules as relate to the government or guidance of the employes or inmates, should be printed, framed and hung in conspicuous places in the institution.

10. The published and posted by-laws of the asylum should provide that all complaints affecting its wards, may be made directly to any committee or member of the board of managers. Free communication from the children and domestics to the members of the board should be encouraged. The open way for such oral or written correspondence might admit incidental evils promoted by fault-finding dispositions. But such mischiefs would be less injurious than those of concealment or suppression. The

administration of the trust committed to the board can not avoid the embarrassments of choosing lesser evils, and reducing such to the minimum. The way opened for such sincere correspondence, as is recommended, can be reasonably secured against, if not entirely closed to espionage and other perverted practices. The institutional spirit may be liberalized by wise means for securing access to and promoting intercourse with the managers, who are free from its limitations, and who feel the contacts and impulses of a larger environment, in their relations to the progressive world. Such true community and correspondence between subordinates and superiors, all concerned should seek, in order to counteract the inevitable tendency to "institutionize" officers as well as beneficiaries in every orphan asylum.

Finally, these recommendations and suggestions have been made to accompany the findings of fact and general conclusions, in the hope that whatever of error may be in them altogether will be eliminated, and that the remainder will help to carry out the true purposes of all parties to the investigation, which, at its opening, were stated by the Commissioner as follows: "So far as the complaints have been communicated to me, they have been accompanied with the request that no undue publicity or injury to the institution should be suffered in eliciting the truth; and, on the other hand, the request for this investigation on the part of the two boards of the asylum has been conveyed to me in language unmistakable, leaving no doubt that it is their desire that the investigation may be complete and thorough. Indeed, the remarks of counsel this morning indicate this spirit on both sides, and it is pleasant to know that the sides will not be known as opposite sides, but as different parts of the investigation, having for their object the eliciting of the truth. It is hoped that prejudices or misapprehensions that may have grown out of these complaints will give way in the common pursuit of the truth. For convenience, the counsel for the complainants will have the affirmative, that is the burden of proof, on the common presumption which obtains in all matters, that charges are to be regarded as false until proven to be true by trustworthy and satisfactory evidence. And I am sure that we shall have not only the benefit of this presumption in this case, but also of another assumption of fair-dealing and disposition, namely, that all concerned desire that these charges may be proven to be unfounded; and, also, on

the other hand, that all concerned demand that whatever truth there may be in them shall be established by satisfactory evidence." (Vol. 1, p. 2.)

I trust that the results may prove the fairness of these promises, and may go far towards correcting abuses, remedying evils, rebuking false charges, tempering complaints and criticisms, reconciling parties, settling idle contentions over facts, and unifying opinions and ideas respecting the true ideal and also the best practical standard for actual attainment in the treatment of children committed to the care of corporations.

Dated at ROCHESTER, *July 11, 1889.*

OSCAR CRAIG,
Commissioner.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT
ON THE
ROCHESTER ORPHAN ASYLUM.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities :

In the matter of the Rochester Orphan Asylum, my recommendations, which, with the general conclusions on the examination, were approved by the Board July 12, 1889, have been substantially adopted by the managers of the institution. Their action is evidenced by the resolutions unanimously adopted by them, a copy of which, with my approval as published by them, is hereto appended as Schedule A.

The opinion was expressed by the members of the committee of the local board, which recommended to it these resolutions, as well as by myself in conference with them prior to their report, that the success of the action abolishing whipping of the inmates depended upon the selection of a proper person for governess. Such dependency creates a demand for high qualifications in that officer ; and thus exerts influence for the best, indirectly as well as directly, upon the government of the institution.

The room has been swept and garnished to be possessed not by the evil spirits of reaction, but by the good spirit of reform.

The advanced action of this asylum places it with other enlightened and progressive orphan asylums, which have never permitted corporal punishments by whipping or, having permitted, have abolished the same.

I believe that the good faith of the managers at large, as well as the members of its committee, will discourage all carping criticisms by ultra conservatives, and all pessimistic prognostications ; and that their earnest endeavors will secure the conditions precedent to success.

OSCAR CRAIG,
Commissioner.

DATED *December 11, 1889.*

SCHEDULE A.

ROCHESTER ORPHAN ASYLUM.

At a special meeting of the Rochester Orphan Asylum managers, Saturday afternoon, the following report of a special committee was unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, The Hon. Oscar Craig, president of the State Board of Charities, as commissioner of the seventh district, has recommended action by the managers of the Rochester Orphan Asylum upon certain suggestions specified in his report, dated July 11, 1889 ; and

WHEREAS, The managers have duly considered the same; it is

Resolved, That, as to the first suggestion, that "the office of superintendent of the asylum should be created, and, within a convenient but reasonable time, a competent and worthy man should be appointed to fill the office," it is not deemed advisable to create such office at the present time, for the reason that the income and resources of the asylum are not sufficient to justify the increased expense necessarily involved in such change.

Resolved, That, inasmuch as the managers have already increased the number of nurses in the nursery, it is regarded as unnecessary to take further action upon the suggestion that more nurses should be employed in the nursery.

Resolved, That, in addition to the entries by the visiting managers of their names and dates of their visits, in the register kept for that purpose, each manager visiting the asylum also enter the hour at which such visit is made; and that, in case she observes any unusual conditions or occurrences, whether favorable or unfavorable, she make a minute of the same to the end that the attention of the board may be called to them at its next meeting.

Resolved, That no whipping of any ward of the asylum be allowed to be done by any officer or employé of the asylum.

Resolved, That the office of governess and registrar be created, and that the entire and exclusive discipline, management and control of all the children of the asylum and such other duties as the board of managers shall prescribe be devolved on such officer, subject to such rules and regulations for the government of the children as shall be made by the board of managers, and that such officer be directly responsible to the board.

Resolved, That the governess and registrar be required to record in a book known as the "book of discipline," such as is now and has been in use in the asylum, all cases of punishment—the nature of offense committed, and the character of the punishment administered; and further, that in case of any serious or unusual punishment a witness shall be present who shall record with the governess and registrar, a statement of the facts or sign the statement made by the said officer in said book.

Resolved, That the governess and registrar shall supervise all visits made to the children by their parents and friends, and that she be responsible for the strict observance of the by-laws relating to such visits, and receive and receipt for the moneys for board of children, paid by parents or friends on visiting day, and account for the same to the chairman of the children's committee on Saturday of each week.

Resolved, That the governess and registrar be required to make stated reports in writing at each regular meeting of the board of managers, similar to those required and heretofore made by other officers, giving the facts and details of the management of her department for each month; and that these be supplemented by regular and special reports of the committees as heretofore made.

Resolved, That the by-laws be amended to conform to and incorporate the provisions of these resolutions, and that the printed copies of the by-laws relating to, and now posted in, each department, be made to correspond with such amendments, and that a copy of all the by-laws be printed and posted in a conspicuous place in the asylum.

Mrs. M. W. COOKE,

October 19, 1889.

Secretary.

Commissioner Craig indorsed the above as follows:

The action indicated by the foregoing resolutions, is a substantial compliance with the recommendations and meets my hearty approval. It is in line also with the history of the board of managers of the institution, respecting which my first conclusion already formed and published, is that "the management of the Rochester Orphan Asylum has been distinguished by a humane, enlightened and progressive spirit on the part of the managers." Their advanced action, abolishing whipping, leads other orphan asylums.

OSCAR CRAIG,

State Commissioner of Charities.

ROCHESTER, October, 19, 1889.

R E P O R T

OF THE

Standing Committee on Reformatories.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

The reformatories which are maintained by the State are as follows :

New York State Reformatory, Elmira ; House of Refuge for Women, Hudson ; House of Refuge, Randall's Island, New York city ; State Industrial School, Rochester. The first two and the State Industrial School are governed by managers appointed by the Governor and Senate, and the House of Refuge by a self-perpetuating board.

The State Reformatory (established in 1876) is for men between the ages of 16 and 30, convicted for the first time of a felony. The sentences may not extend beyond the maximum provided by law for the offense committed, and may be diminished at the discretion of the managers, and the inmates be discharged on probation preparatory to a final discharge.

The House of Refuge for Women (opened in 1887), is for those between 15 and 30 years, guilty of disorderly conduct and misdemeanors only. The sentences may not exceed five years and may be diminished at the discretion of the managers, and the inmates may, as in the case of the State Reformatory, be discharged on probation.

The House of Refuge on Randall's Island (established in 1813), and the State Industrial School (established in 1847), were intended for juvenile delinquents of both sexes under 16 years of age. The managers have by law control of all boys committed to their charge until their majority, and of girls until 18 years of age, but they have in practice to a great extent relinquished the power for good thus placed in their hands, the custom being to discharge the majority of their inmates to parents or friends and thus to give up the responsibility for their future well-being. This must be considered as a great misfortune.

These institutions receive numbers of young children not in the least suitable subjects for their discipline, the State maintaining them in expensive buildings and under an expensive system, because various county officials think it a convenient way of relieving their respective localities of their support. The most important defect in the management of both these institutions, is the small number of boys engaged in farm or garden work. There were on September 30, 1889, 1,154 boys in both these institutions and of these, only thirty-seven were engaged in any agricultural pursuit. It is extraordinary that the managers should not recognize the value of out-door work both for the immediate benefit to health and morals, and for the future of the boys, who would be far safer if placed in the country with farmers, than if returned to cities to earn their living at factory or mechanical work. There must be a certain proportion of these boys who come from the country, but even they are turned from country occupations to those which can only be carried on in a city or village. Meanwhile, the beautiful farm of 600 acres in Columbia county, given by Mr. F. G. Burnham for a home for boys needing moral training, is maintained for the use of from twenty to forty boys, and the farmers all over the State and country complain that they can not hire men to work for them who have any knowledge of farm work.

The House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, has gradually filled up to the limit, beyond which it ought not to go. There are 181 inmates, and although the actual capacity (*i. e.*, number of beds) of the various buildings is 250, twenty-five of these are in the hospital and ninety-six in the prison building, and it would seriously interfere with the graded character of the institution, and the discipline dependent upon the power to move inmates from one building to another, to receive any more inmates. It is most desirable that a second reformatory for women should be established in the western part of the State to receive young women, guilty of misdemeanors, from the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth judicial districts. Of the 216 inmates who, since its opening, have been received at the House of Refuge, 104 were from these judicial districts. Such an institution should be established at once; it would relieve the State Industrial School at Rochester, of the older girls now committed there and who ought to be removed, besides receiving those now sent to the House of Refuge at Hudson from the western part of the State. For New York

city and Kings county, such a reformatory is also needed. These localities can not, under the law, commit to the House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson; and though there is room in the House of Refuge on Randall's Island for girls under 16 years, for those older there is no public institution but the Work-house in New York, and the jail and penitentiary in Kings county.

Since April first, there have been committed to the Work-house on Blackwell's Island, 210 young women between 16 and 20 years; 896 young women between 20 and 25 years; 1,234 young women between 25 and 30 years.

The committee requests the Board to recommend to the Legislature the establishment of both these new reformatories.

It has been the custom for some years for the Committee on Reformatories to include in its report the Roman Catholic Protectory and Juvenile Asylum of New York city and the Catholic Protectory of Buffalo, but these institutions are not reformatories in the sense in which those reported upon this year are such, nor are they State institutions, not being supported by appropriations from the Legislature but by payments from cities or counties. For these reasons, the committee has omitted them from its report this year.

JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL,

ROBERT McCARTHY,

Committee on Reformatories.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIRA.

Inspected by Commissioner McCARTHY, December 5, 1889.

The whole number of inmates confined here now.....	989
Number received during the fiscal year.....	502
Number discharged.....	39
Number discharged by parole regularly.....	288
Number escaped.....	None.
Number died.....	7
Number in lower first grade.....	497
Number in upper first grade.....	295
Number in the new second grade.....	183
Number in the new third grade.....	14

Appropriations recommended by the board of managers in their annual report for 1889, for maintenance for the year 1891, \$150,000, exclusive of prospective earnings. For reserve capital to be drawn, if needed, to introduce new instructive, productive industries of the higher class, \$50,000; additional to enlarge the lecture hall, chapel, etc., \$5,000. To construct 500 additional rooms, together with the necessary apartments adjacent, \$200,000.*

It is stated, as to the effect of the absence of the usual prison industries the past year, that, with the physical training, trade instruction, military organization and evening schools, the inmates of the reformatory have been kept so thoroughly at work that no injury has been derived; on the contrary, it is the testimony of the physician and the superintendent that the physical, mental and moral condition of the whole population, taken together, is rather improved than impaired.

The superintendent states that while he earnestly advocates instructive and productive industries as essential to the best preparation of prisoners for honest industry after their release, the system of keeping the inmates at the reformatory the past year, in the absence of the usual industries, is, in his judgment, better for a reformatory prison than any of the old systems of prison industry carried on solely or chiefly for production, such as the contract, the piece-price or the public account system. Reaffirming again, at the conclusion of his remarks, that the industrial system of instruction and production may be a very valuable, if not the most valuable means of reformation, in the practical sense of that word, as used at this reformatory.

Previous to the vacillating legislation on the question of prison labor, the inmates of the reformatory earned about seventy per cent of the gross expenditure, and later not below forty or fifty per cent. The prospects for the current year under the new system of five hours a day and with only a portion of the prisoners engaged in prison industries are perhaps for an income of twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars.

It should always be remembered that the managers of the reformatory have finally and fully decided that the object of indus-

*NOTE.—This proposed enlargement does not provide for the confinement at this reformatory of inmates beyond the present population to the extent of more than 200, which number will be added to the present population during the year, surely, whether the addition is made or not.

trial engagement under the new law, of the first-grade inmates (as they are called from that classification) shall be chiefly to prepare the prisoners for honest industry after their release, with very little regard to the production of income.

Furthermore, that such institutions were not established for the purpose of money making, to be a source of revenue to the State, but rather as reform schools where the unfortunate inmates may be prepared to struggle with the world after being released.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, HUDSON.

Inspected by Commissioner McCARTHY, December 11, 1889.

Total number of inmates received since opening of the institution, May 7, 1887, to December 11, 1889	220
Discharged by order of the court	4
Out on bail	1
Died in hospital	3
Discharged as incapable of being benefited	1
Paroled by board of managers	27
Total number of inmates, December 11, 1889	184
Total number of employés, December 11, 1889	23

Of the inmates who have died in hospital, one died of alcoholic mania, from which she was suffering when she came here; she was in the institution only three weeks. One died of consumption; she was feeble when she came here, and was in the hospital nearly all the time she was here, which was about five months. One died of dysentery, after an illness of six weeks. In each case the friends were notified of their sickness, and afterwards of death, with requests for instructions as to their burial. No answers were received in any case, and they were buried in the cemetery which has been prepared upon the grounds of the institution.

The prison or jail accommodations have been enlarged; new kitchen and laundry constructed within the sum appropriated by the Legislature this year for such purposes. Whether cells or solitary confinements are conducive to the physical, mental or moral improvement of this class of unfortunate females, is a question as yet unsolved. That some portion of the inmates

require incarceration in cells for the preservation of good order within the institution, and possibly the personal safety of its inmates, is unquestioned. Such confinement should be limited to such time only as those in charge of the institution and its inmates, in their wisdom and experience, consider for the welfare of the whole family and the improvement of the individuals. Such we believe to be the wise conclusion experience brings to those in immediate charge of the institution. The establishment of this institution, an experiment in the beginning, is no longer considered as such, but has, in a short space of time, demonstrated that the expectations of its projectors have been realized, and that philanthropic desires to benefit permanently this class of unfortunates have been fully realized. Of the four discharged by the courts and the twenty-seven paroled by the board of managers, satisfactory and encouraging reports regarding twenty-four of the above number, as to expected and permanent reform, reach those directly interested in the management of this institution. So great and thoroughly encouraging are the evidences of permanent improvement and correction in those already discharged, and the visible improvement of those committed and remaining within its walls, that your committee is prompted to ask that appropriations be made by the coming Legislature to establish one or more like institutions in other portions of our State. Your committee are much pleased with the evident care and kindness bestowed and extended to the inmates of this institution, the moral influence exercised, the bodily cleanliness, the cheerful atmosphere extended to its inmates and prevailing throughout. We desire, further, to state that in the selection of the present superintendent, the board of managers have been unusually fortunate, and that those filling minor positions seem well fitted for their various positions.

All the interior work in the various buildings is performed by the inmates. Sewing and knitting give employment to the occupants of the cottages when not otherwise occupied in schools or at physical exercise or training—three hours devoted to the former and one hour to the latter each day. The management is anxious to introduce more forms of industry, and are so resolved as the wants of the institution shall demand and the ability of the inmates may warrant.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, RANDALL'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY.

[Incorporated 1824.]

*Superintendent, ISRAEL C. JONES.**Inspected November 23, 1889, by Commissioner LOWELL.*

	Boys.	Girls.
Number of inmates, September 30, 1888.....	543	104
Number since received.....	367	30
Number since discharged*.....	332	52
Number of inmates, September 30, 1889.....	578	82

Number boys engaged in :	First division.	Second division.
Carpentering		6
Moulding		
Painting		3
Bricklaying		
Tailoring	14	
Shoemaking		
Farm and garden work	22	
Printing		11
Hosiery	302	153
Institution work	49	40

Number girls engaged in :	First division.
Dressmaking, shirtmaking, darning and knitting	29
Laundry work	30
Housework	12
Cooking	11

Rise at 5.45; to bed at 8.

School hours, boys, first division, 4; second division, 4.

School hours, girls, first division, 4.

Number of hours spent in school, 4; industrial work, $6\frac{1}{2}$; meals and play, $3\frac{3}{4}$.*Total receipts of institution for fiscal year ending September 30, 1889.*

For maintenance	\$100,000 00
For deficiencies	10,000 00

* Number discharged to parents and friends, 287.

Average number of inmates.....	662
Number of officers	35
Number of teachers	19
Number of employés (including farm)	18
Number of employés (industrial department).....	29
Per capita cost per week.....	\$3.24

The general condition of the institution is about the same as when last reported on — but unfortunately the managers, instead of extending the number of occupations for the boys, have even discontinued the classes in carpentry and cooking, and at the present time almost all the boys of both divisions are regularly employed in the various branches of stocking manufacturing, which, although good in certain directions, as developing a habit of steady application and some intelligence, has not the advantages which other occupations would present. As usual, it is discouraging to see so few of the boys occupied on the farm and receiving instruction in the care of flowers or of farm stock.

The boys generally show the lack of physical training, they are not well developed, do not hold themselves well, or walk well. The introduction of military drill and the accompanying exercises, would no doubt have as good an effect upon these boys as it has had within the past year on those in the State Industrial School at Rochester.

One improvement introduced is the making of all the boys' clothing in the house, but this is not a particularly good trade for the boys, not tending to develop them healthily. Nothing could be so good for them as systematic teaching in farm and garden work. This the managers might undoubtedly secure for a certain number by entering into some arrangement with the managers of Burnham Farm in Columbia county, which is intended for unruly boys and has but few inmates as yet, and could take some from the House of Refuge to teach on the farm. The Burnham Farm offers every facility for training boys in farm work, there are some 600 acres of land, barns, cattle, fruit trees, healthy air and beautiful scenery, and on Randall's Island, shut up within the walls, there are 500 boys, who need all these things to develop them into healthy, happy, good and useful men.

The new play-rooms and the new lavatory arrangements (the latter giving each boy a separate faucet and towel) have been finished since the last report and are a decided improvement.

At the dinner tables on the day of my visit, I found boys in both divisions reading daily newspapers. The House of Refuge is a reformatory, and the boys are supposed to be committed as juvenile delinquents, and the reading of newspapers should be forbidden. A paper, giving a summary of the news, but omitting details of crimes, ought to be printed in the institution and the boys forbidden to read any other newspaper.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

This was, as usual, in excellent order, but the number has been so reduced as to make the work demanded of the inmates rather too exacting. Besides their own work, the girls do the washing for the boys and officers, the mending of the boys' under-clothing, and the house work for the teachers (thirty in number) who board in the house. All this is good practice for them, but it is necessary to watch that they are not overworked. Since the last report, a sitting-room has been provided for the girls by fitting up one of their dining-rooms for that use, and each girl has been supplied with a washstand, with basin, pitcher, soap-dish, tumbler and towel, a great improvement. These have been placed in the large bath-rooms, instead of the girls' own rooms, which would seem much preferable, at least for those who are older, but it is a great step to have them at all, and the matron said that looking-glasses were also to be provided. There were only seventy-nine inmates at the time of my visit, and the institution affords room for 250.

As there are undoubtedly in the counties which commit to the House of Refuge, many young girls who would profit by the good training and regular life of the institution, it would seem wise for the board of managers to call the attention of the magistrates of these counties to its advantages. During the past six months there have been four girls under 16 years sentenced to the New York city Work-house on Blackwell's Island, sentenced, that is, to association with hundreds of the most degraded women of the city, instead of being committed to the House of Refuge to be trained in industry and self control.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

[Incorporated 1846.]

*Superintendent, IRVING WASHINGTON.**Inspected September 22, 1889, by Commissioner LOWELL.*

	Boys.	Girls.
Number of inmates, September 30, 1888	394	105
Number since received.....	423	72
Number since discharged to parents and friends..	241	51
Number of inmates, September 30, 1889	576	126

Limits of age,* boys, first division, 11-13; second division, 13-16; primary, 8-12.

Limits of age, girls, first division, 8-16; second division, 13-18.

Number boys engaged in:	First division.	Second division.
Carpentering.....	1	33
Moulding	5	7
Painting.....	3	13
Bricklaying	3	25
Tailoring	8	23
Shoemaking	7	17
Farm and garden.....	15	....
Printing.....	....	....
Blacksmithing.....	....	23
Machine shop.....	....	10

Number girls engaged in:	First division.	Second division.
Shirtmaking and plain sewing.....	35	....
Darning and hemming (small girls).....	30	....
Housework	20	9
Laundry .....	....	14
Dressmaking .....	....	21

Rise at 6 A. M.; to bed at 7.45 P. M.

School hours, boys, first division, 2.45 to 5.15 P. M. and 6.30 to 7.45 P. M.; second division, same as first division; primary, 9 to 11.30 A. M. and 1.30 to 4 P. M.

* There is no exact classification as to age in any department.

Number of hours spent in school, 3.45; industrial work, 6½ hours; physical training, †; play, 1.30; industrial drawing (200 boys), 3 hours weekly.

School hours, girls, first division, 5 to 7.45 P. M.; second division, 5 to 7.45 P. M.

Total receipts of institution for fiscal year ending September 30, 1889.

Including the balance cash on hand.....	\$166,354 28
For maintenance.....	115,893 46
For buildings.....	41,998 20
For deficiencies.....	9,354 91

Average number of inmates.....	598
Number of officers.....	57
Number of teachers.....	22
Number of employes (including farm).....	79
Per capita cost per week.....	\$3 63

The changes in the character of the discipline of the boys' department of this institution during the past two years, are very radical and have produced a good effect on the inmates.

In the last annual report, presented to the Legislature on January 15, 1889, the managers make the following statements:

"At the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, there were 476 boys and girls remaining in the school. This number had increased to 499 on September 30, 1888, and on the first of January, 1889, although discharges have been quite promptly made, this number had still further increased to 561. Of this number 448 were boys and 113 were girls. This increase is largely the result, no doubt, of the dissemination of information as to the changes wrought in the conduct of the institution, through the establishment of the system of technological schools and the abolition of the remains of the prison system. Since the last annual report, many tons of iron have been removed from the dormitories in the shape of iron doors and bars, and a new open dormitory has been constructed. The military system has been introduced, which is working satisfactorily and destined to become a prominent feature in the institution. The policy of trusting

† On the average, boys give three hours per week to military drill in companies.

the boys to the extent of permitting them to go outside the walls frequently to attend divine service, for purposes of exercise and as messengers on the business of the institution, has been adopted with most satisfactory results. The walls still remain, but it is the purpose of the management to pursue the present policy, until the spirit governing the institution shall be such that the walls will be regarded as necessary only for the purpose of keeping out intruders, and not for the purpose of keeping in the boys and girls. At the present writing not a single boy is under lock and key in the institution either by day or night. Corporal punishment has been reduced to the minimum, and no severe corporal punishment has been administered for some time past. The diet of the inmates has been improved and extended, and their clothing supplemented by articles necessary for health and comfort. As a result of the change in the system of management, it is found that attempts to escape are less frequent and there is present, discipline, order and contentment such as has never before been known in the history of the institution."

The drilling of the boys is most excellent and their whole appearance and manner is a contrast to the past. They are now erect, alert and prompt, and seem to be possessed of a feeling of self-respect most gratifying to see. All the military officers are chosen from among the inmates, except the colonel, and the responsibility imposed on them evidently has an excellent effect. Besides the drilling, physical exercises are practiced by all and are very well performed. There is no doubt of the great improvement in the *mórale* of the boys of the institution.

The technical training seems to be most excellent and thorough, but it is a pity that a far larger proportion of the boys are not trained in farm and garden work.

Of the 577 boys in the institution at the time of my visit, but twelve were engaged in farm work..

The primary division is composed of boys under 12 years of age, and is under the charge of women. These children should not be committed to a reformatory, and if committed should be returned by the managers to their respective counties for care in families or orphan asylums. Why should the State maintain innocent children at an expense of three dollars and sixty-three cents a week, to relieve the counties of their maintenance which

they could give at a much cheaper rate and under circumstances more suitable to their age and character?

In the primary department also there is no work for the boys, except such as they do about the house. It would seem desirable to teach them to sew and knit, for the sake of establishing the habit of occupation.

The buildings were found in good condition, the newly arranged dormitories presenting a very pleasing effect. No boy is locked in at night except for punishment and there is necessarily a very careful system of night watching adopted, two watchmen being on duty for each division.

The ground behind the buildings and outside of the high walls, owned by the school, would furnish a very good playground for the boys and also a good opportunity to teach them farming and gardening, but the boys are kept, as a general thing, inside their walls, except when the more trustworthy are sent out on errands, to church, etc., about the city.

Notwithstanding all criticism, however, there is no doubt of the very great change and improvement during the past few years.

Of the girls' department the same can not be said. It is not in a satisfactory condition, and it is evident that the welfare of the girls is not sufficiently considered and that they are in fact sacrificed to the boys. It is much to be desired that they should be removed from the institution. The younger children, of whom there is at least one only five years old, should go into orphan asylums or private families, while the older should be placed in a reformatory especially intended for them and controlled by women managers. To send any of them to the House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, as suggested, would be undesirable, that institution being almost filled to its capacity already, but to establish a second House of Refuge for women in the western part of the State to receive some of the inmates of the State Industrial School as well as other young women requiring reformation, would be a very wise policy on the part of the State.

The girls of the Industrial School were, at the time of my visit, scarcely settled in the new building just finished for them on the site of that which was burned; and I found the building already overcrowded.

I have said that the girls are sacrificed to the boys. By this I mean they are required to spend more time than they should in

sewing for the boys' department, and to work so fast to keep up with the demand for clothing that the work is very poorly done, and therefore is but little advantage to them educationally, while all, even the very youngest, are deprived of all schooling except from 5 to 8 P. M., most inappropriate hours for the youngest and not enough for any.

The Industrial School has too many buildings, and buildings which are too large, but even if they could not all be filled by boys alone, still, as I have said, the girls ought to be removed and the sooner provision is made for them elsewhere the better.

REPORT

OF THE

Standing Committee on the Deaf and Dumb.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

Your committee presents this year only notes of inspection of the several schools for deaf-mutes, showing their condition at the time they were visited, and the statistics of each one for the year ending September 30, 1889.

The statistics of the various schools show a total of 1,260 pupils present September 30, 1888. One hundred and eighty-one were received, 170 discharged, 1,271 remained September 30, 1889.

The receipts were:

From the State	\$228,348 36
From counties.....	131,197 07
From private pupils.....	4,894 00

The per capita cost was as follows at the different schools for the year:

New York Institution for the Instruction of Deaf and Dumb	\$301 60
LeConteulx St. Mary's Institution, Buffalo	212 30
Institution for Improved Instruction, New York... ..	237 37
St. Joseph's Institute, Fordham	193 64
Western New York Institution, Rochester	266 05
Central New York Institution, Rome	274 98
Northern New York Institution, Malone.....	281 19

Particular inquiry has been made as to the number of pupils instructed in calisthenics and gymnastics, and the replies received are appended to the reports of the several schools. Upon the whole, the State may be grateful for the kind care and thorough education given to her deaf-mute children.

NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF
AND DUMB.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND STREET AND ELEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

[Incorporated 1817.]

Principal, ISAAC L. PEET.

Superintendent, C. N. BRAINERD.

Inspected October 23, 1889, by Commissioners FOSTER and LOWELL.

Statistics for the year ending September 30, 1889.

Number pupils September 30, 1888	307
Number pupils since received	58
Number pupils since discharged.....	43
Number pupils remaining September 30, 1889.....	322

. Of above (including those discharged in 1889) :

	Boys.	Girls.
Number State pupils.....	175	84
Number county pupils	60	26
Number private pupils (pay).....	3	1
Number private pupils (free).....	1	.....
State and county pupils.....	9	6
Congenital deaf-mutes.....	106	56
Lost hearing before 7 years	110	61
Lost hearing after 7 years.....	14	6
Semi-deaf.....	10	2

Number of pupils instructed in :

Knitting .....	.....
Embroidery	8
Baking	2
Carpentry	25
Shoemaking	35
Printing	28
Drawing	320
Sewing	54
Laundry .....	.....
Gardening.....	8
Wood turning.....	.....
Tailoring	23
Engraving.....	1

China painting	30
Dressmaking	30
Cooking	2
Farm work .....	.....
Cabinetmaking	26
Foundry .....	.....
Typewriting	18
Modeling	30

Rise at 6 o'clock; to bed from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Number of hours in school, 4 and 5; in recreation, $3\frac{1}{2}$; study hours, 1 to 3; number of hours in industrial training, 3.

Teachers, hearing and speaking, 7; deaf, 3; deaf-mutes, 3.

Employés, 88.

Receipts from State	\$58,443 62
Receipts from counties	32,824 63
Receipts from private pupils	790 00
Receipts from donations	115 00
Receipts from all other sources	9,637 87

Total receipts for fiscal year..... \$101,811 12

Average daily number of pupils	331
Average per capita cost for year, exclusive of rent and interest on debt	\$301 60

This was the first school for deaf-mutes, not only in our own State, but in the country, and it has served as a training school for many of the superintendents and teachers in the schools which have grown up within the past twenty-five years, while the establishment of these schools has drawn from it the bulk of pupils from the other parts of the State, which used to keep its quota full.

It has a capacity for 550 pupils, while its census is not more than 350. This division of the deaf-mute pupils between several different schools is, undoubtedly, an advantage, and might be carried still further without giving cause for regret.

The industrial training of the pupils of the Washington Heights school has always been one of its prominent features, each pupil, except those in the youngest classes, having four hours schooling in class and three hours training in the shop each day.

The classes are larger than in other schools for the deaf and dumb, and it would seem impossible for the teachers to do themselves full justice with so many pupils to instruct, especially as their hours of work are longer than usual, on account of having two classes to teach each day, one in the morning and one in the afternoon.

The large proportion of deaf-mute teachers would also seem to be a disadvantage, as tending to keep the pupils entirely in a deaf-mute community and constantly in contact with deaf-mute views, instead of leading them beyond their infirmity out into the world of hearing persons.

In all the classes, each pupil has a large slate behind his desk, for his own use, and all instruction is carried on by writing, which is wonderfully good, even in the younger classes.

The girls' dormitories were found in very good order—each girl has a small wardrobe and closet for her own clothes and other possessions. After each meal, the girls clean their teeth and wash their hands, and towels are used only once and then put in the wash.

The large dining-room presented a very pleasant appearance, with the boys and young men on one side and the girls on the other at eighteen different tables.

The lavatory and bath-rooms (separate) for the older girls are in the basement, and the whole place is decidedly out of repair and needs to be fitted up anew. The closet in the basement seems to have some radical defect, as, though clean, it scented the neighboring stairs and apartments. It would be desirable if the tank baths could be given up and separate bath-rooms adopted for the younger girls, as well as the older as at present, and for all the boys, and if all could bathe twice a week.

The work in the shops is excellent, and the girls are taught to make shirts and dresses besides common sewing.

The fifty youngest boys of the school (those under 12 years of age), are practically in a separate institution, and a very pleasant one. The "Mansion House" is on the other side of the avenue from the main building, and its inmates have an entirely separate existence, eating, sleeping, playing and being taught by themselves.

They get excellent teaching no doubt; but, however good the results, it would seem as if the same very good teachers might accomplish still more if they had from ten to fifteen scholars only,

as have the teachers in almost all the other deaf and dumb schools in the State. The separate building seems also to furnish a good chance to introduce the "pure oral" method of teaching if the management were so inclined.

The Mansion House was found in beautiful order from basement to attic.

N. Y. INST. FOR INSTR. OF DEAF AND DUMB, }
NEW YORK CITY, *December 4, 1889.* }

Mrs. C. R. LOWELL,

Commissioner State Board of Charities:

DEAR MADAM.—In regard to your questions relative to exercise I would state that all the girls go through a series of brachial movements and are taught to keep step in walking in procession, while the boys go through all the evolutions of military marching and become experts in all the athletic exercises now so much affected in schools and colleges.

Very truly yours.

ISAAC LEWIS PEET,

Principal.

LE COUTEULX ST. MARY'S INSTITUTION FOR THE IMPROVED
INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES.

125 EDWARD STREET, BUFFALO.

[Incorporated, 1861.]

Principal, Mother MARY ANN BURKE.

Inspected September 20 and 22, 1889, by Commissioner LOWELL.

Statistics for year ending September 30, 1889.

Number pupils September 30, 1888.....	139
Number pupils since received.....	25
Number pupils since discharged.....	23
Number pupils remaining, September 30, 1889.....	141

Of above (September 30, 1889):

	Boys.	Girls.
Number State pupils.....	46	30
Number county pupils.....	14	20
Number private pupils (pay).....	10	10
Number private pupils (free).....	6	5
	<u>76</u>	<u>65</u>

	Boys.	Girls.
Congenital deaf-mutes.....	22	24
Lost hearing before 7 years.....	9	8
Lost hearing after 7 years.....	3	7
Lost hearing in infancy (less than 2 years).....	41	26

Number of pupils instructed in :

Knitting.....	40
Embroidery.....	28
Baking.....	1
Carpentry.....	.....
Shoemaking.....	6
Printing.....	13
Drawing.....	45
Sewing.....	46
Laundry.....	3
Gardening.....	.....
Wood-turning.....	.....
Tailoring.....	13
Engraving.....	.....
Painting.....	3
Dressmaking.....	13
Cooking.....	27
Farm work.....	.....
Cabinetmaking.....	.....
Foundry.....	.....
Type writing.....	.....
Modeling.....	.....

Rise at 6.30; to bed at 8.45.

Number of hours in school, 5; in recreation, 3; in industrial training, 3½.

Teachers, hearing and speaking, 10; deaf-mutes, 1.

Employés, hearing and speaking, 25; deaf-mutes, 7.

Receipts from State.....	\$18,654 84
Receipts from counties.....	7,340 60
Receipts from private pupils.....	1,966 00
Receipts from donations.....	.....
Receipts from all other sources.....	1,541 01

Total receipts for fiscal year..... \$29,502 45

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

145

Average daily number of pupils.....	135
Per capita cost for year, exclusive of rent and interest on debt, about.....	\$212 30
Total appropriations of State or county money for buildings since institution was founded in 1861.....	
Total expenditure for buildings since institution was founded, about.....	80,000 00
Has been paid for land	18,000 00

The institution was found as usual in very excellent condition and the pupils show that they are under the care of refined and devoted women. They presented a neat and orderly appearance; the clothes and shoes, which are all made in the institution by the pupils, under the instruction and with the help of the teachers, were all comfortable and in good repair, and the pupils are evidently taught habits of personal cleanliness.

The house itself was found to be very well ventilated at all hours, the dormitories of the youngest pupils being perfectly fresh at 6.30 A. M., when they waked.

The floors are stained with a mixture of turpentine and wax, which is most excellent, requiring no washing and presenting a most pleasing effect.

In the classes the pupils receive the most devoted teaching from the good sisters, but the educational standard is not so high as in some of the schools for deaf-mutes. The boys are more advanced than the girls.

In the branch school, about three miles from the main building, there are a few smaller boys, who have a most pleasant home; there everything is in beautiful order and the whole most attractive and satisfactory.

Greater attention should be paid to the physical development of all the children.

LE COUTEULX ST. MARY'S INSTITUTION
FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES, }
BUFFALO, N. Y., November 26, 1889.

Mrs. C. R. LOWELL:

DEAR FRIEND.—In answer to your last; sixty boys and sixty-five girls are given calisthenic exercises, on an average three and one-half hours weekly. All are required to take as much out-

door exercise as possible. The older boys devote most of their recreation to foot-ball and base-ball.

As you are aware, we have no gymnasium, but we hope to have one in the near future.

I remain as ever,

Yours respectfully.

SISTER MARY ANN BURKE,

Principal.

INSTITUTION FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES.

(LEXINGTON AVENUE AND SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK.)

[Incorporated 1867.]

Superintendent, D. GREENBERGER.

Inspected October 21, 1889, by Commissioners FOSTER and LOWELL.

Statistics for the year ending September 30, 1889.

Number pupils, September 30, 1888.....	179
Number pupils since received.....	27
Number pupils since discharged.....	30
Number pupils remaining, September 30, 1889.....	176

Of above (September 30, 1889).

	Boys.	Girls.
Number State pupils.....	52	42
Number county pupils.....	42	35
Number private pupils (pay).....	3	2
Number private pupils (free).....	....	....

	Boys.	Girls.
Congenital deaf-mutes.....	33	37
Lost hearing before 7 years.....	59	39
Lost hearing after 7 years.....	5	3

Number of pupils instructed at present in

Knitting.....	....
Embroidery.....	....
Baking.....	....
Carpentry.....	45
Shoemaking.....	....
Printing.....	....
Drawing (all).....	176

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

147

Sewing (all girls).....	79
Laundry .....	.....
Gardening.....	.....
Wood turning.....	8
Tailoring.....	.....
Engraving.....	.....
Oil painting.....	12
Metal working.....	45
Dressmaking	7
Cooking.....	18
Farm work .....	.....
Cabinet-making.....	.....
Foundry .....	.....
Type-writing .....	.....
Modeling	26

Rise at 6.20 A. M.; to bed at 7.30, 8, 9; rise at 6.50 A. M. on holidays.

Number of hours in school, 5 daily; in recreation, when not engaged.

Number of hours in industrial training, 2 daily.

Teachers, hearing and speaking, 14.

Employés, 19.

Special teachers, 5.

Officers, 7; deaf, 1.

Receipts from State	\$26,470 77
Receipts from counties	23,353 97
Receipts from private pupils.....	1,039 00
Receipts from donations	460 00
Receipts from all other sources.....	42 29

Total receipts for fiscal year.....	<u>\$51,366 03</u>
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Average daily number of pupils.....	176
Per capita cost for year, exclusive of rent and interest on debt.....	\$237 37
Total appropriations of State or county money for buildings since institution was founded in 1867...	None.
Total expenditure for buildings since institution was founded.....	<u>\$166,728 73</u>

This school is interesting as being the first in the State to introduce the teaching of articulate speech to deaf-mutes, and its gradual but constant improvement in all directions during the past ten years is very pleasant to remember.

It has now a most excellent and convenient building, suited in every way to its purposes, a marked contrast to the small rooms in which the pupils used to be housed, when the school was held in a number of common dwelling-houses.

It has a very complete industrial building, where various trades and arts are taught, and the whole is kept in very good order.

The class-teaching seems to be of the best; the number of pupils under each teacher is so small that each can receive personal instruction, and the pupils all appear intelligent and alert. The teachers always speak to the pupils, and demand spoken answers.

The dormitories, lavatories and bath-rooms were all found neat and fresh. Each pupil has a small wardrobe for his own use.

The hospitals, of which one has but just been finished, are in the upper story, and present every facility for the isolation of patients with contagious diseases.

INSTITUTION FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES }
NEW YORK, *November 25, 1889.* }

Mrs. J. S. LOWELL, *Commissioner, etc.:*

DEAR MADAM.—Yours of the twenty-third instant is received. In reply, I desire to say that all our pupils under 12 years of age have calisthenics three times a day for ten minutes each time; and those over 12 years of age have regular lessons in gymnastics twice a week, each lesson lasting half an hour.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Gymnastics.....	55	43	98
Calisthenics.....	42	36	78
	97	79	176

Yours very truly.

A. GREENBERGER,
Principal.

ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE, FOR IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF
DEAF-MUTES.

(BRANCH FOR GIRLS, FORDHAM.)

[Incorporated 1875.]

*Superintendent, Miss MARY B. MORGAN.**Inspected October 19, 1889, by Commissioners FOSTER and LOWELL.**Statistics for year ending September 30, 1889.*

Number pupils, September 30, 1888.....	94
Number pupils since received.....	12
Number pupils since discharged.....	13
Number pupils died.....	1
Number pupils remaining September 30, 1889.....	92

Of above (September 30, 1889):

	Girls.
Number State pupils.....	42
Number county pupils.....	40
Number private pupils (pay).....	5
Number private pupils (free).....	5
Congenital deaf-mutes.....	32
Lost hearing before 7 years.....	51
Lost hearing after 7 years.....	4
Date unknown.....	5

Number of pupils instructed in:

Knitting.....	12
Embroidery.....	8
Drawing.....	28
Sewing.....	75
Dressmaking.....	13
Cooking.....	4

Older pupils rise at 5.30 A. M.; to bed at 7.15, 7.30, 8 P. M.;
younger pupils rise at 6.30 A. M.

Number of hours in school (varies with age), $4\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$; in recreation, about 4 hours, according to age and department; number of hours in industrial training (varies with age), 4, 3, 2.

Teachers, hearing and speaking, 8.

Employés, 16.

Receipts from State	\$31,716 70
Receipts from counties	34,844 37
Receipts from private pupils	599 00
Receipts from loan	38,000 00
Receipts from sale of real estate	12,600 00
Receipts from all other sources	79 70

Total receipts for fiscal year, including the three
houses at Fordham, Throgg's Neck and
Brooklyn \$117,839 77

Average daily number of pupils, including the three houses	268
Per capita cost for year, exclusive of rent and interest on debt and amount paid for building improvements, including the three houses	\$193 64
Total appropriations of State or county money for buildings since institution was founded in 1869...	None.
Total expenditure for buildings, improvements and purchase of land since the institution commenced receiving money from State and counties, 1876, including the three houses	<u>193,600 50</u>

This is the main institution of which the boy's school at Throg's Neck and the girl's school at Brooklyn are branches, and the policy of dividing the institution in this way, instead of collecting large numbers of children in one building, is much to be commended. Each school is separate and independent, except that the same management oversees all, and all presumably adopt improvements inaugurated by each.

The girls in the Fordham school present a very pleasing appearance, are intelligent, well-mannered and neatly dressed, with smooth hair and neat boots and stockings. They show that they have not only good teaching but good training.

The change from the "combined method" of teaching to the "pure oral" referred to in the report of your committee last year, is being carried out. The younger pupils are instructed without the use of signs and are kept entirely away from those who have been accustomed to use them.

Besides the instruction in class, the girls are taught sewing and dressmaking, and to iron their own clothes.

The buildings were found, as usual, in perfect order and very cheerful and homelike; the teaching, so far as we could judge was very good, and the whole institution gave proofs of intelligent and unselfish devotion on the part of those in charge.

ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE FOR IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF
DEAF-MUTES.

(BRANCH FOR BOYS AT THROG'S NECK.)

Superintendent, Miss CELESTINE SCHOTTMÜLLER.

Inspected October 19, 1889, by Commissioners FOSTER and LOWELL.

Statistics for year ending September 30, 1889.

Number pupils, September 30, 1888	114
Number pupils since received	19
Number pupils since discharged	19
Number pupils died	1
Number pupils remaining, September 30, 1889	113

Of above (September 30, 1889):

	Boys.
Number State pupils	51
Number county pupils	53
Number private pupils (pay)	3
Number private pupils (free)	6

Congenital deaf-mutes	57
Lost hearing before 7 years	53
Lost hearing after 7 years	3

Number of pupils instructed in:

Baking	1
Carpentry	1
Shoemaking	14
Printing	11
Drawing	89
Tailoring	13

Rise at 6 A. M.; to bed at 7, 8, 8.30 P. M.

Number of hours in school (varies with age), $4\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$; in recreation about four hours, according to age and department; number of hours in industrial training (varies with age), 4, 3, 2.

Teachers, hearing and speaking, 9.

Employés, 35.

Here, as in the other two branches of St. Joseph's Institute, the change from the "combined method" of instruction to the "pure oral" method is going on, the pupils under each system being kept entirely separate from each other, to the point of having a screen placed between the tables they occupy at meals. The older pupils still are taught partly by, and are allowed to use, signs, while the younger are taught only by speech and writing.

The impression made upon your committee was that the children under the latter method of instruction are the most intelligent.

The institution was found in most excellent condition, and the praise accorded it by the chairman of the committee in his last report seems to be deserved. He described it as "one of the neatest institutions exclusively occupied by boys in the State."

It is a pleasure to see the fine new buildings and remember, as a contrast, the crowded and ill-ventilated little rooms formerly occupied by the pupils of this school.

The boys looked healthy and intelligent, well-dressed and neat, and are taught to have good manners, and the teaching in the classes was, so far as we could judge in a short time, excellent.

The calisthenic exercises with dumb-bells, which we saw performed by one class, were especially admirable. One of the pupils led and all the children counted aloud in perfect time. The boys generally held themselves well.

The dormitories are large and airy, with twelve windows in each. The closets, for night use, and the lavatories, were clean and fresh. Each boy has his towel and brush-bag at the head of his bed, and a chair at the side for his clothes at night.

The clothes-room and linen-closet were most excellently arranged and liberally supplied with goods. Each boy has an open shelf, with his own name marked on the front, where his underclothes are neatly put away, and his other garments are hung up on racks which occupy the center of the room.

The grounds of the school are beautiful, and afford ample space for play-grounds for the boys, who, in summer, have the pleasure of bathing in the Sound, which is very near. In the winter, the boys bathe separately.

The boys are taught printing, tailoring, shoe-making and baking, and eleven of the older pupils occupy a small detached cottage, entirely away from the main building.

The impression one gains from a visit to the institute is most favorable, and one can not help feeling that the pupils are fortunate who receive the devoted care of the ladies who have established and who oversee this pleasant school.

ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE FOR IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES.

(BRANCH FOR GIRLS, DEAN STREET AND BUFFALO AVENUE, BROOKLYN.)

Superintendent—Miss MARGARET COSGROVE.

Inspected October 22, 1889, by Commissioners FOSTER and LOWELL.

Statistics for Year Ending September 30, 1889.

Number pupils September 30, 1888.....	49
Number pupils since received.....	8
Number pupils since discharged.....	6
Number pupils remaining September 30, 1889.....	<u>51</u>

Of above (September 30, 1889):

	GIRLS.
Number State pupils.....	30
Number county pupils.....	18
Number private pupils (pay).....	<u>3</u>
Congenital deaf-mutes.....	18
Lost hearing before 7 years.....	30
Lost hearing after 7 years.....	<u>3</u>

Number of pupils instructed in

Knitting.....	40
Embroidery.....	12
Drawing and designing.....	27
Sewing.....	4
Dressmaking.....	16
Cooking.....	<u>3</u>

Rise at 5.45 to 6 A. M.; to bed at 7.15 to 8 P. M., according to age and department.

Number of hours in school (varies with age), 3 to 5; in recreation, 2 to 3.

Number of hours in industrial training (varies with age), $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4.
Teachers—Hearing and speaking, 3; deaf, 1; deaf-mutes, 0.
Employés, 11.

This branch of St. Joseph's Institute has been removed from a very small and inconvenient house in a Brooklyn street, to a most pleasant and well arranged building, planned by the managers, and surrounded by quite a good playground for the children.

The house was found in most perfect order and the pupils presented a very satisfactory appearance.

The younger children are being instructed without the use of any signs, as in the two other branches of the institute, and are kept separate from the older pupils.

All the arrangements of the house appear to be most excellent; there is plenty of light and air, the closets are placed in extensions, the large sewing-room is very pleasant, and so are also the classrooms and dormitories. In the lavatories, each girl has her own brush and comb, tooth-brush mug, towel and soap, and in the clothes room, each has her own large supply of clothing in a separate box. Each girl bathes separately.

The classes are small and the results of the teaching seem very good, the pupils appearing active-minded and intelligent.

The older pupils have instruction in dressmaking, and also in drawing and designing.

There has been a very great advance in the standards of teaching in all the three branches of St. Joseph's Institute, and the management are to be congratulated on the character of their schools and generally on the excellent care they give to their pupils.

ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE,
FORDHAM, N. Y., *November 27, 1889.*

DEAR MRS. LOWELL—In reply to your letter of the twenty-third inst., I send the following particulars:

Number of pupils instructed in calisthenics: Fordham, sixty-five girls; Brooklyn, forty-eight girls; Throg's Neck, eighty-nine boys. At Fordham sixty-five pupils have a special exercise with dumb-bells three or four days weekly. Thirty minutes devoted to each exercise. Besides this, they exercise in calisthenics daily at two of the recesses for about seven minutes each time, particularly when the weather obliges them to remain in-doors.

At Brooklyn, forty-eight pupils have an exercise with dumb-bells daily for fifteen minutes.

At Throg's Neck, eighty-nine pupils are daily instructed in calisthenics, using Indian clubs and dumb-bells. Time—Three hours weekly.

There is no gymnasium for the older boys, therefore they are not instructed in gymnastics.

Yours very sincerely.

MARY B. MORGAN.

WESTERN NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES,

945 NORTH ST. PAUL STREET, ROCHESTER.

[Incorporated 1875.]

Principal, Z. F. WESTERVELT.

Inspected September 23 and 24, 1889, by Commissioner LOWELL.

Statistics for year ending September 30, 1889.

Number pupils September 30, 1888	159
Number pupils since received	17
Number pupils since discharged	15
Number pupils remaining September 30, 1889.....	161

Of above (September 30, 1889):

	Boys.	Girls.
Number State pupils	60	48
Number county pupils.....	27	25
Number private pupils (pay)	1	.....
Number private pupils (free) .....	.....	.....
Congenital deaf-mutes.....	16	20
Lost hearing before 7 years	68	49
Lost hearing after 7 years.....	4	4
Have sufficient hearing to benefit them in speech classes in use of tube.....	14	8

Number of pupils instructed in

Baking.....	7
Carpentry	16
Printing.....	16
Drawing	176
Sewing.....	72
Laundry	4

Gardening.....	13
Painting	8
Dress making.....	9
Cooking.....	5
Farm work	13
Modeling	25

Rise at 6 A. M.; to bed at 7, 8.30, 9, 9.30.

Number of hours in school, *5½, †5½; in recreation, *5½, †4

Number of hours in industrial training, †2.

Teachers, hearing and speaking, 18.

Employés, 27.

Total receipts for fiscal year:

From State.....	\$25,734 70
From counties.....	19,025 01
From private pupils.....	500 00
From donations.....	20 00
From all other sources	1,236 58
	\$46,516 29

Average daily number of pupils 154

Per capita cost for year, exclusive of rent and
interest on debt..... \$266 05

Total appropriations of State or county money for buildings since institution was founded in 1875, none.

Total expenditure for buildings since institution was founded, \$75,000.

Everything about the school was found in very excellent order, and the impression received is that of a carefully guarded and very happy family. The spirit of refinement which pervades every part of the institution, and evidently influences all connected with it, is very remarkable and pleasing.

The Kindergarten building, which is for the exclusive use of the younger children, was visited after they were asleep at night, and again just after they were dressed in the morning, and the dormitories (one for each sex under the charge of a supervisor) were found well ventilated and free from any unpleasant odor on both occasions. The whole Kindergarten building is very simple, and

* Pupils under 12 years.

† Pupils over 12 years.

well-fitted for the uses to which it is put. Upstairs the two large dormitories have each eleven large windows and each a lavatory attached. Behind is a bath-room with separate bath-tubs. The children are bathed twice a week and are kept very clean and neat. The only point to criticise is the want of a separate towel for each one, which should be supplied. The building contains four smaller class-rooms and two larger ones, where all the children under 12 receive their schooling, and a clean and dry basement. The school-house for the older pupils is detached, and is a very pleasant and attractive building.

All the pupils dine together, about 12, equally divided between the sexes, occupying each table. For fifteen minutes before breakfast all are seated, studying a portion of the psalms, which are repeated to the monitors in turn before the meal begins. A young man and a young woman, seated at the ends of the table act as monitors, and the manners of all are good, and among the older pupils especially, is to be noted a quiet dignity and absence of flippancy which are very pleasing.

The dormitories of the older girls were found in the morning very neat and fresh; each pupil has her basin, pitcher, bureau and press, and the whole has a home-like and refined appearance.

The pupils (boys and girls) make their own beds, and each month a different one is responsible for the good order of the bath-room, which is used daily by a certain number, all bathing twice a week. All dormitories were found neat and in good order.

The effort is to foster general intelligence and a love of reading, and, as a means to this end, during school hours (at all times when not directly engaged in lessons or study), each pupil has a book to read. Last year one of the younger classes read from thirty to forty books each, from January to June fifteenth. They are also required to tell what they read. The classes are all small, so that each pupil receives the personal attention of the teacher.

The appearance of the pupils was extremely neat, and they were evidently well cared for in every particular.

WESTERN NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES, }
ROCHESTER, N. Y., November 27, 1889. }

DEAR MADAM.—Your letter of the twenty-fifth instant duly received. The only regular classes in gymnastics or calisthenics in our school are the three highest classes in the kindergarten.

In these classes there are fifteen boys and sixteen girls. They are given instruction by one of the kindergarten teachers, and practice forty minutes every day, except Sunday.

Sincerely yours.

Z. F. WESTERVELT.

THE CENTRAL NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.

(ROME, N. Y.)

[Incorporated 1875.]

Superintendent, E. B. NELSON.

Inspected September 26 and 27, by Commissioner LOWELL.

Statistics for year ending September 30, 1889.

Number pupils September 30, 1888	152
Number pupils since received	8
Number pupils since discharged	16
Number pupils remaining September 30, 1889	144

Of above (September 30, 1889) :

	Boys.	Girls.
Number State pupils	71	37
Number county pupils	14	22
Number private pupils (pay) .....	....	....
Number private pupils (free) .....	....	....
Congenital deaf-mutes	27	29
Lost hearing before 7 years	47	23
Lost hearing after 7 years	4	3
Doubtful	7	4

Number of pupils instructed in

Knitting .....	....
Embroidery .....	....
Baking .....	....
Carpentry	9
Shoemaking	23
Printing	18
Drawing .....	....
Sewing	59
Laundry .....	....
Gardening .....	....

Wood turning .....	....
Tailoring .....	....
Engraving	3
Painting .....	....
Dressmaking	59
Cooking .....	....
Farm work .....	....
Cabinet-making .....	....
Foundry .....	....
Type writing .....	....
Modeling .....	....

Rise at 6 A. M. ; to bed at 7, 8 and 9 o'clock.

Number of hours in school, 5 ; in recreation, 5½.

Number of hours in industrial training, 2½.

Teachers, hearing and speaking, 4 ; deaf, 2 ; semi-mutes, 4.

Employés, 41.

Receipts from State	\$41,235 30
Receipts from counties	11,845 83
Receipts from private pupils .....	....
Receipts from donations .....	....
Receipts from all other sources	9,150 66

Total receipts for fiscal year	<u>\$62,231 79</u>
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Average daily number of pupils, about	150
Average per capita cost for year, exclusive of rent and interest on debt	\$274 98
Total appropriations of State money for buildings since institution was founded in 1875	40,000 00
Total expenditure for buildings since institution was founded	<u>102,271 13</u>

The new school building put up by the State for this institution seems to be peculiarly well-fitted for the purposes to which it is devoted, and, while simple and almost without any ornament within or without, it is a beautiful building, the form and proportion being excellent, and the colors used in the painting of the walls especially harmonious. On the two upper floors are offices, reading-room, school-room and chapel and in the basement the dining-rooms for pupils, officers and employés, and the kitchen and store-rooms.

The boys and girls occupy separate buildings, situated at a little distance from the school building on either side. The pupils arise at 6, and the girls, on going to their lavatories in the basement, left their beds to air, the windows being generally opened. After breakfast, by 8 o'clock, the beds were almost all made, and the older girls were putting the rooms in order, while the younger were already receiving a sewing lesson. All were at work. At the same hour, the boys were playing ball or were assembled in the play-room. At 8.30 the woman, who makes up their beds, was just about to begin her work. It would seem very desirable, for the sake of the effect on themselves, that the boys should all make their own beds.

In the buildings roller towels are used, and this dangerous practice should be at once discontinued and separate towels be substituted. There seems no reason why pitchers and basins should not be placed in the rooms for the use of the pupils; it would be much better than the general washing in the basement, and there is plenty of room for them. Separate bath-tubs have just been put in for the use of the boys.

The girls have special classes for sweeping, sewing and dish-washing, in each of which occupations they are engaged for one week at a time. In the school-rooms, the introduction of books to employ the children not reciting would have a good effect.

The hospital is situated at a distance from all the other buildings and is simple and commodious. The laundry and boys' play-room and shops are also in detached buildings.

CENTRAL NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES, }
MADISON STREET, ROME, N. Y., November 29, 1889. }

Mrs. C. R. LOWELL:

DEAR MADAM.—Yours of November 23, came duly to hand and, in reply, would say that we have no stated instruction in gymnastics or calisthenics. About fifteen of our boys belong to the Young Men's Christian Association and have free use of the gymnasium belonging to it, which they usually take advantage of every Saturday afternoon. I am also now trying to arrange matters so as to give the girls some calisthenic exercise, a thing I have long desired and wanted to carry out.

Very respectfully yours.

E. B. NELSON,
Principal.

NORTHERN NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.

(MALONE.)

*Inspected September 13, 1889, by Commissioner FOSTER.**Statistics for year ending September 30, 1889.*

Number pupils September 30, 1888	67
Number pupils since received	7
Number pupils since discharged	3
Number pupils remaining September 30, 1889	<u>71</u>

Of above September 30, 1889 :

	Boys.	Girls.
Number State pupils	34	15
Number county pupils	12	10
Number private pupils (pay)		
Number private pupils (free)		
Congenital deaf-mutes	20	13
Lost hearing before 7 years	23	12
Lost hearing after 7 years	<u>3</u>	<u>.....</u>

Number of pupils instructed in :

Knitting .....	.....
Embroidery .....	.....
Baking .....	.....
Carpentry .....	.....
Shoemaking	7
Printing .....	.....
Drawing .....	.....
Sewing	8
Laundry .....	.....
Gardening .....	.....
Woodturning .....	.....
Tailoring	7
Engraving .....	.....
Painting .....	.....
Dressmaking	8
Cooking .....	.....
Farm work .....	.....
Cabinet-making .....	.....
Foundry .....	.....
Typewriting .....	.....
Modeling	<u>.....</u>

Rise at 6 o'clock; to bed from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Number of hours in school, 7; in recreation, 2; industrial training (not stated).

Teachers, hearing and speaking, 3; semi-mutes, 2; deaf 5.

Employés, 6.

Receipts from State	\$26,092 38
Receipts from counties	6,962 96
Receipts from private pupils	
Receipts from donations	25 00
Receipts from all other sources	2,047 05
Total receipts for fiscal year	<u>\$35,127 39</u>

Average daily number of pupils	72
Average per capita cost for year, exclusive of rent and interest on debt	\$281 19
Total appropriations of State or county money for buildings since institution was founded in 1884...	65,000 00
Total expenditure for buildings since institution was founded	<u>42,500 00</u>

Everything about the institution seemed to be in usual good order, with about the usual number of scholars. All were studious, attentive and apparently contented. The new school building was not finished or occupied, with the probability that several months would intervene before the school would be removed to its new quarters, which, in the opinion of the commissioner, is a mistake and a misfortune. Until the new building is occupied, the school will suffer for the want of its conveniences.

NORTHERN NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES, }
MALONE, N. Y., November 28, 1889. }

Mrs. C. R. LOWELL:

DEAR MADAM.—I am in receipt of your letter of the 23d instant, and, in reply, would say that we have no regularly equipped gymnasium. Our school is still in its infancy.

But our boys spend from two to three hours daily (Sunday excepted) in open air recreation. They have a base ball club, and others play at foot ball, at tag, and at running and jumping. We have no reason whatever to complain thus far, for our boys gen-

erally present the appearance of excellent physical health. The fact that we have had no case of serious illness, and have been entirely exempt from death since the school was established, over five years ago, is the best possible evidence that the physical welfare of our pupils is in no wise neglected.

In regard to our girls, they are also allowed sufficient exercise in the open air, and, in addition thereto, they are given exercises in calisthenics twice a week for an hour at each time.

Yours, respectfully.

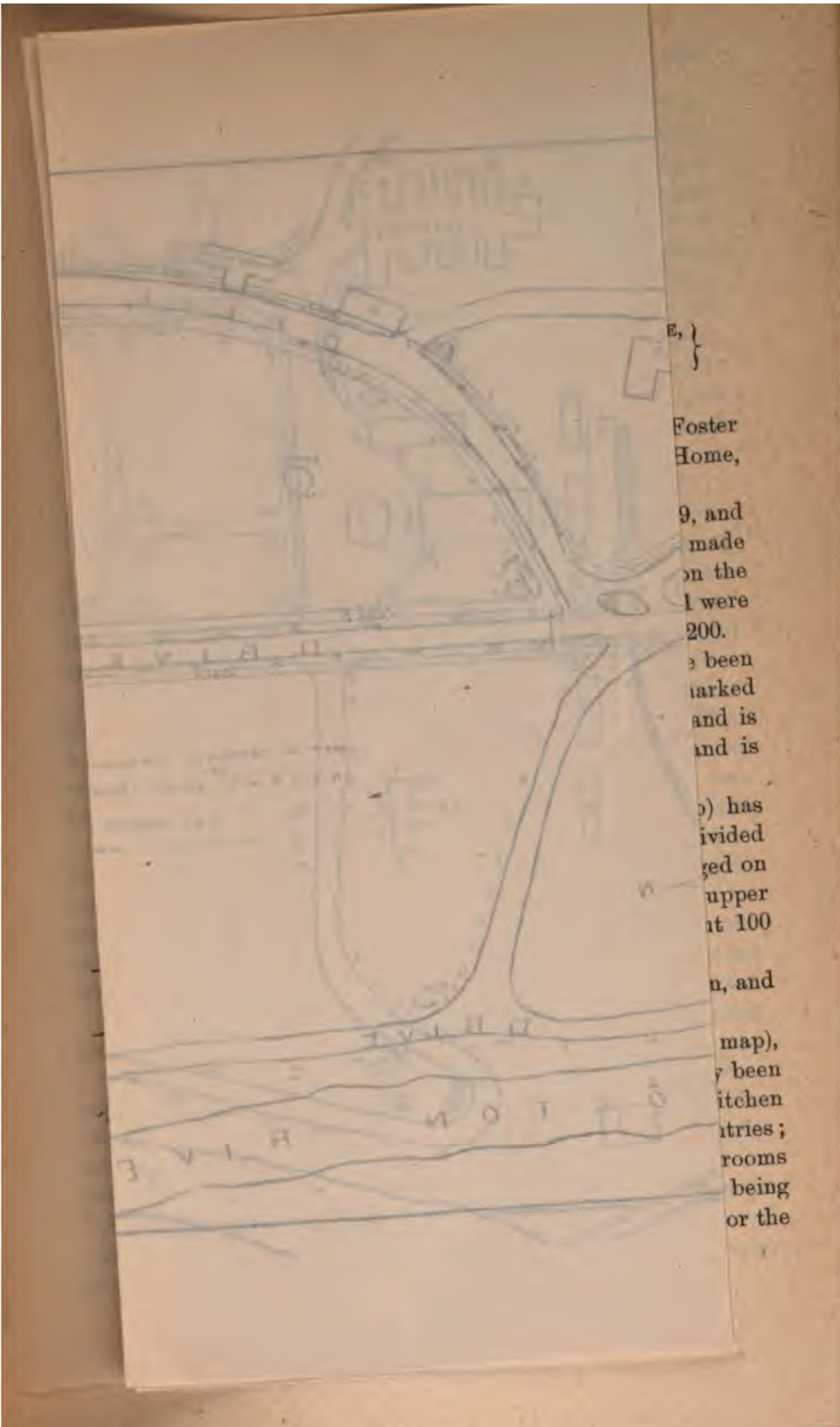
H. C. RIDER,
Superintendent.

R E P O R T
OF THE
Special Committee on the Soldiers' Home.

R E P O R T

OF THE

Special Committee on the Soldiers' Home.



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REPORT.

NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME, }
BATH, N. Y. }

To the State Board of Charities:

Your committee, consisting of Commissioners Milhau, Foster and Walrath, appointed to inspect the Soldiers and Sailors' Home, at Bath, beg leave to submit the following report:

The committee visited the institution on October 31, 1889, and accompanied by the superintendent, General W. F. Rogers, made an inspection of the buildings and grounds. The census on the day of the visit showed a total of 1,256 inmates, of which 201 were absent on leave; while the fullest capacity of the home is 1,200.

During the past year several buildings and additions have been completed and occupied. The new administration building (marked A on the map), a two-story brick building, is completed, and is used for the offices of the superintendent and adjutant, and is known as headquarters.

The old administration building (marked B on the map) has been entirely remodeled and enlarged, the first floor being divided into a reading-room and a library; in the latter are arranged on the shelves some 5,200 volumes besides magazines; the two upper stories are fitted up as dormitories, accommodating about 100 inmates.

The chapel (marked C on map) is of an appropriate design, and used exclusively for religious services.

The hospital, the two-story addition in the rear (D on the map), which was in course of construction last year, has lately been completed and is occupied on one side of the hall by the kitchen and scullery, and on the other by the dining-room and pantries; both kitchen and dining-room are suitably furnished. The rooms formerly occupied as kitchen and dining-room are now being renovated and will soon be in readiness to serve as wards for the sick.

Under the appropriation of 1889 a building is now in course of construction in the rear of the hospital and some feet from it, to contain bath-rooms and water-closets and also a special laundry for the hospital. These improvements were much needed, and when completed will admit of the removal of water-closets and bath-rooms objectionably located in or near the wards, which from defective design and long use have become a nuisance. Other minor alterations and additions have been made in the hospital to promote the efficiency of the service, notably in the dispensary and in the operating room. There were in hospital on the day of the visit 112 patients and 44 attendants, leaving four beds vacant. As soon as the new wards are fitted up the accommodations for the sick will be increased by fifty beds.

The majority of the patients in hospital are suffering from chronic diseases, general debility and senile infirmities, weak both in mind and body, requiring, in addition to the care they now receive from the male attendants, such thoughtful attentions, kind nursing and sympathy, as woman alone can give, and your committee believes that the services of a few well-chosen, trained female nurses would prove invaluable in promoting the comfort and well-being of these old veterans.

The records of the hospital are very deficient: there is no "case-book," such as is kept in every well-regulated hospital, both civil and military. In the case of the home, it is of the utmost importance that the full medical and surgical history of every patient under treatment should be entered in the hospital records, under the supervision of the surgeon in charge; such records would contain reliable information, which might prove valuable evidence in the settlement of claims for pension, and would, in a measure, supplement the "Medical Record," already in the pension bureau.

The importance of keeping these records would fully warrant the appointment of an additional assistant to the surgeon.

BOILER-HOUSE AND STEAM HEATING AND ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Under the appropriation of 1888, the boiler-house was enlarged to receive additional boilers, and connections having been made, all the buildings are now heated by steam from these boilers. Under the appropriation of 1889, a further addition to the boiler-house was made for the electric-light plant, and, at the time of the inspection, wires were being strung and the fixtures were being

put up in the different buildings, and it is presumed that at present the whole institution is lighted by electric lamps.

Other constructions reported last year as being under way and which have since been completed and are now occupied or used for the purposes intended are: a large, new bakery (marked F on the map), a row of seven shops, a large amusement hall (marked M), and the *sewage disinfecting works*. These last have been in operation for over six months with very satisfactory results, the fluid finally discharged into the Cohocton river being clear, inodorous and free from any solid matter.

A two-story brick building (G on the map), for a laundry and bath-rooms, estimated for in the appropriations granted 1889, is nearly completed and will soon be ready to receive the machinery and the necessary appliances and fixtures.

Two cottages, included in the last appropriation, have been erected, and will soon be occupied by the officers for whom they were built.

It is stated that the several buildings, additions and alterations have been or will be completed within the appropriations made for their construction.

1. To meet the demands of the increasing number of applications for admission to the institution, your committee urges the necessity of providing for the accommodation of at least 240 more inmates. The superintendent has submitted plans, for the construction of an addition to the north side of the barracks (marked 5 on the map). Your committee approve these plans, and recommend that an appropriation of \$23,000 be granted for carrying them out.

2. The present dining-hall on the first floor of the barracks (marked 3 on the map) is only large enough to seat 400 inmates at one time, consequently the tables have to be reset for each meal, causing great inconvenience, embarrassment and delay in serving the second table, and is a source of dissatisfaction to those who have to wait for the second table; your committee, therefore, earnestly recommend the construction of wings or L's to the present hall, of sufficient size to provide seatings for all able to take their meals in the dining-hall. An estimate for an enlargement of the dining-hall was included in the appropriation granted last year, but the sum specified was not used.

3. The present kitchen in the rear of the dining-hall is very small, being only eighteen and one-half feet by sixty, a space altogether too contracted for the cooking required for a thousand men, and it is scarcely necessary to dilate upon the inconvenience and difficulties of such an arrangement. Your committee, therefore, recommend the enlargement of the present kitchen to at least three or four times its present size, or the erection of a new kitchen of capacity sufficient to enable the cooks to do their work with convenience and dispatch.

4. The boiler-house is divided into several separate boiler rooms which have been constructed, from time to time, for boilers as they were received and put in for specific purposes in sets, an arrangement rendering the proper supervision difficult and increasing the danger. For reasons of safety, as well as of economy, the boiler-house should be entirely reconstructed and the seven boilers set on a line in battery, and your committee recommend that an appropriation sufficient for the purpose be granted.

5. The water-closets attached to the dormitories in the three sets of barracks (marked 2, 3 and 4 on the map), are very small with but one seat for each dormitory with wooden floors more or less decayed and offensive, and old, defective apparatus. Owing to the peculiar location of these closets there is no way of enlarging them and fitting them up satisfactorily — and in view of the weaknesses and infirmities incident to advanced age it is considered a pressing necessity that proper and adequate facilities should be provided for the convenience of the occupants of each dormitory. Your committee recommend the construction of brick towers annexed to each of the barracks (2, 3 and 4, on the map), for a set of water-closets and urinals for each dormitory to consist of at least three seats and six urinals each, the floors and backing should be of stone, slate or tile, and the bowls, basins and appliances of approved modern designs.

6. The closets for general use in buildings (marked N and O) are dry-earth closets, and as there is no reason for the further continuance of such a system, they should be altered into water-closets and connected with the system of sewerage now in successful operation.

Besides the \$23,000 recommended for the addition to barracks, it is estimated that \$25,000 would cover the expense in making the following much needed improvements, viz.: the enlargement of

the kitchen; construction of towers and water-closets; reconstruction of boiler-house; conversion of earth-closets into water-closets; and some minor necessary repairs.

As the general government allows the State for each inmate an amount in money equal to one-half of the cost of his maintenance, it is but reasonable to expect that the State will readily respond to such reasonable demands as may be needed to provide for the comfort and welfare of these old soldiers and sailors.

In going through the different buildings your committee found them well kept, the bedding and furniture clean, the clothing of the inmates adequate and comfortable, provisions of abundant supply and good quality.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. MILHAU,
EDWARD W. FOSTER,
PETER WALRATH.

REPORT

UPON

The Care of Dependent Children in the City of
New York and Elsewhere.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities :

In a report upon institutions for the care of destitute children of the city of New York, presented to the Board in January, 1886, I made the following suggestions :

"*First.* Some means should be provided by which the responsibility for all admissions to all institutions depending in whole or in part on the public funds for support, should be placed where it can be adequately discharged ; no public money should be spent except for the good of the community, that is, in cases where it is a necessity that parents should be relieved of the care of their children.

"*Second.* It should be made the duty of some city official to remove children from an institution when they are likely to suffer in health or character by being longer retained, and such official should also have the power to guard the public treasury, by placing dependent children in places where they may be self-supporting as soon as they are old enough to work."

Since that date no change has been made in relation to these matters.

New York city supports an average population of about 14,000 boys and girls,* at an expense of \$1,500,000 annually, in institutions controlled by private individuals. That is, one of the most important of the duties of the city, that of the care of its dependent children, has been delegated to persons who are not personally designated by law to exercise it, but have voluntarily undertaken it. Were the question simply one of public expenditure, this would show a strange carelessness on the part of the people in regard to their own interests, but not only is the spending of hundreds of thousands of dollars of the public money yearly left to the discretion of a large number of practically unknown persons, but the education and training of an increasing number

*Owing to the changes of population in the institutions, the number of individuals yearly coming under their care is much greater than 14,000, that being the number supported at any given time.

(about 14,000, as I have said, at any given date) of the future men and women of New York is placed in their hands, so that they may carry out all their own views concerning them, and there is even no inquiry made as to what these views may be. There is no official of New York city who knows, or has the right to know, whether these thousands of children are being trained in idleness or industry, in virtue or vice.

As to the selection of the children who are to be supported by the public, in a certain number of the institutions this also is left absolutely to the decision of private persons, who have the right to receive as many as they wish, with the right to demand, also, the public money for their maintenance, which rights have been conferred upon them by the Legislature. The city authorities can control neither children nor money. The admissions to certain other institutions are made nominally by the magistrates of the city, but these gentlemen have neither the time nor the facilities for making a personal inquiry into the circumstances of each case, and a practice has grown up by which the entire responsibility for the investigation as to the facts is placed by them upon the officers of a private society, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

As to the length of time during which children shall be retained as dependents upon the city, this is a matter which is also practically left entirely to private persons. The Consolidation Act of 1884, chapter 438, section 4, reads as follows: "While any child which shall have been placed in such asylum, or other institution, as a pauper, in pursuance of the second section of this act, shall remain therein at the expense of the county or town to which such pauper child is chargeable, the superintendents of the poor of such county or the overseer of the poor of such town, may, in their discretion, remove such child from such asylum or other institution and place such child in some other such institution or make such other disposition of such child as shall then be provided by law. The name of no such child shall be changed while in such institution as in this section aforesaid. But no parent of such pauper child, so in such asylum or other institution as in this section aforesaid, shall be entitled to the custody thereof except in pursuance of a judgment or order of a court or judicial officer of competent jurisdiction, adjudging or determining that the interest of such child will be promoted thereby, and that such parent is fit, competent and able to duly maintain, support and educate

such child." The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction would, under this act, probably have the right to remove children supported by the city from institutions to which they have been committed, but practically such a course would be quite out of the question, as the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction have too many other duties to be able to give any time or thought to this subject. As a fact, there is no one who is able to protect the child or the public. Even though the life in the institution may be unfitting him for future self-support, even though there may be a good home available for him among strangers, there is no one except the managers of the institution in which he is, empowered to find such a home and put him into it. The interests of the child and of the city are left unreservedly in the hands of persons who are, as a rule, all of them benevolent and desirous of doing right, but many of whom have not the knowledge which would enable them to judge what those interests are, while some of them do not think it their duty to inquire.

Almost all the institutions in which these children are housed, are far too large to allow of any individual love or oversight being bestowed upon the mass of the inmates, and they suffer from the many evils, physical, mental and moral, which are known to affect children congregated in large masses. In one of the latest publications upon the care of dependent children,* these evils are thus described in various parts of the book :

"In the ordinary separate schools * * * we see intensified a main evil of workhouse life, viz., the suppression of the individual. * * * Its presence is due partly to transmitted custom, but mainly to great numbers, which render strict discipline indispensable. This is a fact familiar to us in regard to soldiers, and where all are to act as one man, the more the individual is merged in the mass, the better. But these children occupy a precisely opposite position. Our object must be so to train them as to enable each to stand alone, self-sustaining and self-dependent at the earliest possible moment, and development, instead of repression, should be our aim. Again, for a child's development human love and sympathy are as essential as sunshine to the plants, but it is impossible for even the most lovingly disposed superintendents and teachers to bestow affection at wholesale. * * *

* "Children of the State," by Florence Davenport Hill. Macmillan & Co., 1889.

"The want of alertness and general capacity and adaptability characteristic of the pauper class prevail in the big school. * * * The children, habituated to an unbroken routine, become dull, apathetic and unable to accommodate themselves to different conditions or any kind of change. * * *

"That to the officers, the smooth working of this vast machine, composed of elements originally so rude, * * * should be a source of pride, we can not marvel; and were their pupils always to remain *in situ*, we might perhaps allow ourselves to indulge in an almost unmixed admiration of the success of their patient and devoted labors. But we know, alas! that each component part will be wrenched, while hardly beyond childhood, from the support of companions, and the protection of teachers; and painful distrust arises of the capacity of each little unit, nay each poor little *naught* rather, for it has never learned to stand alone, to keep itself from falling in the battle of life. * * *

"When the boys and girls brought up in the schools go to work, their employers constantly complain of their general want of 'go' and their stupidity." * * *

J. J. Henley, Esq., Inspector of the English Poor Law Board, wrote in 1870: "We believe that children brought up in public institutions, when at length turned out into the world, are, as a general rule, feeble in body and mind and less able to fight their way through life than those who come from the common walks of society." * * *

Mons. Peyrou, the head of *Le service des moralement abandonnés Paris*, bears like testimony. He says: "In short, these schools" (*i. e.*, schools which have also to be homes), "keep the child ignorant of real life and teach him nothing of the struggle for existence. In them he acquires dependent habits. * * * On leaving the school he is astonished to find that food, lodging and all other necessities are really payment for work, punctuality and economy."

That any community should subject thousands of the children upon whom its future virtue and prosperity are to depend, to influences which are almost sure to have such results, is an anomaly, but this anomaly exists in the city of New York, where there are fourteen child-caring institutions with more than 300 inmates each, eleven of which have more than 500, and two of these

latter more than 1,000 each. The actual proof of these evils and the effects of the artificial training upon the character and success in after life of the children can not be very readily traced with us, because usually there is no one to follow them up after they leave the institutions, and inquire into their failure or success.

The physical evils of the congregation of large masses of children have been so marked as to attract the attention of physicians and others, and as a consequence there has been much improvement in this direction, but it is pitiful to see the drooping, spiritless look of a child whom one has known outside of an institution, after a few months' detention.

In regard to ophthalmia, which formerly worked such havoc in several of the institutions of New York, permanently injuring hundreds of children, besides blinding many, there has been a very marked improvement since my last report to you, which is undoubtedly due to the passage of chapter 633, Laws of 1886, entitled "An act for the better preservation of the health of children in institutions" (a copy of which is appended). This law was widely circulated among the officers of the institutions by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and has been enforced by the Board of Health of New York, over such institutions as come under its authority. By constant and efficient inspection, that Board has checked ophthalmia to a remarkable degree, and the inspector has also effected many other improvements in the institutions most beneficial to the health and general welfare of the children. These reach directly, however, only children in institutions within the city itself, and New York taxpayers support many thousands of children outside its own limits.

Another city department concerned with these institutions is the Comptroller's office, which demands sworn monthly statements as to the number of inmates and also compliance with the provisions of chapter 633, Laws of 1886, and payments are not made unless these requirements are fulfilled.

The Board of Education also undertakes a certain supervision of the schools of such institutions as receive a portion of the public school fund, and inspectors hold yearly examinations of the pupils. The institutions which receive this money, and in which the curriculum of the public schools is required to be followed, are :

The Orphan Asylum Society; the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; the Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum; the Colored Orphan Asylum; the Home for the Friendless; the New York Juvenile Asylum; the Nursery and Child's Hospital; the Five Points House of Industry; the Hebrew Orphan Asylum; the House of the Holy Family.

The children from certain institutions attend the public schools; these are as follows:

The Hebrew Orphan Asylum (in part); the Children's Fold; the Shepherd's Fold; the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society; the Ladies' Deborah Nursery.

The attendance at the public schools no doubt does a great deal to counteract the dulling influences of institution life, and it is greatly to be desired that all the institutions in the city should send their children to the public schools, in order that they might associate with those differently situated.

In the other institutions supported by public money, the children receive such schooling as the authorities think best and there are no examinations by any city officers.

That is, in fourteen of the institutions, of which nine are Protestant or non-sectarian, three are Hebrew and two are Roman Catholic, the children receive a public school education. In these institutions, on September 30, 1888, there were 5,407 children. In the remaining fourteen institutions, of which thirteen are Roman Catholic and one is Protestant or non-sectarian, and which contained, on September 30, 1888, 9,532 children, the education is left entirely to those in charge.

Omitting the three oldest institutions for children in the city (the Orphan Asylum Society, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum and the Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum, supporting 1,250 children) which receive no public money except from the school fund, and which are practically supported by private charity or by invested funds, there remain twenty-five institutions for children in this city which all receive large sums from the public funds. These may be divided into two classes, those which receive less than half their support from this source, and those which receive more than half, many of which last may be said to be supported wholly by public money. In the former class are four Catholic, three Protestant and one Hebrew institution; in the

latter class are ten Catholic, five Protestant and two Hebrew institutions.

As appears from the above, there are among these twenty-five institutions fourteen Roman Catholic, eight Protestant or non-sectarian, and three Hebrew. During the year 1888, the Roman Catholic institutions had an average of about 9,200 children to care for and received \$951,808 from the city, the Protestant or non-sectarian cared for about 3,000 children and had \$420,342 from the city, and the Hebrew received \$153,899 from the city for an average of about 1,475 children.

Nine of these twenty-five institutions, seven Roman Catholic with 1,780 children and two Hebrew with 1,252 children, have been established since the passage of chapter 173, Laws of 1875, which provides that a dependent child shall be committed to an institution controlled by persons of the same religious faith as the parents of such child, so far as practicable, and that the board of every child so committed shall be paid by the authorities of the county, and there is no doubt that these institutions were established in consequence of the passage of that act, and to take advantage of the facilities granted for the education at public cost of large numbers of children in the Roman Catholic and Hebrew faiths.

This law has also encouraged the increase in the number of children cared for in several other institutions, which prior to its passage were of very moderate size and supported mainly by private contributions. At the time of the passage of that law the city of New York was supporting 9,363 children in private institutions and on Randall's island, at a cost of \$757,858. In 1888 it supported 14,939 children in private institutions and 758 on Randall's island, at a cost of \$1,526,517 for the children in private institutions, and at a cost of \$106,274 for the children on Randall's island, a total of 15,697 dependent children at a cost of \$1,632,891 for one year.* This is an increase since 1875 of 6,334 children and \$875,033 in cost.

In former reports the attention of the Board has been called to the number and constant increase of the dependent children sup-

* It is to be remembered that the number of separate individual children is much greater — these figures give the average number supported for a whole year.

ported in whole or in part by public money in New York city, and this increase has been ascribed to the "per capita" allowance for the maintenance of children from the city funds, and to that provision of the law of 1875 already quoted, that is, to what has been called the "religious clause." That this law should serve to increase the number of dependent children was to be expected, because it provided exactly the care which parents desired for their children, that of persons of their own religious faith, and supplied ample means for the children's support, while, although the funds were to be derived from public sources, yet since the institutions were to be managed by private persons, the stigma which fortunately attaches to *public* relief, was removed. Thus every incentive to parents to place their children upon the public for support was created by the provisions of the law, and every deterrent was removed, for the law demanded nothing from the parent in return for the support of his child and did not deprive him of any of his rights over the child, although relieving him of every duty towards it. That the causes of the large number of children who are dependent wholly or in part on the public for support in New York have been correctly pointed out, seems to be proved beyond a doubt by the experience of the only other State in the Union, which, so far as I know, has been equally reckless in providing from the public funds for the support of unlimited numbers of dependent children, leaving the selection of the children to the persons who undertake their care and to the parents who desire to be relieved of the expense of supporting them.

Sections 1 and 2 of "An act to appropriate money for the support of dependent children in California" read as follows:

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, to each and every institution in this state conducted for the support and maintenance of minor orphans, half-orphans or abandoned children, and to each and every county, city or town maintaining such orphans, half-orphans or abandoned children, or any or all of such classes of persons, aid as follows: For each whole orphan supported and maintained in any such institution, the sum of one hundred dollars per annum; for each half-orphan supported or maintained in any such institution, the sum of seventy-five dollars per annum; for each abandoned child supported and maintained in any such institution, the sum of seventy-five dollars

per annum; *provided* such abandoned child shall have been an inmate thereof for one year, prior to receiving any support as provided in this act.

§ 2. The aid herein granted shall commence on the first Monday in July, eighteen hundred and eighty, and shall be paid in semi-annual installments, commencing on the first Monday in January, eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Despite the different circumstances of the two States of New York and California, the result of mistaken legislation seems to have been almost identical in both. In New York, with an area of 45,658 square miles we have a population of 6,000,000 and about 20,000 children supported by the public—one in every 251 of the population—in California, the population is about 1,250,000, occupying 188,981 square miles, but they have succeeded in tempting parents to abandon their children almost as effectually as we have, for they have 4,300 children supported by the public, one in every 290 of the population.*

* At the last national conference of charities, held at San Francisco in September, 1889, the following statement was made as to these appropriations of State funds to private institutions in California.

	Number in State, county and pri- vate institutions.	Inmates of State institutions.	Yearly cost to State per latest report.	Yearly per capita.
State appropriation for dependent children, in private (mostly sectarian) asylums.....	4,317	.....	\$231,214 92	{ Or. \$100.00 H. Or. 75.00 Ab. 75.00

The distribution of dependent children in private institutions supported by the State, and the appropriation therefor remain about the same, as follows:

Hebrews had two and one-half per cent of the children and two and three-fourths of the money.

Protestant asylums had fourteen and one-half per cent of the children, eleven and one-half per cent of the money.

Secular or non-sectarian, twenty per cent of the children, seventeen and four-fifths per cent of the money.

Roman Catholics had sixty-three and one-third per cent of the children, sixty-eight per cent of the money.

There is a curious and interesting example of the result of exactly the opposite course pursued by another State. Michigan has 2,000,000 people and 56,451 square miles; she has taken her children out of the poor-houses, and has provided for them in a State public school for the past fifteen years. It is stated in the last biennial report of the Board of Control of the latter institution that, "when the school was opened in 1874, there were about 600 dependent children in the State, mainly in the county poor-houses. * * * These children then cost the counties about \$50,000 annually. For fourteen years the decrease in numbers and cost has been about fifty per cent, while the increase of the population (of the State) has been fifty per cent." The law establishing the State public school, after providing the methods by which children shall be declared to be dependent on the public for support (in which care is taken to give both parents full opportunity to be heard and to claim the care of their child), contains the provision, that, after an order is made to commit a child to the State public school, "the parents of said child shall be released from all parental duties toward and responsibility for such child, and shall thereafter, have no rights over or to the custody, services or earnings of such child, except in cases where said Board may, as herein provided for, restore the child to its parents."

This provision seems to be the one which has saved thousands of parents from the temptation to desert their children, and thousands of children from the saddening and hardening effect of being cast off by their parents during their most sensitive years, to be reclaimed only when they can be made to work for those who would not work for them. Any harshness is obviated by the provision that, in special cases, the Board of Control may restore a child to its parents. Of the effect of the law the Board of Control speak as follows in their biennial report for 1887 and 1888: "When the child enters the State public school, the parental control terminates, and it passes into another home and begins a new life. The effect of this, as has often been seen, is that in many cases, the parents, knowing that their children will no longer be theirs, make greater efforts, retain them and save them from public dependence. In this way, the children in this institution are those who are here from extreme poverty, and the institution is not made a convenience of by indolent or indifferent parents."

The law declares that the school is "a temporary home for dependent children where they shall be detained only until they can be placed in family homes," and a number of agents are employed to seek for suitable permanent homes for the children from the school, and to visit them after they are placed in them. The result of this system is that Michigan, with a population of 2,000,000, has 200 children dependent upon the public funds for support, or one in every 10,000 of her population.* This is a showing to be proud of in contrast to the condition in New York and California, already given, where there is one child to every 300 or less of the population which has been deserted by its parents and friends and made a pauper of.

The blame for this sad and disgraceful fact should not, however, rest wholly on the parents, who, no doubt, often think that they are acting for their children's good by thus casting them off upon public support, but upon the lawmakers who place so great a temptation before people who are ignorant and incapable of rightly foreseeing the evils which flow from their acts.

*The following interesting letter gives additional information in regard to the dependent children of Michigan:

COLDWATER, MICHIGAN, *July 15, 1889.*

I can now send you the number of dependent children supported by the counties in the poor-houses, as I have the data to-day from the State Board of Charities:

Under 12 years of age and over 2 years.....	16
Over 12 years of age.....	22
Total (not including feeble-minded).....	38

This does not include Wayne county, and I should say, approximately, including Wayne, and those under 2 years, there would be in all seventy-five. These, in the main, are not admissible to our school, being over or under age. Of course, this showing is remarkable as compared with other States. There are twenty-three feeble-minded children in the poor-house under 16 years. The out-door relief, temporary, is conducted in this State with great conservatism by the superintendents of the poor. I have not the statistics, but am sure that this relief is sure to diminish dependence; it is not a large expense.

A decision of our courts permits children being sent to this school if the parents receive *any* temporary relief by out-door support, and it works to the support of children by parents. Our system does not *encourage* poverty, and does encourage self-reliance, and there is where our system has its greatest merit.

Yours truly,

C. D. RANDALL.

The unnatural increase in the number of dependent children in New York, may, however, be more readily proved by comparison with States more nearly resembling her in conditions, and which have not adopted so radical a policy as Michigan. Pennsylvania and Massachusetts seem to furnish fair subjects for comparison with our own State.

Pennsylvania is supposed to have a population of 4,500,000, and her dependent children are estimated not to exceed 10,000, including those supported by public and private funds — this gives only one dependent child to 450 of the population.

Massachusetts has a population of about 2,000,000 (1,942,141 in 1885), and the number of her dependent children (those supported by State, towns or city funds, and not including those supported by private charity), was 1,951 in the year 1888, or one child to 995 of the population. Massachusetts has special State officers whose duty it is to take charge of her dependent children, and to be responsible for their welfare.

Besides the above interesting and suggestive comparison between States, we may find a second and equally useful lesson from the different practice in this matter of various counties in New York, and the results as contrasted with the experience of the city of New York. The city of New York is estimated to have a population of about 1,500,000—the number of her children who are supported by public funds, as has been said, is 15,697, or one to each 100 of the population. The city of New York is the only community of the State for which the Legislature has passed laws requiring that the public funds (not State funds, but funds raised by local taxation) shall be paid into the hands of private persons for the support of such children as these persons shall consider to be fitting subjects for public support, and, within very wide limits, for such time as these persons shall think well to retain them as public dependents. The rest of the State was, however, equally subject with New York city to the provisions of chapter 173, Laws of 1875, by which counties were required to pay the board of all children committed by all magistrates in the county, to institutions controlled by persons of the same religious faith as the parents of the children. Two counties have, since the passage of that law, sought and obtained exemption from some of its provisions. Kings county and Albany county have each secured the passage of a special act, whereby,

in the former, the power to commit children to private institutions for destitution was taken from the magistrates, and placed exclusively in the hands of the public officers having charge of the other dependent poor of the community, and, in the latter, the action of the superintendent of the poor was rendered necessary to secure payment from the public funds, so that the result was the same.

In 1880 a law relating to Kings county was passed by the Legislature (chap. 284, Laws of 1880), of which the sixth section reads as follows: "No paupers or indigent persons, excepting those who may be committed on account of insanity, shall be supported in or at the expense of Kings county in any public or private institution, unless they shall have been committed by the said Commissioners of Charities and Correction; the said commissioners shall have power to indenture and bind out within the State as apprentices during their minority, any minor children over 14 years of age who may be under their care and control by reason of the provisions of this act or of any other law, and they shall have power, in their discretion, to cancel such indentures; and they may bind out such children for the employment of farming or any useful trade or art, provided that such children shall be bound out only to persons of like religious faith with themselves or their parents, and within the limits of the State." * * *

Under this law the Commissioners of Charities and Correction of Kings county have assumed the whole control of the dependent children supported by the county, with the following results: In 1880, with a population of 599,495, of which the city of Brooklyn contained 566,663, it supported 1,479 dependent children, or one to every 405 of the population. The county is now estimated to have a population of 880,000, and it supported, in 1888, 1,180 dependent children, at an expense of \$106,379.75. This is one child to every 745 of the population.

Albany county, with an area of 509 square miles and a population of 147,663, 86,541 of this constituting the people of the city of Albany, supported in 1875 a number of dependent children at a cost of \$24,760. In 1884 (the population of the county in 1880 having increased to 154,890) the cost for dependent children had risen to \$57,315. On May 24, of that year there were 748

children dependent on the county, distributed in asylums as follows (the cost per capita being one dollar and fifty cents a week):

Albany Orphan Asylum.....	174
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum.....	236
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum.....	244
St. Colman's Orphan Asylum.....	82
St. Joseph's (Syracuse) Orphan Asylum	1
Colored Orphan Asylum (New York).....	4
House of Shelter	7
Total	748

(In Roman Catholic institutions, 563; in Protestant or non-sectarian institutions, 185.) On that day, chapter 354, Laws of 1884, went into effect, with the following provisions relating to the commitment of dependents in the county of Albany: "Hereafter, no person, being in indigent circumstances or a pauper, shall be admitted to any institution in which the board, instruction, care, treatment or clothing is a charge upon Albany county, except upon the written order or certificate of the superintendent of the city alms-house, anything in any law of this State to the contrary notwithstanding." In relation to children, there was this further most important provision: "All orders or certificates made by the superintendent of the alms-house for the commitment of orphan, destitute and dependent children to an orphan asylum, under the provisions of this act, shall lapse and become void on the first day of October next after the date on which they were issued, but the said superintendent may, within ten days next preceding the first day of October in any year, if, on inquiry and investigation by him, good and sufficient reasons therefor be found to exist, grant a new order of commitment, authorizing the further detention and support of any such child in any orphan asylum for the period of one year from the expiration of his previous order."

On the 24th of May of 1889, there were children supported by Albany county as follows:

Albany Orphan Asylum.....	173
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum.....	149
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum.....	191
St. Colman's Orphan Asylum	88
St. Joseph's (Syracuse) Orphan Asylum	...
Colored Orphan Asylum (New York).....	3

House of Shelter	5
St. Margaret's House (infants).....	24
Fairview Home (West Troy).....	7
Total	640

Assuming that the population of Albany county has not increased since 1880, the county supported one dependent child to every 207 of its population in 1884, and one dependent child in every 242 of its population in 1889. It is stated by a resident of Albany, much interested in public affairs, that one of the happiest results of the new law is the amount of coöperation which has been brought about between the public officers, the officers of the asylums, and the volunteer visitors among the poor. This same observer remarks that the efficiency of the whole system depends: "First. Upon the concentration of authority, and consequently of responsibility, in respect to the commitment of children, in the superintendent of the alms-house, and, second, in the provision of a limit of vitality, not exceeding one year, to his orders. This said provision puts a stop to the indefinite detention of children in the asylums and brings up every case to the attention of both the superintendent of the alms-house and the officers of the asylums at least once a year."

Richmond county has succeeded in keeping down the number of its dependent children without the help of any special legislation and under the general law, chapter 173 of the Laws of 1875. This was accomplished simply by not presenting the temptation to parents to desert their children and make paupers of them unnecessarily by offering a prolonged support for them at public cost in an institution of their own choosing. Richmond county had, in 1875, a population of 35,196, and contained no large town or city and no institution for dependent children, except such as were maintained for children from New York city by citizens of New York. The area of the county is 58½ square miles.

During the year 1875, there had been at one time forty children in the poor-house; one dependent child to every 879 of the population. Upon the passage of chapter 173 of the Laws of 1875, the county having fortunately no available institution for children within its borders, adopted the policy of boarding out the children dependent upon the county, in families, a course allowed by

the law. At the close of 1876, there were only twelve children remaining and from that date the following are the numbers supported in January of each year and received during the year until January, 1886:

	Number supported by county in January.	Whole number received during the year.
1876.....	24	..
1877.....	12	25
1878.....	16	10
1879.....	15	30
1880 (population 38,991).....	17	12
1881.....	20	26
1882.....	20	27
1883.....	24	30
1884.....	26	8
1885.....	19	22
1886.....	26	..

Since 1886 the total number of individual children who became or continued dependent during the year for a shorter or longer period was as follows:

During 1886.....	60
During 1887.....	75
During 1888.....	55

In June, 1889, there were thirty-four children dependent on the county, or one to every 1,911 of the population, which is estimated at present to be 65,000. The fact is that never, since 1875, has the number of children dependent on the county at one time been so great as it was at the close of that year. Parents, not being tempted to give up the care of their children, and having no definite place where they will be put present to their imaginations, are unwilling to relinquish them, and those who are obliged "to put them on the county" reclaim them as soon as possible, as is shown by the fact that of all the children, who have become dependent on the county since 1875, but thirty-four now remain so.

Meanwhile the boarded-out children are placed with decent people and thrive at least as well as the children of workingmen and women in the neighborhood, and it is not at all desirable that they should thrive better, or should be supposed to thrive better,

since they are being supported by taxes paid by these very workmen and women.

Westchester county has probably increased the number of its dependent children more steadily and more in proportion, than any other county since the passage of the children's law. In 1876, with a population of 103,564, there were fifty-two children supported by the county, or one to every 1,991 of the population.

Since that date the numbers have increased as follows :

1879.....	94
1880.....	168
1883.....	227
1886.....	314
1889.....	416

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At present, allowing for increase of population, the county probably has one dependent child to every 250 of the population.

It is stated that there are 132 officials in Westchester county authorized to commit children to private institutions at the public expense, and the children are retained by the institutions after commitment at the will of the authorities of the institutions. The Roman Catholic Protectory and the Asylum of the Missionary Sisters of St. Francis (both New York institutions) had in 1889 287 Westchester county children.

The experience of Erie county is instructive in many ways. Erie county had in 1875 a population of 197,902, of which the city of Buffalo contained 134,554. The area is 950 square miles. Previous to the passage of the law of 1875, authorizing the commitment by magistrates of destitute children to private institutions at the cost of the county, it had been the practice in Erie county for the Superintendent of the Poor to send a portion of the children dependent on the county to private charitable institutions, the Board of Supervisors having authorized this course in the year 1872, and agreed to pay one dollar a week per capita for the support of each child, while some of them were also in the poor-house. The children so boarded in charitable institutions were, as a rule, placed in institutions under the control of persons of the same religious faith as the parents of the children, and thus, before the passage of chapter 173 of the Laws of 1875, the condition in Erie county was exactly what the passage of that law brought about in the rest of the State, except that the

Superintendent of the Poor was the only officer *authorized* to commit children; whereas, after the passage of the law, all magistrates had that power. As a fact, it had been the practice in Erie county for both magistrates and overseers of the poor to exercise this power, even before the passage of the law, and the number of dependent children and the cost of their board to the county had increased very rapidly under this policy, so that the Board of Supervisors had sought in many ways to check the expense, which had risen from almost nothing in 1871 to \$14,031 in 1875, paid to seven asylums for children.

In the year 1878, the board of supervisors, warned by the still increasing cost of this branch of the county administration passed the following resolutions :

"WHEREAS, The experiment has been tried in the city of Hartford of employing a competent person to find homes for (destitute children) and that Mrs. Virginia T. Smith did find places for 2,500 children in two years time; therefore

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by the chairman of this board to select some suitable person, whose duty it shall be to find suitable homes for children now in charitable institutions, said individual to be empowered to enter any charitable institution containing children receiving aid from the county, and select therefrom such children as circumstances may require."

Under these resolutions, the committee, on November 12, 1879, presented a report from which the following extracts are made :

* * * "Mrs. McPherson, well and favorably known as a former matron in one of the charitable institutions of Buffalo, was employed to enter upon the work of procuring homes for children committed to these institutions. The result of her efforts in this undertaking may be seen from the following report, which she has submitted to your committee :

"Since July first I have received sixty-five applications for children, besides a number that have been made through your advertisements to several of the asylums. Of these, nineteen were made by Catholic and forty-seven by Protestant families. From this it will be seen that there is no difficulty in finding homes for both Catholic and Protestant children, and as it is universally allowed that it is better for the children to be restored to family life, the question now is, where shall we get the

children? A few of the applications have been supplied from some of the asylums, and a few direct from relatives; but for the larger number of homes I have not been able to obtain children.'

"The committee regret to say, as is stated in the report, that a very large proportion of the applications are still unsupplied for the reason chiefly that the charitable institutions object to letting their inmates go.

"Your committee can not resist the conclusion that the present system for the dispensation of public charity in Erie county, is manifestly a faulty one. The ample, if not liberal, compensation allowed by the county for the care and keeping of inmates offers a strong inducement to gather children into private charitable institutions, and, once there, their release is attended with almost insurmountable difficulty, presumably because they have a responsible sponsor for their maintenance for an indefinite period.

"No argument is needed to demonstrate the advantage to the child of a suitable family home over a confinement in a charitable or reformatory institution. The demand for children, and for such children as find their way into such institutions, in good and worthy families is almost unlimited. The large number of unsupplied applications to the agent of your committee is only an indication of what probably exists all over the country. With proper and well-directed effort, the thousands of homeless children now pining within the walls of reformatories and asylums or roving about the streets of our cities could be placed in comfortable homes, to grow up useful men and women and ornaments to society. The want exists and the children are to be had. It only remains for the means to be provided to furnish the agency that shall be the intermediary between the supply and the demand."

At the time of the presentation of the above report to the Board of Supervisors of Erie county (November, 1879), the charge to the county for the maintenance of children in religious institutions had increased to \$28,593. The Board of Supervisors, upon receiving the report, appointed a special committee to confer with "the managers of the various asylums and institutions having accounts against the county of Erie for the maintenance of children." The object of the conference being to devise some efficient means of reducing the number of dependent children and the cost of their support to the county. The following are extracts from the report of the

special committee presented to the Board of Supervisors on December 2, 1879:

"Your committee met on Tuesday afternoon, November 25, at the city hall (with representatives from the Buffalo Orphan Asylum, the several Catholic asylums, the Church Home and the St. John's Lutheran Asylum). After a full and harmonious discussion of the subject, a special committee was appointed, to whom was referred the whole subject. This special committee met at the same place on November 26. The subject soon resolved itself into two questions, viz.: First. As to the method of commitments and who were county charges; second, what plan could be devised by which the county could be relieved of the necessity of supporting those committed for an indefinite period.

"Two propositions were submitted for consideration by the committee.

"First. That the law authorizing a police justice to commit vagrant or pauper children, be repealed, and all commitments be made by the superintendent of the poor, thus taking from a city officer the right to commit and restoring to the superintendent (a county officer) the sole right to make these commitments. This proposition received the assent of all except one representative, and that one of the largest interests represented. The proposition was lost.

"In regard to the second proposition, which involves the procuring of homes for the children confined in these institutions, we report:

"That your committee believe that if these institutions would heartily coöperate with the efforts made for that purpose on the part of the county, such efforts would not only result in relieving the county from the greatly increasing expenses of providing for these children in these institutions, but would confer a very great and incalculable benefit upon the children themselves.

"The principal obstacle in the way of placing the most of these children in good homes, your committee believe, is in the disinclination of these several institutions to allow the children to be placed in such homes unless they are of the same religious faith as the parents of the child sought to be adopted in them.

"Every one of these institutions, except the Buffalo Orphan Asylum, in answer to the question whether it would consent to allow children to be taken from them and placed in suitable

homes without reference to the religious faith of the applicant, answered 'no.'

"In other words, such of these institutions as are Catholic, as to children confined in them and for the keeping of which, in whole or part, they claim to charge the county, say that they will decline to allow such children to depart from them and go into any but Catholic homes.

"The same is true of the German Lutheran Asylum with only a corresponding change as to religious faith.

"The Buffalo Orphan Asylum does not require any such condition. Nor does the Church Home (Episcopal). * * *

"All the institutions consented to recognize the county agent under the following conditions :

"That the agent employed to find such homes shall find homes for such children of the same religious faith as the parents of such child as far as practicable."

Mrs. McPherson was appointed county agent and continued her work of finding homes for children dependent on Erie county until December 1881. The following are extracts from her second annual report, under date of November 14, 1881, addressed to the Board of Supervisors :

"To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors :

"GENTLEMEN.—I herewith submit the annual report of the Erie county agency for the year ending October 31, 1881 :

Applications received for children.....	202
Children obtained and placed in homes	92
Children returned	8
Children transferred	3
Children recalled	1
Children left their places	1
Adopted children visited	151
Applications for admissions to asylums investigated.....	35

"Of the 202 applications for children a few were found, on investigation, to be not desirable, and a few because of the delay in obtaining children were withdrawn, but a large number of good homes are still offered when suitable children can be found.

"There are two obstacles in the way of obtaining children. The first is the absurd and unjust law that requires the 'super-

intendent of the poor and other officers to commit children to institutions that are governed or controlled by persons of the same religious faith as the parents of such children.' This law is absurd, as the parents of dependent children, with few exceptions, have no religious faith whatever, unless being devotees to the evil agencies can be called religion. This law is unjust, as it compels taxpayers to support in sectarian institutions children who could otherwise be provided for free of expense to the counties. After children are committed to some of our institutions, they are kept there at the expense of the county until they reach maturity! It is pitiful to know of a little child being shut up in an orphan asylum enduring the tiresome rules of its artificial life when a good home can be found for it, but because the home offered is Episcopalian, or Baptist, or Lutheran, or Roman Catholic, or Presbyterian, the child is refused.

"Another obstacle is the reluctance of some of our institutions to place out children who have parents living, claiming that even dissolute parents are the legal as well as the natural guardians of their children, and they can not be placed out without the consent of said parents. As a consequence of this, a large number of children are supported year after year by the county, while their parents are being kept in the poor-house, or prison, or at large, squandering the means that should maintain their families. There is now in the Erie county penitentiary, a woman, who, in 1873, had her two children restored to her from an orphan asylum on her promising reform. In 1875, they were brought back to the same asylum, the mother being unfit to take care of them. In 1876, they were restored to the mother by a writ of habeas corpus. Evidence was produced that the woman had been steady for three months and the judge gave her the children, believing that 'the possession of her children would help her reform.' In the same year, 1876, they were again rescued from her pernicious influence and placed in an institution where they have been kept since at the expense of the county. The cost of these children has already reached over five hundred dollars; how much more will depend upon the time they remain county wards. The cost of the mother, for commitments and support in various institutions can not be estimated.

"More sympathy seems to be shown for the feelings of a depraved parent than regard for the future welfare and happiness

of an innocent child. Even the courts prefer to send a child to prison, with a debauched and drunken mother who has forfeited all claim to her offspring, rather than sever the parental tie, forgetting that it is of more consequence that the child is God's than that such a woman claims to be its earthly parent. Children are often dragged by dissolute mothers through prison and poor-house and brothel till old enough to appear in the police court on their first arrest, and then the magistrate, who committed the innocent child with its mother to the workhouse, sends her as a delinquent girl to the House of Refuge, and groans over juvenile depravity." * * *

The Board of Supervisors on the 29th of December, 1881, appointed two agents, one a Roman Catholic and the other a Protestant, to place children dependent upon Erie county, in private and permanent homes.

On December 28, 1882, the Committee on Private Charitable Institutions of the Board of Supervisors say in their report:

* * * "The undersigned have the honor to report that, in addition to a careful consideration of the financial affairs of the various charitable institutions of the county that have been submitted to them for examination and approval, they have devoted some attention to the subject of private and public charity in connection with the system that has been adopted in this county, and which doubtless prevails elsewhere as well. Your committee were prompted to investigate this subject chiefly by the gratifying results of the efforts that have been hitherto made in the direction of procuring homes for dependent children in the rural districts of the county. A few years ago an agent was employed at the expense of the county to canvass for situations for the inmates of orphan asylums among farmers and others. The good results of this effort led to the appointment of a second agent and to a more vigorous prosecution of the work.

"Your committee are of the opinion that the labors of these agents give promise of a probable change in the present system of maintaining dependent children. They find that it has already largely reduced the public cost of their maintenance, and they firmly believe that a still greater benefit is being realized in positive and lasting advantages to the children." * * *

It appears from the above history of the method of caring for dependent children in Erie county, that in 1875 the number of

such children was one to about 767 of the population; that in 1879 it had risen to about one in every 400 of the population (these proportions are estimated from the cost of support, the actual number of dependent children not being given), and that in the year 1888, after the policy of employing agents to find homes for dependent children had been in operation ten years, the proportion had again fallen to one dependent child in every 680 of the population, assuming that the population had not increased since 1880, when it was 219,884. Of course this is not correct, so that the showing is still better, probably as low as one in every 750 of the population. The cost of the support of these children to the county had fallen from \$28,500 in 1879 to \$16,791 in 1888, while the county agents have found permanent homes for about 200 children each year since 1881.

I have given the history of Erie county in connection with the care of dependent children at length, because her experience is a profitable one, showing both the bad effects of unwise public aid to private institutions for the care of dependent children, and also one method by which these bad effects may be remedied without taking the committing power from magistrates, as has been done in Kings county and Albany county.

I would not be understood, however, as recommending for New York city the method adopted in any of these counties. The problem in New York is too serious to be so disposed of — the difficulties are too great. There must be a new department created to have charge of the 15,000 children now dependent on the city of New York, to see that they are cared for and educated in the way best for the community and best for them; to see that the money of the taxpayers is expended for the care of dependent children only when it is necessary so to expend it, and to save the community from the disgrace of having one child in every 100 of its population, deserted by its parents and relatives, and a pauper, dependent on public support.

In my report on the dependent children of New York city, presented to you in January, 1886, I submitted the draft of a bill creating "A department for the care of dependent children in the city of New York." The following is the same bill, amended in a few particulars:

AN ACT to create a department for the care of dependent children
in the city of New York.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. On May first, 1890, the mayor of the city of New York shall appoint an officer to be called the Commissioner for Dependent Children of the city of New York. Said Commissioner shall have all the authority concerning the care, custody and disposition of the dependent, pauper and vagrant children of the city of New York, which the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction now have, and he shall be subject to the same duties and obligations in respect to such children as such Commissioners now are. He shall have the general direction and charge of all institutions belonging to the city of New York, which are or shall be devoted to the care of pauper and vagrant children, and all the property on Randall's island, belonging to the city of New York, shall be under his care and control. No person shall be received as a dependent into any institution belonging to the city of New York on Randall's island who is over sixteen years of age, and no person shall be retained as a dependent in any such institution after he or she shall have become sixteen years of age.

§ 2. The said Commissioner shall have power to commit dependent children to private institutions, in which their maintenance shall be paid for in whole or part by the city, but all commitments made by the said Commissioner of dependent children to private institutions shall lapse and become void on the first day of January next, after the date on which such commitments were made. The said Commissioner may, within ten days next preceding the first day of January in any year, if, on inquiry and investigation by him, good and sufficient reason therefor be found to exist, grant a renewed commitment of any such child for the period of one year from the expiration of his previous order. But he shall have no power to commit any child who is over twelve years of age to any private institution, and no child so committed by him shall be retained in any private institution at the expense of the city of New York, after it shall have reached the age of twelve years, except the institution be a reformatory. The said Commissioner shall have power to remove any child committed to any institution by the Commissioner for Dependent Children, whenever he may think proper to do so, and he shall also have power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses and to administer oaths, whenever he may deem it necessary to do so, in order to learn

the propriety of placing a child in, or removing it from, an institution. All acts or parts of acts giving power to all other public officers or magistrates of the city of New York to commit children to public or private institutions, except for violation of laws, are hereby repealed. All bills for the support of children placed in private institutions by the Commissioner for Dependent Children shall be examined and approved by him before they are presented to the Comptroller of the city of New York for payment. The Commissioner for Dependent Children shall publish once a month in the City Record the name and residence of all children placed in, or removed from, an institution by him, and the name of such institution.

§ 3. The said Commissioner for Dependent Children, unless sooner removed, shall hold office for six years, or until his successor shall be appointed. The mayor of the city of New York shall remove the said Commissioner whenever, in his opinion, the said Commissioner has neglected or violated his duty, or is unfit or incompetent to perform such duty, and the mayor shall state the grounds for the removal of said Commissioner in the order making such removal.

§ 4. The said Commissioner for Dependent Children shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars a year.

§ 5. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the city of New York shall have power to appropriate such sums, as in their discretion they may deem advisable, from the general tax levy, from the excise fund, and from any other available fund, for the support of the children under the charge of the Commissioner for Dependent Children, whether they be in institutions belonging to the city of New York or in private institutions, and for the necessary expenses of the oversight and care of such children. The said Commissioner shall have power, under the rules of the Civil Service Board of the city of New York, to appoint and remove such subordinates as he may be authorized to employ by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to assist him in the discharge of the duties required by this act.

§ 6. The Commissioner for Dependent Children shall, from time to time, visit and inspect every institution receiving payment from the city of New York for the support of dependent children, and make all proper inquiries as to the maintenance, management and affairs of such institution, and shall make a report to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment upon all these matters once every year or oftener, in his discretion.

§ 7. The Commissioner for Dependent Children shall, from time to time, fix and direct the particulars to be contained in, and the form,

manner and time of making such reports as may seem to him proper for the carrying out of the provisions of this act, to be made to him by all institutions receiving payment from the city of New York for the support of dependent children, and shall fix and direct the form and manner of oath required for the verification of any such report, and the person by whom such oath shall be made and before whom such oath shall be subscribed, and all such institutions and their officers and managers shall observe and comply with all such directions, and the Commissioner for Dependent Children shall cause such reports to be published in the City Record.

§ 8. Any person who knowingly and willfully makes or is a party to, or procures to be made, directly or indirectly, any false report under this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall thereby incur a penalty of one thousand dollars, which penalty may be recovered, with costs, by the Comptroller of the city of New York, and it shall be the duty of said Comptroller to sue or prosecute therefor, and of the District Attorney of the county of New York, to bring such prosecution or suit at the request of said Comptroller.

§ 9. After May first, 1890, all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith shall be repealed.

§ 10. This act shall take effect May first, 1890.

Of the twenty-nine institutions receiving public money for the support of New York children, I visited seventeen in April and May. Seven of these have two buildings in different localities, and I, therefore present twenty-four reports of inspections. I have not been able to inspect the remaining twelve institutions this year, but I present the statistics for all, furnished by themselves, which show the following facts:

That there were 20,384 different individual children sheltered in the institutions of the city at the public expense mainly; that 4,139 of these children were returned to parents or friends, that is to the persons who had given them up to be paupers. That there were only 1,776 orphans among the total and 4,987 half-orphans, of whom 2,247 had living fathers, who presumably ought to have been made to support their children themselves.

The total sum received from the city was \$1,536,882.84.

So far as regards the present daily and physical care of the children it may be considered satisfactory, although in one or two of the institutions the children newly admitted and in quarantine still, had a robust *open-air* look, sadly in contrast to the

rather pale face and "peaked" aspect of the mass who had been inmates for months or years.

Still, as I have said, the Board of Health has effected much improvement in the sanitary conditions and, although their authority does not extend beyond the city limits, and more than 6,000 of the children supported by New York are in institutions located in other counties (Richmond, Westchester, Rockland and Orange), the influence of the Board of Health, if not its direct authority, reaches in all probability also to these. I found, however, a number of New York boys, sent from the Catholic Protector to an institution in Utica, and there supported by the taxpayers of New York city, in a very poor condition. They were dirty and ragged, and several were suffering from ophthalmia.

As regards the preparation of the institution children for a life of self-support, for the duties of independent men and women, it is impossible not to feel very grave misgivings. Large aggregations of children, as I have said in the earlier part of this report, prevent the individual training and the individual development of character required to give good results, and none of the institutions follow the children who leave them with sufficient care through their after lives to be able to dispel the doubts which arise concerning them. Important and striking testimony concerning the results of institution life was given by the Board of Managers of the Union Temporary Home of Philadelphia, which, in 1886, after thirty-one years of work, decided to close its institution, sell its property and thereafter care for the children confided to it by boarding them in families.

The committee to which was referred the consideration of this important change of policy, in reporting favorably upon it, among others, presented the following conclusions:

"The most important consideration relates to the children. No mere saving of money would justify a change which threatened injury to the least of these little ones. But a majority of the managers are convinced, by observation and experience, that life in the average institution is not so good for children as life in the average household. None can realize this so fully as those who are best acquainted with the inner workings and vicissitudes of child-caring institutions. We have sought to guard our inmates from the worst effects by providing a kindergarten for the younger ones, and by sending the older to the public schools; and they have enjoyed

the care and kindness of an exceptionally competent and faithful matron; but the total result has compelled us to the same conclusion with many tried workers in charity, viz., that the children can best be fitted for the life they must live in the world by being placed in good families.

"The testimony of two gentlemen on our Board of Council, both experienced as heads of great industrial enterprises, is that institution boys are generally the least desirable apprentices. They have been dulled in faculty by not having been daily exercised in the use of themselves in small ways; have marched in platoons; have done everything in squads; have had all the particulars of life arranged for them, and, as a consequence, they wait for some one else to arrange every piece of work, and are never ready for emergencies, nor able to 'take hold.'"

The opinion of experienced persons such as these, who, for thirty years, have watched the effects of institution life, must have weight, and the result of their action in closing the "Home" so long maintained is also most instructive. In their report for the year 1887, the Managers say: * * * "When the building was closed, the Managers offered to act as agents for placing any children then in the Home in private families, and supervising them when so placed. This offer revealed the fact that most of the parents or guardians whom we had been assisting were quite equal to the care of their own; we had but nine of our old list (about forty-five) to provide for on the new plan."

Another point in regard to the future of our 15,000 dependent children which causes anxiety, is that where industrial training is carried on and the effort to give them at least some means of earning a livelihood is made, the teaching is such both for boys and girls as will inevitably lead them to seek employment in the city. The influx from the country to the city, which goes on in this as in other countries, is a subject of regret to students of social phenomena, the need of agricultural laborers and women to help in housework is recognized and deplored, not only by those who suffer directly from the want of them, but by all thoughtful persons. Yet, here we have the anomaly of 15,000 boys and girls, supported and educated by the public, and scarcely an effort made to fit them for country life, but, on the contrary, scarcely 100 boys of all the 8,000, even where they are brought up in the country on a

farm, are given the inestimable blessing of the good healthy body and mind, and the safe future, which a thorough scientific training in farm work would go far to assure to them.

* Surely our communism is, of all the communisms ever dreamed of by social reformers, the most foolish and unreasonable.

We take children from their parents and support them at public expense, not to bring them up to be useful and happy citizens, but to stint and cramp them, and to return them at the end of five or six years to work for those who would not work for them, to be the support of those who ignored all duties and responsibilities toward them when they were helpless and dependent.

Is it not time that the interests of the public, and the interests of these 15,000 children, were intrusted to the care of some responsible man or men, in New York city, to see to it, not only that \$1,500,000 of the taxpayer's money is not worse than wasted every year, but to study the whole question, to devise means to save parents from the temptation to desert their children, and to save the children from a life of dependence, not only now, but in the future?

JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL

December 10, 1889.

There are five tables appended to this report:

TABLE No. 1, shows the area of population, the number of dependent children, and the proportion of dependent children to population of five States, viz.: New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Michigan and California.

TABLE No. 2, shows the population, number of dependent children, and proportion of dependent children to population in six counties of the State of New York: New York, Kings, Erie, Albany, Westchester and Richmond.

TABLE No. 3, gives the number of children sheltered by twenty-eight institutions in New York city during the year 1889, the number committed by magistrates as destitute and as offenders, the number discharged to parents or friends during the year, and the amount of money received from the general tax levy, excise fund and school fund.

TABLE No. 4, shows the number of children under 12 and over 12, the number of orphans and half-orphans, and how many of the latter had fathers living.

TABLE No. 5, shows statistics and receipts for the years 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889.

The act for the better preservation of the health of children in institutions is also appended, and reports of inspection of seventeen institutions for children.

TABLE No. 1.
Dependent children in certain States, showing proportion of such dependent children to population in 1888.

	New York.	Pennsylvania.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	California.
Square miles	47,620	44,985	8,040	57,430	155,980
Population	6,000,000	4,500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,250,000
Dependent children	23,855	10,000	1,951	200	4,300
Proportion to population	1 to 251	1 to 450	1 to 1,025	1 to 10,000	1 to 290

TABLE No. 2.
Dependent children in certain counties of New York, showing proportion of such dependent children to the population in 1888.

	New York.	Kings.	Erie.	Albany.	Westchester.	Richmond.
Square miles .....	.....	.....	950	509	509	58½
Population, estimated in 1889 to be	1,590,000	880,000	325,000	160,000	150,000	65,000
Dependent children	15,697	1,180	323	640	416	34
Proportion to population	1 to 101	1 to 745	1 to 1,006	1 to 250	1 to 360	1 to 1,911

TABLE No. 3.

Census, December 5, 1889.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Boys.		Girls.		Total.	Orphans.	Half-orphans.	Half-orphans having fathers living.	Receiving Industrial In- duc.
	Under 12.	Over 12.	Under 12.	Over 12.					
Orphan Asylum Society.....	118	.....	73	.....	191	107	84	14	69
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum*.....	156	18	101	15	260	.....	281	190	.....
Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum.....	183	107	107	.....	290	81	203	.....	.....
Colored Orphan Asylum.....	55	.....	75	7	137	12	53	19	.....
Home for the Friendless.....	406	342	129	58	935	81	505	288	420
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2290	.....	135	101	30
Nursery and Child's Hospital.....	92	.....	88	58	248	52	204	69	58
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum.....	146	11	105	33	295	20	149	61	49
Five Points House of Industry.....	239	100	278	76	693	68	379	102	102
St. Joseph's Asylum.....	240	75	189	45	549	69	380	150	32
Hebrew Orphan Asylum.....	401	979	291	397	2,068	171	392	514	1,519
New York Catholic Protectory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1631	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Infant Asylum.....	56	10	51	18	135	22	102	21	63
Children's Fold.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of the Holy Family.....	.....	.....	75	125	200	65	88	.....	200
St. Joseph's Industrial Home.....	146	66	379	147	738	249	354	.....	213
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin.....	829	544	131	55	1,542	544	1,028	281	292
Shepherd's Fold.....	34	5	16	.....	55	.....	43	10	17
Asylum of the Third Order of the Sisters of St. Dominic*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ladies Deborah Nursery.....	309	23	93	37	367	32	210	46	6
St. Joseph's Home of the Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis.....	326	26	288	33	673	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. James' Home.....	.....	.....	41	68	109	52	61	46	79
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society.....	273	47	231	40	591	81	346	164	.....
Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary.....	13	.....	202	65	280	.....	.....	98	150
St. Ann's Home.....	.....	.....	169	55	224	45	39	.....	.....
St. Michael's Home.....	30	4	22	2	58	24	31	18	.....
St. Agatha's Home.....	3	.....	153	39	191	.....	.....	.....	30
Total.....	3,948	2,250	3,317	1,364	11,740	1,776	4,987	2,947	3,712

* Not reported.

† Foundlings.

‡ Sex and age not furnished.

TABLE No. 4.
Statistics for the year 1889.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN.					Received from school tax.	Received from city.
	Sheltered.	COMMITTED AS		Discharged to parents or friends.			
		Destitute.	Offenders.				
Orphan Asylum Society	223	.....	.....	24	\$1,688 53	.....	
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum (1888)	1,046	.....	.....	129	7,069 14	.....	
Protestant Half Orphan Asylum	234	.....	.....	99	1,798 44	.....	
Colored Orphan Asylum	367	35	.....	45	2,286 32	\$12,902 98	
Home for the Friendless	495	145	.....	190	18,789 80	52,482 42	
New York Juvenile Asylum	1,645	163	187	494	10,214 38	110,247 46	
Nursery and Child's Hospital	913	.....	.....	567	1,966 36	95,424 60	
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum	315	132	.....	67	.....	13,486 00	
St. Vincent's House of Industry	530	106	.....	229	3,318 68	16,846 71	
St. Joseph's Asylum	763	246	.....	120	.....	48,186 27	
Hebrew Orphan Asylum	661	7	.....	107	2,921 22	88,586 60	
New York Catholic Protectory	8,220	421	402	786	.....	263,941 48	
New York Infant Asylum	350	.....	.....	92	.....	86,670 87	
Children's Aid	223	4	.....	81	.....	15,463 44	
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity	2,763	.....	.....	46	1,045 03	266,797 07	
House of the Holy Family	293	187	.....	209	.....	9,664 71	
St. Joseph's Industrial Home	1,123	314	.....	327	.....	66,618 81	
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin	1,497	.....	.....	48	.....	134,266 86	
Shepherd's Fold	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	
Asylum of the Third Order of the Sisters of St. Dominic	543	42	.....	38	.....	48,662 84	
Ladies' Deborah Nursery	376	288	.....	149	.....	67,200 56	
St. Joseph's Home of the Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis	876	21	.....	22	.....	18,416 84	
St. James' Home	129	160	.....	144	.....	59,495 70	
St. Lawrence Sheltering Guardian Society	591	112	.....	84	.....	53,600 00	
Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary	567	48	.....	17	.....	18,416 84	
St. Ann's Home	224	4	.....	4	.....	5,611 79	
St. Michael's Home	67	29	.....	26	.....	18,720 99	
St. Agatha's Home	214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	90,364	2,444	699	4,199	\$61,006 39	\$1,541,852 84	

TABLE No. 5.

INSTITUTIONS.										
1896.										
	CHILDREN.		Receipts from all private sources.	Receipts from the city.	Receipts from all other sources.	CHILDREN.		Receipts from private sources.	Receipts from the city.	Receipts from all other sources.
	Boys.	Girls.				Boys.	Girls.			
Orphan Asylum Society	126	61	\$22,050 06	\$1,400 87	\$84,508 96	115	61	\$48,373 10	\$1,545 40	\$33,202 29
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	429	416	84,700 95	7,133 33	7,385 22	418	397	79,403 37	7,782 35	8,584 07
Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum	124	76	9,380 62	1,005 84	4,857 37	113	77	9,520 42	1,552 70	2,720 60
Colored Orphan Asylum	194	120	26,403 95	11,220 13	6,386 46	184	105	20,476 11	16,034 28	1,151 68
Home for the Friendless	69	90	53,865 47	41,370 19	15,304 60	73	93	22,923 94	42,173 44	27,918 05
New York Juvenile Asylum	727	166	10,153 19	106,015 91	2,357 14	796	207	38,761 26	104,802 59	7,859 92
Nursery and Child's Hospital	353	337	32,634 14	104,763 13	18,316 14	405	344	104,293 37	104,293 37	24,620 35
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum	54	100	73,370 21	4,170 30	2,011 10	80	153	26,500 27	10,341 84	2,671 13
Five Points House of Industry	135	93	42,133 60	14,455 71	300 00	152	201	49,869 26	17,958 46	5,079 81
St. Joseph's Asylum	268	244	84,981 98	37,698 15	7,621 92	201	201	38,493 22	43,724 84	4,765 26
Hebrew Orphan Asylum	283	205	94,345 55	51,034 81	18,804 65	274	204	72,898 02	54,673 06	14,387 84
New York Catholic Protectory	1,517	741	3,054 09	255,197 49	43,706 94	1,556	721	11,455 27	338,036 79	9,068 05
New York Infant Asylum	190	158	1,882 68	85,074 97	9,832 82	204	174	32,204 50	90,159 56	30,015 01
Children's Fold	98	78	1,153 08	16,112 29	418 38	90	63	2,927 64	17,446 86	30,015 01
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity	809	834	17,484 12	263,473 10	27,054 30	850	780	25,479 00	243,974 30	1,058 52
House of the Holy Family	90	77	7,841 47	10,853 69	5,605 29	850	780	25,479 00	10,817 30	1,058 52
St. Joseph's Industrial Home	533	533	2,491 26	43,898 40	6,004 45	522	522	2,391 00	43,898 40	6,218 49
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin	1,214	77	143,092 75	85,491 72	3,994 08	1,311	104	163,041 55	121,205 21	620 03
St. Stephen's Home	297	296	9,973 50	36,697 81	545 55	32	10	2,642 22	5,000 00	2,411 42
Sherpherd's Fold	45	29	2,070 06	5,000 00	2,222 11	32	10	2,642 22	5,000 00	2,411 42
Asylum of the Third Order of the Sisters of St. Dominic	309	309	120 00	36,449 85	5,068 88	435	435	135 00	42,251 84	2,750 00
Ladies' Deborah Nursery	268	157	4,064 51	31,896 19	4,646 72	168	130	7,428 00	37,339 37	95 84
St. Joseph's Home of the Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis	298	318	3,508 15	43,623 91	17,631 62	361	354	2,002 32	65,878 92	14,422 77
St. James' Home	142	142	1,210 00	11,770 70	489 97	118	118	2,387 00	14,548 57	101 01
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society	245	178	10,478 86	31,975 94	4,368 82	274	274	7,882 06	50,605 59	6,515 73
Deaconess Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary	186	286	28,686 62	32,996 51	5,417 78	297	293	8,210 68	49,235 63	5,883 24
St. Ann's Home	120	120	19,457 14	12,000 00	5,417 78	130	130	12,000 00	13,000 00	11,960 22
St. Michael's Home	43	23	3,827 02	404 16	404 16	39	39	6,635 32	6,493 39	11,960 22
St. Agatha's Home	14	146	25,000 00	11,926 28	2,550 00	8	175	2,407 07	20,293 35	389 45

*Closed August 1, 1887.

TABLE No. 5—(Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	1888.				1889.			
	CHILDREN.		Receipts from private sources.	Receipts from the city.	CHILDREN.		Receipts from private sources.	Receipts from the city.
	Boys.	Girls.			Boys.	Girls.		
Orphan Asylum Society	116	60	\$35,549 87	\$1,649 54	130	60	\$42,496 21	\$944 26
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	477	388	76,772 06	7,069 14	1447	388	76,772 06	7,069 14
Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum	122	85	9,612 35	3,619 81	196	69	14,360 65	383 01
Colored Orphan Asylum	182	109	22,286 31	17,238 52	179	111	14,990 98	16,848 66
Home for the Friendless	58	85	50,241 54	42,317 38	84	57	63,197 51	42,931 13
New York Juvenile Asylum	815	239	40,065 09	116,127 94	813	210	5,654 34	121,172 14
Nursery and Child's Hospital	321	318	39,870 99	104,988 35	273	241	35,197 43	97,390 55
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum	85	146	19,568 95	14,949 13	85	158	13,195 91	15,342 28
Five Points House of Industry	160	130	24,671 99	22,495 70	142	115	14,540 86	22,582 40
St. Joseph's Asylum	244	256	60,370 33	49,967 02	339	294	43,185 27	49,970 62
Hebrew Orphan Asylum	309	224	109,213 35	57,298 20	310	282	198,354 16	61,070 62
New York Catholic Protectory	1,634	735	3,832 51	221,847 41	1,561	694	2,468 36	263,941 08
New York Infant Asylum	219	187	5,571 08	85,297 48	217	167	2,404 94	76,781 81
Children's Fold	88	74	6,438 02	16,867 14	70	72	2,805 48	16,055 72
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity	889	781	29,339 87	248,915 61	950	712	12,179 33	256,797 07
House of the Holy Family	...	69	5,865 91	9,849 20	...	75	2,175 53	10,099 74
St. Joseph's Industrial Home	...	120	1,920 67	69,300 60	...	596	2,076 28	60,881 93
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin	1,992	131	217,417 34	121,309 14	1,336	161	1,216 19	134,206 66
Shepherd's Fold	35	14	1,361 00	5,000 00	41	18	1,197 11	5,000 00
Asylum of the Third Order of the Sisters of St. Dominic	...	469	830 00	50,700 00	...	18	375 50	45,642 84
Ladies' Deborah Nursery	...	136	1,912 45	34,163 10	...	135	2,008 84	39,353 18
St. Joseph's Home of the Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis	384	369	2,379 02	65,913 82	458	406	4,572 56	67,200 56
St. James' Home	...	110	545 40	14,109 53	...	106	1,014 41	10,378 63
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society	...	278	7,411 02	62,411 69	...	320	6,021 83	59,435 70
Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary	207	262	3,767 37	56,616 06	243	269	39,405 03	53,660 46
St. Ann's Home	...	140	...	14,000 00	...	...	...	...
St. Michael's Home	36	26	8,304 56	5,960 25	32	23	2,874 23	5,811 79
St. Agatha's Home	...	168	...	17,728 65	...	182	125 00	16,272 41

* Of this sum \$15,000 is part payment from sale of House of Reception. 1 From 1888.

Chapter 633.

LAWS OF NEW YORK 1886:

for the better preservation of the health of children
in institutions.

PASSED June 14, 1886, three-fifths being present.

*People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and
Assembly, do enact as follows:*

§ 1. Every institution in this state incorporated for the
purpose of receiving or caring for orphan, vagrant or
children, or juvenile delinquents, excepting hospitals,
shall attach thereto a regular physician of its selection,
licensed to practice under the laws of this state and in good
moral standing.

The name of such physician and his address shall be posted
and not posted conspicuously within such institution, near its
entrance.

It shall be the duty of the officers of such institution, upon
admitting any child therein, either upon commitment or other-
wise, to admit it to contact with any other of its inmates,
to have each child to be examined by said physician and a cer-
tificate to be given by him, stating whether such child
is suffering with diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles,
cough or any other contagious or infectious disease,
or any disease of the eyes or skin, which might be communicated to the
others thereof. Such physician shall specify in such
certificate the physical and mental condition of the child, the

Blue any indication of hereditary or other constitutional
disease, or any deformity or abnormal condition which he

believes to exist upon examination to exist. Such certificate shall be kept
by the officers of the institution filed with the commitment or other
papers on record in the case, and no child shall be so admitted until
after such certificate shall have been furnished as above provided.

§ 4. On receipt of such certificate the officers of such institution
shall on receiving such child, place it in strict quarantine there-
after from the other inmates of the institution until discharged
therefrom by order of such physician, who shall thereupon
indorse on such certificate the time such child has remained in
quarantine and the date of such discharge therefrom.

§ 5. It shall be the duty of such physician at least once a month to thoroughly examine and inspect the entire institution and to report in writing in such form as shall be approved by the state board of health, to the board of managers or directors of such institution, and also to the board of health within the district or place where the institution is situated, its condition especially as to the plumbing, sinks, water-closets, urinals, privies and dormitories, and also as to the physical condition of the children and the existence of any contagious or infectious diseases, especially of the eyes or skin, and as to their food, clothing and cleanliness, and also whether the officers of such institution have provided proper and sufficient nurses, orderlies and other attendants of proper capacity to attend to said children, to secure to them due and proper care and attention as to their personal cleanliness and health, together with such recommendations for the improvement thereof as he may deem proper. And it shall be the duty of such boards to immediately investigate any complaint, and if the same shall prove to be well founded to remedy the evil without delay.

§ 6. No child suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, especially of the eyes or skin, shall be allowed to enter or remain in any such institution in contact with any children not so afflicted, unless it shall immediately be isolated or placed in a proper room or infirmary which shall be provided for that purpose by the officers of the institution under the direction of said physician.

§ 7. The beds in every dormitory in such institution shall be separated by a passage-way of not less than two feet horizontally, and all the beds shall be so arranged that under each of them the air shall freely circulate, and there be adequate ventilation. Every dormitory shall be provided with means of ventilation, as the board of health within the locality may prescribe. In the dormitories of such institution, six hundred cubic feet of air space shall be provided and allowed for each bed or occupant, and no more beds or occupants shall be permitted than those provided in this way, unless free and adequate means of ventilation exist, approved by the local board of health, and a special permit in writing be granted therefor, specifying the number of beds or the cubic air space which shall, under special circumstances, be allowed. Such permit shall be conspicuously posted and kept posted in each dormitory. It shall be the duty of the physician attached to any such institution to at once notify in writing the

local board of health and the board of managers or directors of such institution, if the provisions of this section are at any time violated.

§ 8. The words "juvenile delinquents" in this act shall include all children whose commitment to an institution is provided for by the provisions of the penal code.

§ 9. Any person who shall wilfully refuse to comply with or to discharge any duty imposed by this act, or who shall violate any provision thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 10. This act shall take effect on the first day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

STATE OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. } ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

FREDERICK COOK,
Secretary of State.

REPORTS OF INSPECTIONS.

PROTESTANT HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM.

[Founded in 1835.]

Sixty-seven West Tenth street.

Extract from charter:

"SECTION 1. The persons hereinafter named, and such others as now are, or hereafter shall become members of the society herein mentioned, shall be, and hereby are, constituted a body corporate, by the name of 'The Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children in the city of New York,' the sole object of which shall be to relieve, provide for, instruct, and protect such children."

Total number of inmates in 1889.....	284
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1889.....	None.
Discharged to parents or friends in 1889.....	99
Received from city in 1889.....	Nothing.
Received from school fund in 1889.....	\$1,798 44

Census, December 5, 1889.

Paid officers.....	None.
Paid servants.....	13
Boys under 12.....	156

Boys over 12	18
Girls under 12.....	101
Girls over 12	15
Half-orphans, as far as known.....	281
Receiving industrial training (except in housework and sewing).....	None.
Half-orphans having fathers living.....	190

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, April 8, 1889.

This institution has not improved during the last few years. The building, although the dormitories, school-rooms and dining-room are suitable and pleasant, has no proper play-ground for the children, and the play-room and lavatory are in the cellar. The play-room is actually almost dark, and is used by both boys and girls, as is also the lavatory, the latter not at the same time, of course.

The managers have, for a long time, contemplated building elsewhere, and it is greatly to be hoped that they will soon carry out their plan.

The boys and girls are in classes together, and seem well taught, and look neat and clean. The boys wear denim jackets and the girls gingham aprons. The school-rooms were fresh and well ventilated on the day of my visit.

The nursery children have kindergarten teaching for one hour in the morning and one in the afternoon. They have a separate play-room and dormitory, with a closet next to it, and the nurse sleeps near them, but in another room.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

AMERICAN FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY.

[Founded in 1849.]

32 East Thirtieth street, and 29 East Twenty-ninth street.

Objects: "To befriend and save destitute children, and to encourage and aid respectable young women, married or single, to lead honest lives by the work of their own hands."

Total number of inmates in 1889	495
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1889	145
Discharged to parents or friends in 1889.....	190
Received from city in 1889.....	\$32,482 42
Received from school fund in 1889.....	18,789 30

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

215

Census, December 1, 1889.

Paid officers.....	3
Paid servants and caretakers.....	29
Boys under 12.....	55
Boys over 12.....	None.
Girls under 12.....	75
Girls over 12.....	7
Orphans.....	12
Half-orphans.....	53
Receiving industrial training.....	None.
Half-orphans having fathers living.....	19

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, April 6, 1889.

The most noticeable feature in this institution is its home-like appearance and the natural look of the children. They are always engaged as children in a well-ordered home would be, in various pleasant ways, the little ones playing with toys, the older girls arranging their dolls or tea sets, or putting the room in order. There is no "institution look" to the house or the children. This I ascribe to the division of the children into small groups, and the employment of a sufficient number of superior persons to take care of them.

There is not sufficient yard room for the children to play in, and it would be a very good thing if the institution could be moved into the country. The children look pale and evidently have not enough exercise and fresh air.

The supply of clothing is good—the boys wear gingham jumpers and look neat.

The hospital is in the attic and has separate laundry.

The children go to school in the house, boys and girls together.

Children newly received are kept in quarantine two weeks.

THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

[Founded in 1851.]

House of Reception and main Asylum, New York city.

Objects: "The objects of this corporation are to receive and take charge of such children, between the ages of 7 and 14 years, as may be voluntarily intrusted to them by their parents or guardians, or committed to their charge by competent authority,

and provide for their support, and to afford them the means of moral, intellectual and industrial education."

Total number of inmates in 1889.....	1,645
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1889.....	153
Committed by magistrates for offenses in 1889.....	187
Surrendered by parents in 1889.....	298
Discharged to parents or friends in 1889.....	494
Received from city in 1889.....	\$110,247 46
Received from school fund in 1889.....	10,214 38

House of Reception — Census, December 5, 1889.

Paid officers.....	5
Paid servants.....	5
Boys under 12.....	11
Boys over 12.....	7
Girls under 12.....	1
Girls over 12.....	None.
Orphans.....	1
Half-orphans.....	10
Half-orphans having fathers living.....	6

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, December 9, 1889.

The managers have decided to build as soon as possible. The present building, occupied temporarily, is not suited for an institution; the yard is too small, the lavatory and bath arrangements very poor and the whole house poorly arranged for any number of occupants.

The house of reception is a quarantine for the main institution, and its purpose is to prevent the spread of any contagious disease. The most common and insidious of all such are scalp and eye diseases, and these are most readily spread by the use of water and towels used without proper precautions. Such being the facts, the continued use in this institution of roller-towels and a common bath is the more extraordinary, since almost every other institution in the city has adopted better methods.

The class of boys received by this institution is superior to that seen in many others, and it is certainly to be desired that parents should be more generally required to pay for the board of their children, when they place them in the institution, not because they can not support them, but because they can not control them.

That greater care is required in admitting children, even when committed by a magistrate, the following case shows :

Two children were committed in February who the week before had been taken from a Brooklyn asylum, and who had been in the State of New York only five months at that time. They had no claim upon the city of New York for support, and should never have been committed to the Juvenile Asylum or received there.

ASYLUM.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street and Tenth avenue.

Census, December 5, 1889.

Paid officers (institution)	44
Paid officers (farm)	3
Paid servants (institution)	23
Paid servants (farm)	None.
Boys under 12	395
Boys over 12	335
Girls under 12	128
Girls over 12	58
Orphans	80
Half-orphans	495
Receiving industrial training	420
Amount of land connected with institution, acres	20
Half-orphans having fathers living	283
Sent out west	172
Indentured in other places	28

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, April 18, 1889.

I have never found this institution in such a good condition throughout as on this visit. There is a new building, put up within two or three years, which is entirely devoted to the younger boys, who have dormitories, dining-room, play-room, play-ground and school-rooms separate from the older division. This building is remarkably pleasant. All the dormitories throughout the institution were found very clean and the beds placed, as required by the Board of Health, at a distance of two feet from each other.

The older boys were seen in school and presented a very favorable appearance, as the boys in this institution usually do — intelligent, independent and clear-eyed. The superintendent avoids everything that will tend to destroy the individuality of the boys,

and carries this very excellent principle so far that they are not even trained in polite manners, which would be a distinct gain to them and need not interfere with independence of character. The boys looked much neater than I have sometimes seen them—their skin and hair looked clean and their eyes in good condition, and their bodies and clothes were evidently clean. The only trouble apparent was ringworm on the face and neck, which must necessarily be spread by the use of the roller-towels, still persisted in in this institution, contrary to the advice of all authorities. The large tank-bath is also objectionable on this ground, and because the bathing of so many boys together destroys their modesty.

The hospital is a most pleasant and well-kept department, and had only three patients.

The large boys were also seen in the yard and at dinner, and the girls and smaller boys in their dining-room. All presented the appearance of health and cleanliness. The girls' hair was neat.

The department for girls, dormitories, lavatories, sewing-rooms, etc., were inspected and found in good condition. In all the departments there is very good care provided for the children at night. There are two men and two women who act as night watch and pass from one dormitory to another constantly. The girls do all the work of their building, there being no servants employed, and they cook and have a cooking class.

In regard to the occupations and industrial training of the children, the superintendent writes as follows in his last report (for 1888): "All the older children of suitable age are required while here to attend school a half day and to work a half day, and under such influences and instructions as shall impress them that they are reaping important and lasting benefits, and thus secure their hearty coöperation in the efforts to establish them in studious, industrious and steady habits. Such training and such results are far more important than any mere attempt at regular trades; for, when once established in moral strength and steady habits, they can return to their homes, and attend school or return to their employment with prospects of success and future usefulness.

"The large amount and variety of work to be performed in the care and maintenance of 1,000 children furnishes all our older children with employment which is quite as well adapted to their age, capacity and requirements as any manual labor that could be provided for them."

The asylum has an apprenticing system, by which children are placed in homes in Illinois by an agent and watched over during the subsequent years until their majority. This is a most valuable function of the asylum, and it is to be regretted that a larger proportion of children are not so disposed of. A very large proportion are discharged to their friends, and about ten per cent of these have to be returned to the asylum for further discipline.

This institution is remarkable for the shortness of the average stay of the inmates, which probably results in their receiving the maximum of good possible in an asylum and the minimum of harm.

Upon the whole, the aspect of the inmates and of the buildings is very encouraging.

NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL.

[Founded in 1854.]

New York city and Staten Island.

Objects: "The maintenance and care of the children of wet nurses, the care of lying-in-women and their infants, and the support and maintenance of destitute children intrusted to their care or admitted therein."

Total number of inmates in 1889.....	913
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1889.....	None.
Discharged to parents or friends in 1889.....	567
Money received from the city in 1889.....	\$95,424 60
Received from school fund in 1889.....	1,966 35

CITY INSTITUTION—Fifty-first street and Lexington avenue.

Census, December 5, 1889.

Paid officers.....	8
Paid servants.....	58
Adult inmates (women).....	84
Infants.....	117
Children between 1 and 4 years.....	77
Orphans.....	....
Half-orphans.....	22
Half-orphans with fathers living.....	8

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, April 24, 1889.

This is the most difficult kind of an institution to carry on successfully; there are several branches of work requiring each special qualifications in those in charge of it. It contains within itself a reformatory, a lying-in asylum, a hospital and an asylum for children, and the fact that the work must be done to a large extent by women who come into the institution as objects of charity, renders the highest degree of order very difficult to attain.

As a rule the institution was in good order, but the closets in the children's wards were untidy on the day of inspection, and in these same wards there was evidently much carelessness in the use of towels—this practice has so far produced no trouble as to eyes, nor are there any sore heads, but several of the children have warts on the face, the spread of which may perhaps be attributed to neglect in this particular.

The cellar was in very good order, but there seems some danger from the gas jets, kept burning in what seems to me too close proximity to the wooden beams.

The wards are very pleasant and not crowded.

The play-room, dining-room, and school-room of the older children (none over 4 years), were most cheerful and pleasant, and the children looked healthy and happy.

The managers have the most perfect arrangements for isolating sick children in the annex or hospital building, and they are now preparing for still better care by building a new house of reception.

The practice of having the servants all sleep in the basement seems a very poor one, both from the point of view of health and character, for many of the rooms are dark and they must be very much left to themselves at night.

The lying-in department is all most pleasant and in the best of order, and the fact that the house has been quite free from fever for two years shows that great care is taken.

COUNTRY BRANCH — Castleton, Staten Island.

Census, December 5, 1889.

Paid officers.....	10
Paid servants in institution	40
Paid servants on farm.....	8

Adult inmates (women)	60
Infants	50
Children between 1 and 4 years	86
Children over 4 years	152
Orphans	6
Half-orphans	113
Children receiving industrial training	30
Amount of land connected with the institution, acres	47
Half-orphans having fathers living	93

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, April 26, 1889.

The various buildings of this institution, consisting of the home for older children and ten cottages for infants and mothers, the hospital, and various administration buildings, were all found in good condition. The children looked well and happy, and were evidently well cared for.

There were separate basins and towels for each child and but few cases of eye trouble, which were isolated.

The younger children in this building have kindergarten training and there is a teacher for the older ones also. They all seemed intelligent, and were very neatly dressed and evidently well trained. The older girls help in the work of the house.

There were more than 200 children "boarded-out" in private families, and these are visited by one of the physicians of the institution.

I saw one family of boarded children where there were twenty girls, and another where there were twenty-five boys. All seem to be well cared for and the houses were in good order.

The reception cottage at the institution was found in very good order. New cases are quarantined for three weeks. The resident physicians are women, a most important advantage, especially in an institution dealing with women of the character of many received here.

THE SAINT VINCENT DE PAUL ORPHAN ASYLUM.

[Founded in 1856.]

Under charge of the Sisters of the Order of The Marianite Sisters
of the Holy Cross.

215 West Thirty-ninth street.

Objects: "To receive and provide for destitute and unprotected orphan and half-orphan children of both sexes, of French birth or parentage, and others; and to educate them in the Roman Catholic faith."

Total number of inmates during 1889	315
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1889	132
Discharged to parents or friends in 1889	67
Received from city in 1889	\$13,485
Received from school fund in 1889	None.

Census, December 5, 1889.

Sisters	19
Paid officers and servants	1
Boys under 12	92
Boys over 12	None.
Girls under 12	98
Girls over 12	58
Orphans	52
Half-orphans	204
Receiving industrial training	58
Half-orphans having fathers living	69

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, April 5, 1889.

There have been many changes and improvements in this institution. A new wing for boys has been built with fine dormitories and infirmaries and school-rooms. Some of the rooms in the girls' department have been enlarged, and the upper story of the whole building has been finished off and divided into separate rooms for the isolation of cases of contagious diseases.

Everything in the house was found in good order. The dormitories are large and two sisters sleep in each, and the arrangement of lavatories, with separate faucets, towels, etc., was good. The closets are not sufficiently isolated nor entirely well ventilated, but this is the only criticism to be made as to the building. The supply of clothing in the store-rooms was ample.

The boys and girls are kept entirely separate, in school as well as at play. All those under 12 years (which includes all the boys) have school morning and afternoon, learning both French and English. In some cases I found that boys who could read French quite well did not know the meaning of what they read. It would seem a useless waste of time to teach it, except to French children. After twelve years the girls have school only from 8 to 10 A. M. and study only one language. After school they go into the sewing-room, where they are taught fine sewing and embroidery, and they assist in the work of the house. Some of them sew beautifully. Their work-room is large, well-lighted and ventilated, as indeed are all the rooms in the house.

The boys seen in school presented an untidy appearance, their jackets and trousers being torn and dirty in more than one case. They should wear overalls or gingham jumpers. They looked very healthy. The yards are small, but in summer the children are taken twice a week into the country or to the seashore.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

[Founded in 1856.]

155 Worth street.

Objects: "1. To assist the destitute to support themselves, by providing for them employment, protection and instruction, according to their necessities.

"2. To provide partial or entire support, with suitable instruction, to children and others incapable of self-support and not satisfactorily provided for by their parents, guardians, or by existing institutions.

"3. To imbue the objects of its care with the pure principles of Christianity, as revealed in the Holy Scriptures, without bias from the distinctive peculiarities of any individual sect."

Number of inmates in 1889, children.....	530
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1889.....	106
Discharged to parents or friends in 1889	229
Received from city in 1889.....	\$16,846 71
Received from school fund in 1889.....	3,318 68

Census, December 5, 1889.

Paid officers in institution (nine of whom are teachers in day school)	35
Paid servants in institution	8
Boys under 12	148
Boys over 12	11
Girls under 12	105
Girls over 12	33
Orphans	20
Half-orphans	149
Boys receiving industrial training (in the carpenter and type-room)	19
Girls receiving industrial training (domestic work)	30
Half-orphans having fathers living	61

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, May 17, and October 18, 1889.

This institution is among the older ones of the city, having been in existence more than thirty years, and it is carried on upon an entirely different plan from any other.

It is a comparatively large institution, containing from 200 to 300 children from 4 to 14 years of age, taken from the tenement-house population and constantly changing, and with quite a large number of children attending the school and living outside, yet it is conducted with as little apparent recognition of the possibility of moral evil as if it were a small family of six or eight persons. The boys and girls are together in class, in the play-room, in the yard and in the hospital wards, and there is a certain sense of freedom interesting and encouraging to find in an institution.

The children (boys and girls) are under the charge of a man during their play hours. In school they are taught by women, have good teaching, and are evidently intelligent. The contact with the outside children who come in for the day probably prevents the stagnation of mind which is the danger in an institution.

The buildings were found in good order, but the children looked pale and showed the want of sun and outdoor air and exercise. The yards are of course very small, owing to the situation of the institution, and the large and high roof ought to be utilized as a play-ground, for some of the children at least. It would not be

difficult to make it safe as is done in some of the other institutions in the city where there is no adequate yard room.

The hospital building is comparatively new and is remarkably pleasant, fresh and sunny. There are two resident physicians and three nurses, and a night nurse for the three floors. The children who were in the wards, at the time of my visit, were not seriously ill, and those quarantined for eye disease had it in a very mild form indeed, showing that due care was taken to prevent the spread of the trouble.

The little children, in the main building, have a very pleasant day-room and a large and airy dormitory, which has been renovated this year. They seem to be very well cared for and have toys to play with.

The dormitories and lavatories were all found in excellent order, and the closets clean and fresh. The lavatories are well arranged. An oblong white tile-bath is built in the center of the room, with jets of water round the inside edge to be turned on for daily washing. Each child has a comb and brush and a tooth-brush in a separate little compartment, and a mirror runs around the room at the right height for the children to use. The effect is very pretty. The combs and brushes are chained to each compartment and a towel hangs below, and the whole arrangement is very neat and attractive, but these tank-baths are objectionable on the score of modesty, unless the children all wear some covering in bathing. The children who come in for the day are washed twice a week, and the institution is no doubt a powerful civilizing agency in the crowded neighborhood.

ST. JOSEPH'S ASYLUM.

Eighty-ninth street and Avenue A.

[Founded in 1858.]

In charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame.

Total number of inmates in 1889.....	753
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1889.....	246
Discharged to parents or friends in 1889.....	120
Received from city in 1889.....	\$48,185 27
Received from school fund in 1889.....	None.

Census, December 5, 1889.

Sisters	30
Paid servants	14
Boys under 12*	239
Boys over 12*	100
Girls under 12*	278
Girls over 12*	76
Orphans	68
Half-orphans	329
Receiving industrial training	(?) 496
Half-orphans having fathers living	162

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, April 3, 1889.

The condition of this institution has greatly improved within the past four years. A new building has relieved the over-crowding, and care and obedience to sanitary laws have at last effected a great change in the health of the children, who seem now to be almost free from the contagious eye disease which so long afflicted them. The whole institution was found in good order, well ventilated and clean. The children were seen in school, and though their eyes in many cases showed the marks of past disease, there seemed to be no present trouble. The children were apparently clean and well cared for in their persons, but the clothes and the hair of both boys and girls presented an untidy appearance. The hair of both should be cut short, and the boys should wear gingham aprons or jumpers. The boys and girls are together in school.

The school hours are from 8.30 to 11.30, and from 1 to 3.30, and German is taught in the morning, English in the afternoon. Several of the children of Irish parentage, who read and wrote in German most creditably, were unable to translate, and it would seem a pity to waste so much time upon a foreign language imperfectly taught.

The little children need kindergarten teaching and the older children industrial training in this institution, and it is to be hoped that the present management will, in time, add these improvements to the many already introduced into the institution.

The quarantine and infirmary are in a separate building.

* Number of children in branch at Throg's Neck: Boys 39, girls 21.

All lavatories are supplied with individual towels, and the children wash in running water. The dormitories are all large, airy rooms, and two or more Sisters sleep in each.

For a city institution, St. Joseph's asylum has a good play ground.

The children now suffering from ophthalmia are removed to a country home at Throg's Neck. There are about fifty there at present. This branch institution has not been inspected.

THE NEW YORK INFANT ASYLUM.

[Founded in 1865.]

New York city and Westchester county.

Objects: "The objects of said corporation are to receive and take charge of foundlings and other infant children of the age of two years and under, which may be intrusted to their charge, and to provide for their support, and moral, physical, intellectual and industrial education; also to provide such lying-in wards and methods of care and guidance as shall tend to prevent the maternal abandonment of homeless infants, and diminish the moral dangers and personal sufferings to which homeless mothers are exposed."

Total number of inmates (children) in 1889	350
Discharged to parents or friends in 1889	92
Received from the city in 1889	\$85,670 87
Received from school fund in 1889	None.

CITY INSTITUTION — Sixty-first street and Tenth avenue.

Census, December 5, 1889.

Paid officers	3
Paid servants	7
Adult inmates (women)	78
Infants	63
Children between 1 year and 2 years	9
Children over 2 years	8

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, May 14, 1889.

This is one of the institutions which labors under the disadvantage of occupying buildings not suited for the purpose to which they are put; notwithstanding which, the inmates were found, on

the day of my inspection, in very good condition, and the buildings usually in excellent order.

The main building is an old dwelling-house, cut up into small rooms and closets, than which nothing could be worse, and it is, moreover, in poor repair, the floors much worn, and the whole structure showing signs of age and hard use. In this house there is but one closet and one bath-room for the use of the inmates, who are chiefly women awaiting confinement. In the basement are the kitchen and dining-room, which are very small, and all the work is done at a great disadvantage. The whole place was found scrupulously clean and well aired, and reflected credit on those in charge.

There are two other buildings which were built for wards and are better adapted for the purpose, but the quarantine, above the laundry, was found very much out of repair—the plaster of the walls broken, and the whole needing to be put in order.

This institution is almost entirely a lying-in asylum, and the two maternity wards are used alternately. The mothers and infants are transferred after six weeks to the country branch at Mt. Vernon, and only those required to do the work are kept here with their older children. There are two resident physicians, who are women, a most desirable thing with the class of women received for confinement.

I saw the infants being weighed and they looked remarkably well.

It would be a good thing if the whole institution could be moved, as the buildings are, as a rule, not suitable, and the site is overlooked by a tenement-house, erected at the rear within a few years.

COUNTRY BRANCH — Mt. Vernon, Westchester county.

Census, December 5, 1889.

Paid officers (institution)	4
Paid servants (institution)	18
Paid servants (farm)	3
Adult inmates (women)	148
Infants	349
Children between 1 and 6 years	53
Children over 6	149

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, May 3, 1889.

This is one of the institutions where women, infants and older children are cared for, and it was found in good order, taking into consideration the difficulties of such a mixed population, though in the wards of the main building the ventilation was very defective.

There are a number of separate cottages, with children of different ages. There had been scarlet fever, diphtheria and whooping cough during the winter, but notwithstanding this the children presented a very healthy appearance. The fact that all the older children come daily from the cottages to the main building three times a day for their meals, and thus have at least so much exercise and fresh air, is, no doubt, a great gain to them. I saw them at dinner and was much pleased with their appearance. Their eyes and skins were clean, hair neat, and they had on blue and pink aprons.

In the cottages there is not sufficient care taken to use fresh water for the children's faces, nor are the wash-cloths and towels used separately. The children have no toys and, though under a kindergarten teacher, her teaching had been interrupted by the illness prevalent during the winter.

For the older children there should be some regular schooling, as they are too old for kindergarten only, and they have been allowed to go without that for some time this year. These large children looked well and neatly dressed, and eyes and skins were clear.

In the reception cottage, all women and children received from the institution in Sixty-first street, are quarantined for two weeks.

There were no Board of Health permits in the dormitories, and in some of the children's wards the beds were placed rather too close together.

Upon the whole, the institution presented a favorable appearance, and those in charge seemed to be persons of superior character.

THE CHILDREN'S FOLD.*

[Founded in 1867.]

Objects: "The receiving and adopting children and youth of both sexes, between the ages of 12 months and 12 years, who are orphans, half-orphans, or otherwise destitute."

Total number of inmates in 1889	223
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1889.....	4
Discharged to parents or friends in 1889.....	81
Received from city in 1889.....	\$15,453 44
Received from school fund in 1889.....	None.

Census, December 5, 1889.

Paid officers.....	2
Paid servants	8
Boys under 12.....	56
Boys over 12	10
Girls under 12.....	51
Girls over 12.....	18
Orphans	22
Half-orphans	102
Receiving industrial training .. .	63
Half-orphans having fathers living	21

SHEPHERD'S FOLD.*

[Founded in 1871.]

Objects: "The receiving and adopting children and youths of both sexes, between the ages of 12 months and 15 years, who are orphans, half-orphans, or otherwise friendless. These to keep, support and educate, apprentice and place out to service, trades and schools. Also, to receive such children of poor clergymen, deemed eligible, and who shall be approved by the trustees of the Shepherd's Fold, and to receive other children and youths for education and training to such extent as in the judgment of the trustees may be expedient."

Total number of inmates in 1889	107
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1889.....	32
Discharged to parents or friends in 1889.....	48
Received from city in 1889	\$5,000
Received from school fund in 1889.....	Nothing.

* The Shepherd's Fold children are cared for in the same buildings as the Children's Fold, and are under the same management. All these reports apply, therefore, to both institutions.

Census, December 5, 1889.

Paid officers.....	1
Paid servants.....	3
Boys under 12.....	34
Boys over 12.....	5
Girls under 12.....	16
Girls over 12.....	None.
Half-orphans.....	43
Receiving industrial training.....	17
Half-orphans having fathers living.....	10

Girls.—Ninety-ninth street and Tenth avenue.

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, April 20, 1889.

These children seem very happy and healthy. They occupy a small building, which they help to keep neat and clean, and they are under the care of a kind "house-mother," and seem to feel quite at home. The theory is that they attend the public school, but, owing to lack of room, only seven have been at school this year, and no teaching has been provided for the rest, except instruction once a week in sewing. A new school building was being put up, and the managers expected every month to be able to send the children. It seems a great pity that so much valuable school time should have been lost.

The children's eyes and skins looked healthy and their clothing was clean and comfortable.

They wash at separate faucets and have separate towels and tooth-brushes, but not separate wash-cloths.

Girls.—One Hundred and Fifty-seventh street and Tenth avenue.

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, April 23, 1889.

This household is composed of a "house mother" and 42 girls, who do all the work of the house, and the result is quite remarkable as to cleanliness and order. Every portion of the house (an old mansion), was found in the most perfect order, from kitchen and cellar to attic.

Almost all the girls were at school at the time of my visit, but the ten who were at home presented a very favorable appearance as to health and neatness. It was Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, and the kitchen and laundry were as neat as possible, all the washing and

a great part of the ironing having been already done (by these girls), for the week. It is a remarkable instance of what children can be taught to do without apparent injury to their health or spirits. For one year, the house-mother said she had had no servant in the house.

The stock of clothing seemed ample and well kept. Each girl had on a neat blue apron, and there was a clothes-basket full of white Sunday aprons just ironed. The question is, if these older girls get enough schooling.

Boys.—Ninty-second street and Eighth avenue.

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, April 20, 1889.

These boys have a very beautiful home facing Central Park, and with almost a whole block for playground.

They look well and neatly clothed and have clean skins and clear eyes.

About fifty attend the public school—the rest have volunteer teachers at home, there being no room in school for them.

The building was found in good order, the dormitories arranged in accordance with the Board of Health rules.

The smaller children have dinner before the others; they were seen at table and their neat manner of eating was very observable.

The lavatory is down stairs and the boys wash at separate jets and have separate towels, but there were not separate wash-cloths for the younger ones, who cannot wash themselves. The use of the large tank bath tub is to be regretted, both on grounds of health and modesty. Boys ought to be taught to be modest exactly as girls are taught.

The larger boys were all seen in the play ground and were drilled at my request, and acquitted themselves very well for such little fellows. They have drill twice a week—a very excellent practice.

Many of the boys wear blue and grey flannel shirts instead of jackets, and look very well indeed.

There is no uniform.

THE INSTITUTION OF MERCY.

New York city and Orange county.

Under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy.

Objects: "The protection of young girls and children of unblemished morals, whose circumstances render them fit subjects for the institution—Home for Homeless Children. The children are provided with the comforts of a home, receive a plain English education, and are taught some useful or remunerative occupation."

Total number of inmates in 1889.....	1,123
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1889.....	187
Discharged to parents or friends in 1889.....	209
Received from city in 1889.....	\$88,648 81
Received from school fund in 1889.....	0

St. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL HOME.

[Founded in 1869.]

Eighty-first street and Madison avenue.

Census, December 5, 1889.

Sisters having charge of children.....	25
Paid servants.....	18
Girls under 12.....	379
Girls over 12.....	147
Orphans.....	179
Half-orphans.....	256
Receiving industrial training.....	147
Half-orphans having fathers living.....	(Not reported).

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, May 15, 1889.

This institution contains only girls. The boys under the charge of the sisters are sent to the country asylum near Newburgh. My visit was made at 4 o'clock and I found all the children in the yard. They all presented a very neat appearance, with blue and pink gingham aprons on the younger girls, and white aprons for the older. Their hair was cut short or neatly dressed, and their shoes and stockings were in good order. The general health of the girls seemed good, they had a good color and held themselves well. The younger ones looked especially healthy, and their eyes presented a more satisfactory appearance than those of the older girls, among whom were quite a number not in perfect condition.

These latter (to the number of 130) spend the day chiefly in sewing, and attend school from 4.30 to 6.30. It may be questioned whether they have quite enough fresh air and exercise. The rest are in the yards always, when the weather permits, out of school hours.

The dormitories are large, well ventilated and lighted. All the many windows and blinds were open. The beds were neat and the closets, next to the dormitories (but each with outside windows), were all clean. The children do the work of the house. Twice a week all the beds in each dormitory are allowed to air throughout the day. There are adults sleeping in each dormitory. Two Sisters occupy rooms near to each, and a night nurse has charge of all and passes from one dormitory to another, spending her time principally, however, in that of the little children.

The closets used by the children during the day are in the basement. They are under the charge of a servant, who keeps them perfectly clean, and is always on the spot to watch and control the children—a most admirable plan.

The clothes-room was well supplied with underclothing and dresses, which the older girls learn to cut out and make. There are a number of small closets where these keep their own clothing.

The smallest children have milk for supper, but the rest have tea for both supper and breakfast. Milk, without any question, would be much better for all.

The infirmary is a separate building of two stories. The upper was in process of renovation and the lower was found in perfect order, with only three patients. It is very pleasant and fresh looking, the walls painted and kalsomined.

The lavatories are in the basement of the main building. Each child washes at a spout, and has a clean towel each morning, which is washed the same day.

The quarantine is quite separate from the children's buildings, in the basement of the convent on Madison avenue. The children are kept in quarantine two weeks. They have a dormitory and dining-room, and play in the Sisters' yard.

THE MISSION OF THE IMMACULATE VIRGIN.

[Founded in 1870.]

New York city and Staten Island.

Objects: "The protection of homeless and destitute children; to teach trades and to obtain homes for its inmates."

Statistics for the year ending September 30, 1889, for both institutions.

Total number of inmates in 1889.....	1,497
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1889.....	314
Discharged to parents and friends in 1889.....	327
Money received from city in 1889 (14 mos., to Aug. 30, '89), \$134,205 86	
Received from school fund in 1889.....	Nothing.

CITY INSTITUTION — Lafayette place.

Census, December 5, 1889.

Sisters	9
Paid officers.....	None.
Paid servants	59
Boys under 12.....	88
Boys over 12	195
Girls under 12.....	26
Girls over 12	17
Orphans	100
Half-orphans	256
Half-orphans having fathers living	135
Receiving industrial training	57

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, April 15, 1889.

There have been several improvements made in this institution since my last inspection. The number of inmates is smaller and they are better cared for.

On the upper floor are the quarantine and infirmary under the charge of the Sisters. There were no children suffering from contagious diseases of the eyes. An oculist examines all the children in the institution three times a week. Except in the quarantine there are only boys in the institution. The inmates were seen in their play-room and looked well and carried themselves well. They have a drill master and a band of about ninety members.

The only play-ground is the roof. There are six pleasant classrooms and six teachers, besides three prefects, who have charge out of school.

The dormitories are excellent and have a separate inclosure for each bed; the boys are thus assured some privacy, as each inclosure is separated from those on either side by an iron partition, the two ends being of wire. Each boy has his own pitcher, basin, slop-pail and closet to hang his clothes at night, all of iron and neatly painted. The effect is pleasing. Each has also a separate towel.

The men who have charge of the boys in the dormitories sleep in similar but larger inclosures, and have curtains hung in front of them.

The whole house was very well ventilated, on the day of my visit, and in good order, and the boys were evidently clean in their persons.

A number of separate bath-rooms for the use of the boys are being put into one of the dormitories. In summer they go to the East river to bathe, three times a week. They wear gingham jumpers which they change twice a week; their underclothes are changed once a week.

MOUNT LORETTO — Pleasant Plains, Staten Island.

Census, December 5, 1889.

Sisters.....	30
Paid officer (farm)	1
Paid servants (institution).....	119
Paid servants (farm)	26
Boys under 12 years	734
Boys over 12 years	349
Girls under 12 years	95
Girls over 12 years	38
Orphans	444
Half-orphans	772
Half-orphans having fathers living	146
Receiving industrial training (boys in addition are employed at sowing and harvest time 250)	235
Land connected with institution, acres.....	650

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, May 4, 1889.

There have been many changes made in this institution during the last three or four years.

The founder, Rev. Father Drumgoole, has died, and the great work established by him is being carried on by others.

The number of Sisters in the institution has been increased, a matter for congratulation, and the persons directly in charge of the children seem to be of a higher class than formerly.

The eye disease, which was at one time so prevalent, has apparently been quite eradicated by the use of a separate basin, pitcher and towels for each child, and by constant medical inspection by an oculist.

There is also a decided improvement in the matter of employment for the older boys, ninety of whom are working on the farm, two at tailoring, twenty-five in the printing office and two at machine-knitting.

Setting aside all these improvements, however, it is still a matter for serious foreboding, that 1,000 boys should be brought up in herds as it were, as they are here. There are five different divisions :

1. The nursery boys, under 7 years.....	170
2. Boys from 7 to 9 years.....	180
3. Boys from 9 to 10	200
4. Boys from 10 to 14	259
5. Boys at work and over 14.....	96

The first three divisions are in the old building with seven large dormitories and are taught by sisters in school, and those in the nursery are entirely under their care and that of hired women. The other two divisions have prefects to take charge of them out of school hours.

I saw these divisions all in their play-rooms and play-grounds ; the latter are courts with board floors, where the sun lay with great force and where the glare was very painful and might be injurious. Large awnings cover one half of these in summer and are now up. The boys of the two older divisions were drilling without hats, and almost every one showed that the sun was trying to his eyes. Before I left the grounds I was very glad to see one of these divisions on its way to the beach to play, and the other in the woods at a distance from the building. They presented a neat appearance, well clothed, without rags or missing buttons, the stockings and boots all in good order, hair cut short, and eyes and skin in good condition.

In the nursery the little fellows between 5 and 7 years were remarkable for their straight carriage, and the marching and drilling had evidently benefited all in the institution.

The fourth kind are boys from 14 to 18. They were seen in two large rooms, also a room with a board floor, and in their workshop, the basement of the large new building, which they occupy with the working boys. These are those 250 boys who present to us some of the most difficult cases to deal with, and who are the least amenable to discipline. There is no intent that they should ever get under a course of industrial training. Their present life, consisting principally of play and school, is not a good training for future industry and independence. The officers state that they are taken to the farm in classes to assist in farm work.

In all the buildings and of the dormitories as I saw were in very good order. The beds looked very neatly made, and by each bed stood an iron wash-stand with iron basin, pitcher and soap-dish, and with soap and towel. Part of the house work is done by boys.

Some of the working boys sleep in the barn and some in the upper dormitories of the new building, where are also sixteen classrooms, and a tank bath in the basement, near the play-rooms.

All the working boys have some instruction each day in school.

By some mistake I did not see the children at dinner, as I was occupied in another part of the building at the time.

The trouble with the institution seems to be that it is planned not so much with a view to the greatest benefit of the inmates, but so that large numbers of boys may be handled with ease, and this necessitates unnatural conditions.

The institution is most beautifully situated. There are over two miles of beach, and here the boys bathe and play, but, instead of walking down over the fields, there is an elevated plank-walk of more than half a mile which they use, with a railing at each side and a barbed wire at the top. The older boys come to the center building to dine and attend chapel. It is only a stone's throw, but there is a covered passage-way from one to the other. All these are signs of the unnatural conditions under which the children live, and as they are kept in the institution for many years, the effect of this education on their after lives is a very serious matter.

The majority of all the inmates are committed by city judges and supported by the city funds, but others are received from all parts of the country, from California to Maine, and supported by the private property of the Mission.

I did not see the working boys nor their dormitories. In all the dormitories adults sleep to take charge of the boys.

There were very few children in the infirmary — none seriously ill.

The girls are in a separate house, entirely under the charge of Sisters. They looked neatly and comfortably clothed, and and very healthy and happy, with the exception of a few, whose eyes were not in perfect condition. They were at play in the fields, overlooking the bay, and nothing could be better than their condition and care. So far as appears, the house, which they themselves care for, was in very good order.

Had the opportunities which were at the disposal of the founder of Mt. Loretto been used, and homes for fifty boys each been scattered over the beautiful property of 700 acres, each family living its separate life, and the boys being trained in country occupations, there would have been no room for the forebodings which force themselves upon the mind during a visit to this great institution.

THE DEBORAH NURSERY AND CHILD'S PROTECTORY.

[Founded in 1878.]

Nos. 95 and 103 East Broadway, and 415 to 423 East Eighty-third street.

Objects: "The support, treatment, care, maintenance and education of pauper, destitute, delinquent and indigent children of the Jewish faith, committed to us by duly authorized justices, or taken charge of by this society voluntarily."

Total number of inmates in 1889.....	375
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1889.....	42
Discharged to parents or friends in 1889	38
Money received from city in 1889.....	\$39,333 00
Money received from school fund in 1889	Nothing.

Census, December 5, 1889.

Paid officers.....	6
Paid servants	19
Boys under twelve.....	209
Boys over twelve	23
Girls under twelve.....	98
Girls over twelve.....	37

Orphans	23
Half-orphans	210
Boys receiving industrial training	5
Half-orphans and having fathers living	46

Boys.—Nos. 95 and 103 Broadway, and No. 85 Henry street

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, April 27, 1889.

The day of my inspection and the circumstances were extremely unfavorable, and yet the institution was in comparatively good order, much improved during the last few years, owing, in great part, to the efforts of the Board of Health Inspector.

My visit was made Saturday morning in a heavy rain storm, and of course, nothing could have been a more severe test.

There are three houses occupied by the children, two of which extend from East Broadway to Henry street, with yard connecting.

The dormitories were in good condition, some of them containing more beds, however, than allowed by the permits of the Board of Health. In the attic of one house, many beds had two mattresses.

The arrangements for bathing and daily washing are much better than formerly, and there is a clean towel, it was said, given to each boy daily and hung on his bed.

The majority of the older boys were attending service when I arrived, but in the Henry street house there were thirty-four for whom there was no accommodation. These boys did not present a satisfactory appearance. They had on dirty shirts, and there were several among them whose eyes were not in good condition. These boys as a rule go to the public school; otherwise it would be very bad to keep them shut up in such close quarters, for the yard is small and partly occupied by the closet.

At 103 East Broadway, were found the smaller children, boys principally, but some girls as well, kept temporarily. The lavatory arrangements are quite good here. In both houses the dining-rooms are in the basement, and dark and unattractive.

The dormitories at 103 had more beds than allowed by Board of Health permits.

The children looked comparatively well, but there is not room enough for play, and the effect is painful. The smaller children should have a kindergarten teacher.

The whole institution ought to be moved into the country, and this the managers say they intend to do when suitable property can be secured.

Girls.—Eighty-third street, near Avenue A.

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, April 3, 1889.

The society occupies three houses for the girls under their charge, and there have been some improvements made in the arrangements during the past few years, especially in the lavatory and kitchen.

The dormitories and beds were clean and well cared for on the day of my visit, and the supply of clothing prepared for the summer appeared ample.

The children of school age, except fourteen, for whom there is no room, attend the public school, which is much better for them than being kept shut up in the institution without variety or contact with outside life. After school they sew and mend. They generally looked neat and their hair was tidy.

The younger children who do not attend school suffer for want of occupation, and they should have kindergarten training. They were sitting in idleness, not even playing when I saw them. The managers say they hope soon to remedy this.

The greatest defect in the Deborah nursery is the very common class of young women who are engaged, not only to do the work of the house, cooking, washing, etc., but to have charge of the children. They are very immature, uneducated girls, and though the matron knows what ought to be done, she seems powerless to have it carried out. It is also most undesirable to have a young man employed in the institution as porter, among these women and the older girls of the house.

A good system of caring for the children exists, if it were only properly enforced. Monitors are appointed, who are responsible for the neatness, cleanliness, punctuality and general orderliness of from six to eight younger girls. The trouble is that there is no one to see that the duty is effectively done. The matron seems to be unable to secure obedience.

The only play ground is the back yards of four houses.

ST. JAMES' HOME.

[Founded in 1879.]

Under charge of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul.

No. 21 Oliver and 26 James streets.

Objects: "To receive homeless and destitute children committed by the magistrates of the city of New York."

Total number of inmates in 1889	129
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1889.....	21
Discharged to parents or friends in 1889.....	22
Money received from city in 1889	\$10,978 85
Money received from school fund in 1889	Nothing.

Census, December 5, 1889.

Sisters.....	8
Paid servants.....	2
Girls under 12.....	61
Girls over 12.....	68
Orphans	52
Half-orphans.....	61
Receiving industrial training	79
Half-orphans having fathers living	46

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, April 27, 1889.

The time and circumstances of my visit were as unfavorable for inspection as they could possibly be — Saturday morning in a very severe rain storm — yet everything was found in perfect order throughout the institution, which consists of three houses running through from Oliver street to James street. On Oliver street is the Sisters' Convent with an infirmary for children (empty at the date of my visit) on the third floor.

In the middle house are the sewing-room and three large dormitories, all most pleasant and fresh, with painted walls and comfortable beds. The girls play on the roof of this house, which is high.

In the house on James street are the school-rooms and two more dormitories.

There are only girls in this institution and they do all the work, with the help and supervision of the Sisters.

They looked well and there was apparently no trouble with the eyes. The daily washing is at running water and separate towels

are used for each child. Once a week they bathe, and wash their feet once a week beside. Some of the girls had on torn aprons. Otherwise they were very neat. The ventilation of all the houses seemed excellent. The children are taken out to walk on the Brooklyn bridge.

The dining-room and kitchen are in the basement; both have tile floors and painted walls and are very attractive though rather dark. The dining-room is small, so that the dinner has to be served in succession to the younger and older children separately. The clothes-closets were very full and well kept.

THE HEBREW SHELTERING GUARDIAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK CITY.

[Founded in 1879.]

Boys' department—Eleventh avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first street. Girls department—Avenue A and Eighty-seventh street.

Objects: "To receive destitute, etc., children committed by courts and magistrates, pursuant to the laws of the State, etc."

Total number of inmates in 1889	591
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1889	150
Discharged to parents or friends in 1889	144
Received from city in 1889	\$59,435 70
Received from School Fund in 1889	Nothing.

Census, December 5, 1889.

Paid officers	1
Paid servants	60
Boys under 12	273
Boys over 12	47
Girls under 12	230
Girls over 12	40
Orphans	81
Half-orphans	346
Half-orphans having fathers living	164

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT—Avenue A and Eighty-seventh street.

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, April 3, 1889.

The building was found in very good order, and the few children at home looked in excellent health, except scalp disease in a few cases. The hair of the larger girls was neatly dressed,

that of the younger cut short, and they all looked well-cared for in every particular.

The children, as a rule, all go to the public schools. Fourteen were at home at the time of my visit, of whom about six were unable to attend owing to the trouble above referred to, and others could not go because there was no room for them. Of course, they should have a teacher provided at home.

The children help in all the work of the house, make all their own clothes and knit their own stockings. The supply of clothing in this institution is remarkably large and kept in very good order.

Each child has a clean towel daily and each has her brush and tooth brush. They bathe weekly, and in summer are taken to the river to bathe. They have a good play ground.

The institution has been so crowded during the past year that about twenty have slept in a house near by, under the charge of a servant.

All the younger children have been removed to the asylum at One Hundred and Fiftieth street and Eleventh avenue, formerly the Union Home and School.

DEPARTMENT FOR BOYS AND INFANTS — One Hundred and Fiftieth street and Boulevard.

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, April 23, 1889.

The whole of this institution presented a very satisfactory appearance; the children looked well and healthy and neatly clothed, and the building was in excellent condition.

In the dining-room the children were happy and natural but not wanting in order and good manners. They said "Good morning" upon the entrance of a stranger.

The dinner was most bountiful—soup first, then meat, with prunes and bread pudding. The infant department (boys and girls under 6 years) first had their dinner, and then the older boys had theirs, hot and well served by ten very neat maids. Two hundred and thirty-two (232) of the older boys attend the public school at West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street. They march down in the morning under charge of a policeman and two men from the asylum, carrying lunch with them, play during recess and return to dinner at 4; after supper at 6.15, they study two hours. The attendance at the public schools,

where the boys have a very good record; goes far to counteract the stultifying effect of institution life, and is greatly to be commended. They do no work in the house or grounds of any kind. Four times a week they are instructed in Hebrew.

I saw these boys in their playground, and heard their drum and fife corps, play very creditably, remarkably well, in fact, as they had only been under instruction four months. The boys were extremely neat, hair short, faces clean, blue shirts and short trousers, all the buttons on and buttoned, and no rags, and good stockings and boots.

In the infant department boys and girls are kept together until six years of age. There are five nurses, to take care of 163, besides a head nurse, and one nurse to take care of the sick children. These children all wear blue aprons. They do not look quite so well as the older boys, a few having trouble from ringworm of the head, but upon the whole they were in very good condition. The eyes of all the children seemed well. These children ought to have kindergarten teaching before they reach school age.

In the play-ground of the infant division, the closet was too much exposed and was used by both the little boys and girls; not a good habit. I strongly advised having two closets, well screened from the children's sight, which the manager said should be provided.

The dormitories were all in excellent order. They are well ventilated and well lighted and the beds clean and neatly made, and adults sleep in each dormitory to care for the children at night. All the work of the house is done by hired servants. The children wash in running water, and clean towels were hung at the foot of each bed and round the walls. Every day each child has a clean towel; there are 3,000 in use. The stock of clothing is abundant and excellent, and also the stock of house linen, and all very well kept. The children wear nightgowns.

The only untidy place in the building was the small cellar. There are two tank bath tubs, which are objectionable on the score of health and modesty.

The managers are to be congratulated on the great improvement in this institution since its removal to the present building, and generally on the appearance of the children.

DOMINICAN CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY

[Founded in 1879.]

Under charge of the Dominican Sisters.

New York city and Rockland county.

Objects: "Religious, charitable, educational and reformatory work."

Total number of inmates in 1889.....	567
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1889	112
Discharged to parents or friends in 1889	84
Received from city in 1889.....	\$53,606
Received from school fund in 1889	Nothing.

Census, December 5, 1889.

New York city.

Sisters.....	30
Paid officers and servants in institutions	5
Boys under 12	13
Girls under 12.....	202
Girls over 12.....	65
Girls receiving industrial training.....	150
Half-orphans having fathers living	98

Asylum of Our Lady of the Rosary, Sparkill.

Census, December 5, 1889.

Sisters.....	20
Paid officers and servants.....	11
Boys under 12.....	222
Boys over 12	25
Receiving industrial training	12
Land connected with the institution, acres.....	30
Half-orphans having fathers living	73

HOUSE OF OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY — Sixty-third street and First avenue.

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, May 17, 1889.

The children (all girls) in the city branch of this institution, looked well, their eyes were in good condition, and they seemed intelligent and active minded. They were extremely ragged and dirty in their dress, however, their boots were worn out and their hair long and tumbled. They were in class and went to dinner in the same condition. There was no preparation for meals, and

evidently it was not the habit to wash the hands or face or comb the hair during the day. Such neglect of personal neatness can not fail to have a very bad effect on the girls, and should not be allowed to continue.

All the children seemed in good health.

The dinner (Friday) consisted of bread slightly buttered and tea for the older children, and bread and a cup of soup for the "babies." This seemed a small allowance, but there is a large amount of milk used, the younger children having it four times a day and the others twice, so that this probably makes up for a meagre meal.

The bread is all given to the convent by bakers and seemed rather too stale.

There are four dormitories, of which I saw three, which were in good order. Two Sisters sleep in each dormitory, and the babies have a night nurse.

There is but one small lavatory with slate troughs and I saw no towels, but was told that the rule was to hang one on each bed.

The infirmary and the quarantine are upstairs.

The school-rooms were all much crowded. In two, two classes were being taught. In fact, there is not quite room enough for so many children as are now in the institution. The yard is small. The closets in the yard were very clean.

There is no sewing class and the children do no work except the house work. To teach the older girls to make and mend their own clothes, would produce good results in every way, no doubt.

The boys under charge of the Sisters, are all sent to the country asylum at Sparkill, which institution was not inspected.

ST. ANN'S HOME.

[Founded in 1879.]

Nineteenth street and Avenue A.

Object: "Home for destitute children."

Total number of inmates in 1889.....	224
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1889.....	48
Discharged to parents or friends in 1889.....	17
Money received from city in 1889.....	\$18,416 34
Money received from school fund.....	Nothing.

Census on December 1, 1889.

Girls under 12.....	169
Girls over 12.....	55
Orphans.....	45
Half-orphans.....	39

The officers and servants are Religious of the Good Shepherd, who receive no compensation.

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, April 3, 1889.

Since 1885, a new building has been erected by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd for the children of St. Ann's Home.

It has three large open dormitories, all in good order. At the head of each bed is a towel and a comb for the occupant. The children attend school from 8 to 11.30 and sew and work in the afternoon. They looked rosy and well, but there seemed some suspicion of eye-trouble in a few cases.

School-rooms and a large play-room are on the second floor, and the dining-room on the first floor.

The yard in which the children play is not very large and was much encumbered on the day of my visit by the remains of a demolished shed, which I am told by the superior has since been removed.

A kindergarten for the younger children is much to be desired. Only girls are cared for in this institution.

ST. MICHAEL'S HOME.

[Founded in 1884.]

Under charge of Sisters of the Order of the Presentation.
Green Ridge, Staten Island.

Object: "To receive destitute children of the parish of St. Michael."

Total number of inmates in 1889	67
Committed by magistrates as destitute, 1889	4
Discharged to parents or friends of those committed, 1889, ...	4
Received from city, 1889	\$5,511 79
Received from School Fund, 1889	Nothing.

Census, May 1, 1889.

Sisters.....	10
Boys under twelve.....	30
Boys over twelve.....	4
Girls under twelve.....	22
Girls over twelve.....	2
Orphans.....	24
Half-orphans.....	31
Half-orphans having fathers only.....	18
Amount of land, acres.....	70

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, May, 4, 1889.

This is the parish home of St. Michael's church in New York city, and receives only children from the parish. It is much to be desired that all the Catholic churches of New York should follow the example of St. Michael's, and establish such small homes which would do away with the great institutions, where the children are herded together, and have to be treated in mass, and without regard to individual character.

The children of St. Michael's Home live almost a home-life. They work and play and study, under the care of the Sisters, and if they have to be removed from the charge of their own parents no conditions could be better, so far as the development of character is considered.

I saw the children at dinner, which was plentiful, and they looked very robust, with eyes and skins in good condition.

They have four meals a day. My visit was made in the afternoon of Saturday, and I found the children all extremely ragged, and untidy in their clothing, their hair tumbled and their faces dirty. They ought to be taught to keep themselves neat, and at least to go to table with clean hands and faces.

In the dormitories for girls, there are too many beds.

Tank baths are used, but neither boys nor girls go in naked, and modesty is taught to both sexes by the constant presence of the Sisters. The boys wear drawers in their bath and the girls wear chemises.

SPECIAL INQUIRY

INTO THE

CONDITION OF CHILDREN IN ASYLUMS.

1

Special Inquiry in Reference to Children in Asylums.

A circular letter was issued under the terms of the resolution adopted by the Board, on motion of Commissioner Van Antwerp, July 11, 1889, asking certain special information relative to the population of the various charitable institutions of the State on the 1st day of October, 1889.

The blank schedule which accompanied the circular was designed to elicit the desired information in answer to the following questions :

(1.)

How many children in the institution October 1, 1889, were orphans?

How many were half-orphans?

How many had both parents living?

(2.)

How many children in the institution October 1, 1889, were of native parents?

How many were of foreign parents?

(3.)

How many children in the institution October 1, 1889, were maintained or supported at public expense, and at what rate per capita?

How many were supported at the expense of parents, guardians or relatives, and at what rate per capita?

What efforts are made by officers of this institution or public officials to collect payment, wholly or in part, for the support of children in the institution from parents, guardians or relatives of known or supposed ability to pay or contribute thereto?

.....
.....

How many children in the institution are known or supposed to have been committed thereto by or through the instrumentality of parents, guardians or relatives able to support them?

This schedule goes somewhat beyond the letter of instruction and authority given in the resolution, but it is believed, contains nothing irrelevant or not in harmony with the spirit of the inquiry.

The circular and schedule were sent to 131 asylums, societies and institutions having the care of children. Foundling asylums, shelters for babies, day homes and some reformatories and industrial schools were omitted, the aim being to address only such institutions as have established asylums or homes, in which healthy and intelligent children are received and maintained for an indefinite term on account of orphanage and alleged destitution.

Of the asylums addressed, 119 have responded with returns, some of them in some particulars quite imperfect, but generally, it is believed, as complete and accurate as could reasonably be expected, considering that in respect to some of the inquiries, the information possessed or to be obtained by the asylum officers, is often very imperfect and unreliable.

An attempt to tabulate these returns has been only fairly successful with the answers to the questions in the first and second subdivisions of the schedule, and with the first two questions of the third subdivision. The answers to the last two questions of the schedule do not admit of adjustment in columns of statistical tables.

It appears from the reports received, that of the children in these asylums October first, 4,658 were full orphans; 10,898 half-orphans, and 4,577 had both parents living; the sum of these three classes, viz., 20,133, represents the the total population of the reporting asylums on the date named; 6,033 were of native and 10,216 of foreign parentage, leaving 3,884 cases in which the nativity is not reported, and probably could not be ascertained.

In respect to support, 17,011 are returned as maintained at public expense, and 1,788 supported by parents, guardians or friends, which probably includes all cases in which relatives contribute in part to the expense. These figures leave 1,334 to be supported presumably by the asylums through the aid of private donations.

The per capita cost of support is so stated as to be difficult of tabulation. It ranges from one dollar per week in the asylums

of Erie county, to two dollars and eleven and one-half cents in some of the institutions of New York city. There is no uniformity except among asylums in the same city or county, each locality fixing, by resolution or contract, except where mandatory statutory provisions exist, the amount paid for the support of its dependent children. The information afforded by these returns in respect to the amount paid by parents or friends, is very meagre, and so varied as to be worthless for purposes of tabulation. The maximum is apparently limited to about the amount paid per capita by the public. The minimum is the mere trifle which in many cases is all that can be obtained from poor parents.

While no attempt has been made to tabulate the responses to the last two questions of the schedule, it is apparent that generally the duty of investigation, as to the ability of relatives to support or contribute to the support of their children is very largely left to the local poor officers, and in New York, Brooklyn and some other cities, to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. It does not seem to be generally regarded as the business of the asylum authorities, and in some instances they claim, with some reason, that they have no means or facilities for conducting such an investigation.

There are very few instances reported of children being committed through the instrumentality of parents or relatives—practically none.

It has been impossible to make use, in the tables, of the many explanatory statements made in connection with the returns from these institutions, but an effort has been made to represent each institution with due regard to the most important facts.

Table relative to the number and condition of orphan and destitute children October 1, 1889.

Institutions.	Orphans.	Half-orphans.	Both parents living.	Children of native parents.	Children of foreign parents.	Number supported at public expense.	Rate per capita.	Number supported by parents or guardians, etc.	Rate per capita.
Albany Orphan Asylum	67	245	110	344	78	349	\$1.74 to \$1.75	13	\$1.00 to \$1.75
American Female Guardian Society and Home for Friendless, New York	4	96	68	14	127	123	\$2.00		
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, N. Y.	142	32	26	37	143				\$1.00
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo	7	12	9	25	3			4	
Bethlehem Orphanage, New York	4	27	4	20	15			27	\$2.75
Bethlehem Orphan and Half-orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I.	27	45	6	4	73				
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children	28	97	123	56	192	123	38.00	48	\$4.00
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, Eastern District	9	149	53	36	165	145	† 25		
Brooklyn Nursery	1	21	35	19	38	40		17	
Buffalo Orphan Asylum	10	47	55			67	\$1.00	31	\$1.30
Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan	3	8	8	10	9	5	\$1.70	3	\$150.00
Carver's Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn	20	45	35	97	3	89		11	\$1.00
Children's Home, New York	24	102	16	56	86	142	\$2.00	None.	
Children's Home, Amsterdam									
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn	2	22		14	10	13	35.00	9	35.00
Colored Home and Hospital, New York	2		2	75	38	8	† 15	None.	
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for Benefit of Colored Children, New York	4			8					
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn	81	203	6	285	5				
Daughters of Charity, New York	198	276	53	30	497	424	† 25	3	† 32
Elizabeth Ward Mission, New York	4	30	18	38	14				
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo	69	6		85	1				
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy	1	16	27	25	19	39	\$1.62	5	\$75.00
Five Points House of Industry, New York	10	140	124	93	176	144	32.00	108	\$1.80
Five Points Mission, New York	15				15				\$3.00
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York						1,642	† 38		
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	7	14	6	2	35	17	\$1.80	4	\$1.00
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	26	102	56	58	126	94	\$1.00		
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York	64	477	6	55	492	543	\$110		\$5.00 to \$100
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	73	67	15	10	62	63	† 25	8	
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York	4								
Home for the Friendless, Leekport	14	14	19	7	31	61	\$2.66	2	\$1.00
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh	8			23	11	6		37	

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Home for the Friendless of Northern New York Flattsburgh.	6	24	9	14	25	28	*1 50	4		35 00 to 8 00
Home of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.	12	10	41	9	54	35	29 00	8	.....	.....
Home of the Good Shepherd, New York.	63	127	26	.....	64	170	*2 00	.....	.....	.....
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica.	1	26	17	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
House and Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of Mercy, New York.	16	33	36	36	49	66	\$110 00	11	.....	*1 00
Howard Col. red Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.	24	74	.....	95	3	87	127	.....	.....	.....
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association.	4	39	13	37	9	42	*1 70	13	.....	*1 00
Industrial School of Rochester.	12	24	25	17	40	41	*1 60 to 1 60	4	.....	*1 60
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester.	25	19	4	26	22	31	*1 60	1	.....	*2 00
Ingliside Home, Buffalo.	2	1	1	3	.....	2	.....	9	.....	.....
Institution of Mercy, New York.	179	247	91	39	408	517	*2 00	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.	4	19	.....	.....	23	22	*1 75	1	.....	.....
Lexish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leeds' Debern Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leake and Watts' Orphan Asylum, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massiah Home for Little Children, New York.	2	22	7	9	22	.....	*2 00	2	.....	338 64
Midnight Mission, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miknari Home, Jamestown.	1	9	7	15	2	.....	.....	2	.....	23 00
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York.	444	319	234	.....	.....	1 191	.....	40	.....	74 00 to 8 00
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, Peekskill.	95	393	93	.....	38	792	*2 00	28	.....	*2 00
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of Good Shepherd, Troy.	26	52	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	6	.....	.....
New York Catholic Protectory.	482	1 075	638	791	1 464	2 198	\$110 00	57	.....	\$17 00
New York Infant Asylum.	7	286	91	130	254	379	138	5	.....	\$100 00
New York Juvenile Asylum.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nursery and Home, Yonkers.	6	317	200	190	285	433	\$10 00	90	.....	.....
Ontario County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.	2	6	9	5	12	.....	*1 50 to 1 70	12	.....	35 00
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.	19	87	59	159	6	132	33	33	.....	*1 60
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.	10	37	15	47	15	18	.....	38	.....	.....
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.	42	219	6	77	220	297	133	.....	.....	.....
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.	107	83	.....	75	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
O'Connell's Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.	96	383	286	.....	715	665	125	50	.....	125
O'Connell's Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.	138	23	.....	63	75	.....	.....	24	.....	*75
Orphan's Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany.	5	14	2	3	16	.....	.....	1	.....	12 00
Orphan's Home of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown.	10	56	22	86	3	68	*1 00 to 1 40	20	.....	*50 to 2 00
Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, Newburgh.	85	89	44	19	195	218	*2 00	9	.....	.....
Oswego Orphan Asylum.	3	18	23	30	14	18	*1 50	15	.....	*75
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	No fixed rate
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
Rochester Home of Industry.	8	16	11	15	12	9	*2 00	.....	.....	.....
Rochester Orphan Asylum.	11	57	37	13	11	22	*1 60	18	.....	*1 00
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.	281	445	193	228	61	518	\$64 00	38	.....	*1 00 to 1 50
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York.	232	552	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Acathia's Home for Children, Nanuet.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Home for Colored Children, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Christopher's Home, New York.	9	17	8	25	.....	183	*2 00	.....	.....	.....

Table relative to the number and condition of orphan and destitute children, etc.—(Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.		Orphans.	Half-orphans.	Both parents living.	Children of native parents.	Children of foreign parents.	Number supported at public expense.	Rate per capita.	Number supported by parents or guardians, etc.	Rate per capita.
								\$1.74 \$2.00		\$2.00
St. Columba's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy		15	64	13	47	45	92		4	
St. James' Home, New York		30	61	16	77	30	103		None.	
St. Johnland St. Johnland, L. I.		43	52	10	72	33	58		68	\$100.00
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica		16	54	15	31	54	79		6	\$1.50
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Greenbush		25	95	16	20	116	129		7	
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York		68	329	162	60	190	573		60	\$22.00 to \$8.00
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York		19	52	18	87	2	69		20	\$1.25
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester		19	52	36	107	2	54		33	\$1.50
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca		32	55	38	36	79	64		9	\$53.33
St. Malachy's Home, East New York		35	30	50	...	...	115		...	
St. Margaret's Home, Albany		1	6	27	31	3	27		1	20.00
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester		12	49	2	23	60	51		31	\$1.00
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton		7	39	44	86	4	...		...	
St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn		10	90	20	65	55	120		...	
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua		9	7	2	5	5	...		4	\$50
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk		11	22	2	11	24	27		5	15.00 to 6.00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis		2	22	3	1	26	37		9	18.00 to 10.00
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Green Ridge, S. I.		10	31	18	10	49	55		4	15.00
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester		13	47	13	14	59	44		21	14.00 to 5.00
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York		49	181	13	...	245	145		61	
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York		40	69	31	64	76	95		20	\$1.00 to 1.50
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany		81	105	36	56	120	200		5	\$1.50
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo		99	69	19	43	65	39		22	12.00
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy		52	125	18	...	...	187		1	\$1.50
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn		22	24	4	...	...	...		...	
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo		8	41	29	...	...	64		25	\$1.00 to 1.25
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany		38	65	14	52	65	117		...	
Sheltering Arms Nursery Protestant Episcopal Church, B'klyn		10	118	32	53	107	...		120	150.23
Shelter for Babies, New York		6	36	20	40	22	31		41	138
Shepherd's Fold of the city of New York		2	22	...	...	...	...		...	
Slavers of the Order of St. Dominic (Asylum), B'klyn		1	55	...	...	...	...		...	
Slavers of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York		199	133	104	39	30	40		59	143.80
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Jr. Ky.		7	206	174	179	240	612		...	
		1	24	30	28	80	...		...	\$1.54

	40	65	20	25	100	71	*1 00, 1 50, 1 75	54	24 00
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York	3	162	.....	46	119	.....	.....	.....	.....
Society of St. Martha, New York	5	9	8	16	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Tier Orphan's Home, Elmira	8	20	14	25	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton	13	63	20	102	2	28	*2 00 to 3 25	10	60 00
Temporary Home for Orphan Children, Mineola	6	14	9	13	16	96	*1 75	14	*1 00
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles	48	55	2	Indiana	.....	10	11 50	19	*1 50
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum	67	184	73	138	185	105	\$100 00	.....	.....
Troy Orphan Asylum	16	65	26	25	56	309	*1 50	14	\$100 00
Truett Home, Brooklyn	10	12	56	94	78	94	*1 50	7	*1 50
Utica Orphan Asylum	9	88	38	110	25	78	.....	.....	.....
Warburg Orphan's Farm School, Mt. Vernon	70	25	.....	6	89	64	*1 75	45	*50 to 1 00
Western New York Home, Randolph	4	21	9	30	4	11	.....	6	\$60 00
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains	6	56	51	89	30	.....	*1 50	15	*1 50
Totals	4,658	10,898	4,577	6,033	10,216	17,011	*2 11	27	.....
							.....	1,788	.....

* Per year.

† Per month.

‡ Per day.

• Per week.

1

T A B L E S

A P P E N D E D T O T H E R E P O R T .

TABLE No. 1.

List of the several State institutions, their location, date of opening, name and date of appointment of the superintendent, and the name of the officers of the board of trustees or managers.

INSTITUTIONS.	Location.	Date of opening.	Superintendent.	Date of appointment.	Officers of the board of trustees or managers.
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....	Utica	1843	Dr. G. Alder Blumer..	Dec. 14, 1886	President, P. V. Rogers. Secretary, Dr. R. E. Sutton. Treasurer, Thomas W. Seward.
Hudson River State Hospital.....	Poughkeepsie..	1871	Dr. J. M. Cleaveland..	Mar. 28, 1867	President, Anna J. Parker, Jr. Secretary and Treasurer, Henry W. Gilbert.
State Homoeopathic Asylum for the Insane.....	Mid-dletown ...	1871	Dr. S. H. Talcott.....	April 13, 1877	President, Fletcher Harper. Secretary, M. D. Stivers. Treasurer, U. L. Hayes.
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.	Buffalo	1880	Dr. Jude's'n B. Andrews	June 30, 1880	President, John D. Hill, M. D. Secretary and Treasurer, Elias S. Hawley.
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	Willard	1869	Dr. P. M. Wise	Sept. 1, 1884	President, S. G. Hadley. Secretary, A. S. Stotholt.
Binghamton Asylum for the Insane.	Binghamton ..	1881	Dr. T. S. Armstrong..	May 25, 1880	Treasurer, James B. Thomas.** President, H. A. Rorkan. Secretary, H. G. Rogers.
New York Institution for the Blind..	New York city.	1832	William B. Wait	Oct. 1, 1863	Treasurer, J. De Witt. President, J. M. McLane. Secretary, Wm. C. Schermerhorn. Treasurer, William Witherlight.
New York State Institution for the Blind	Batavia.....	1868	A. G. Clement.....	June 10, 1883	President, Lee Sanborn. Secretary, L. C. McIntyre. Treasurer, G. S. Griswold.
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	New York city.	1818	Chauncey N. Brainard Isaac N. Peet, Prin....	May 12, 1886 Sept. 1, 1867	President, E. L. Fancher. Secretary, Thatchner M. Adams. Treasurer, George A. Robbins.
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	Syracuse	1831	Dr. James C. Carson..	Oct. 8, 1884	President, F. D. Huntington, D. D. Secretary, Dr. Robert Aberdein. Treasurer, Alfred Wilkinson.
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	Newark	1878	Landon Willett	Mar. 10, 1886	President, S. S. Pierson. Secretary, Rev. M. S. Hard. Treasurer, Mrs. Eliza C. Perkins.

TABLE No. 1 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	Location.	Date of opening.	Superintendent.	Date of appointment.	Officers of the board of trustees or managers.
New York House of Refuge	Randall's Isl'd. New York city	1825	Israel C. Jones	April 1, 1863	President, John A. Weeks. Secretary, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr. Treasurer, Henry Dudley.
The State Industrial School*	Rochester	1849	Irving Washington...	Aug. 1, 1888	President, William Purcell. Secretary and Treasurer, M. H. Briggs.
New York State Reformatory	Elmira	1876	Z. R. Brockway	May 12, 1876	President, William C. Wey, M. D. Secretary, James B. Rathbone. Treasurer, M. H. Arnot.
The House of Refuge for Women	Hudson	1837	Mrs. Sarah V. Coon...	Nov. 1, 1886	President and Treasurer, J. W. Hoyeradt. Secretary, Samuel R. Rainey.
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home	Bath	1878	Gen. W. F. Rogers	Oct. 6, 1887	President, Henry W. Slocum. Secretary, John F. Little. Treasurer, Frank Campbell.

* Formerly Western House of Refuge.

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the capacity and cost of the buildings of the several State institutions.

INSTITUTIONS.	Capacity.	Cost of build- ings.	Cost per in- mate.
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....	600	*\$645,943 51	\$1,076
Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane.....	750	†1,772,582 77	.....
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.....	350	1,242,683 19	.....
State Homoeopathic Asylum for the Insane.....	525	771,000 00	.....
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	1,928	†1,250,000 00	645
Binghamton Asylum for the Insane.....	1,100	500,000 00	.....
New York Institution for the Blind.....	250	235,628 40	942
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	150	335,582 00	2,097
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	500	370,000 00	740
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	500	301,038 47	602
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	300	65,000 00	.....
New York House of Refuge.....	1,000	500,000 00	500
The State Industrial School.....	845	336,753 18	.....
New York State Reformatory.....	780	1,265,208 47	.....
The House of Refuge for Women.....	250	95,481 09	.....
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	1,200	237,305 50	198
Total.....	11,028	\$9,914,176 58	.....

* Includes expenditures in remodeling the original buildings and the introduction of steam heating and forced ventilation.

† Includes all buildings and modifications, water-works, gas, sewerage, docks and expenditures for all purposes except land, furniture, farm stock and implements.

‡ Including expenditures upon construction of new buildings now going on for 500 additional patients.

TABLE No. 3.
Showing the total and classified valuation, as per cost, of the State institutions at the close of their respective statistical years in 1889.

INSTITUTIONS.	REAL ESTATE.				Total real estate.
	LAND.		Buildings.	Value.	
	Number of acres.				
New York State Lunatic Asylum	200	\$24,878 84	\$645,943 51	\$670,822 35	
Hudson River State Hospital	683	114,450 00	1,772,593 77	1,887,043 77	
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane	203	101,500 00	1,342,553 19	1,344,153 19	
State Homoeopathic Asylum for the Insane	211	42,117 16	771,000 00	813,117 16	
Willard Asylum for the Insane	930	93,800 00	1,250,000 00	1,343,800 00	
Binghamton Asylum for the Insane	1,057	64,000 00	510,000 00	574,000 00	
New York Institution for the Blind	30	150,000 00	234,956 53	384,956 53	
New York State Institution for the Blind	66	40,000 00	335,582 00	375,582 00	
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	28	86,000 00	370,000 00	456,000 00	
New York Asylum for Idiots	195	54,390 05	301,038 47	355,428 52	
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women	40	8,500 00	80,000 00	88,500 00	
New York House of Refuge	37	35,000 00	500,000 00	535,000 00	
The State Industrial School	42	4,200 00	336,733 18	340,933 18	
New York State Reformatory	279	28,995 23	*1,255,208 47	1,255,208 47	
The House of Refuge for Women	86½	28,995 23	95,481 09	124,476 32	
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home	380	21,600 00	237,303 50	258,903 50	
Total	4,397½	\$569,431 25	\$9,938,504 76	\$10,507,936 01	

* Includes land.

TABLE No. 3 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	PERSONAL ESTATE.						Total valuation.
	Furniture.	Farm stock and implements.	Farm produce.	General supplies.	Miscellaneous articles.	Funds and investments.	Total personal estate.
New York State Lunatic Asylum	\$39,865 28	\$10,485 18	\$1,848 60	\$3,594 60	\$689 42	.....	\$50,384 08
Hudson River State Hospital	54,965 90	7,405 52	6,539 75	4,461 78	1,340 20	\$5,000 00	79,514 13
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane	37,064 81	5,835 70	2,570 56	5,007 46	.....	.....	50,478 53
State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane	46,525 00	4,703 00	3,000 00	10,450 00	.....	.....	64,975 00
Willard Asylum for the Insane	77,000 00	14,000 00	14,031 25	29,224 56	.....	.....	134,853 81
Binghamton Asylum for the Insane	35,000 00	12,500 00	20,694 65	3,739 79	.....	.....	71,934 44
New York Institution for the Blind	12,347 89	.....	.....	3,889 88	403 27	240,628 20	257,169 24
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	9,325 00	1,020 00	220 00	3,973 42	4,200 00	.....	18,738 42
New York Asylum for Idiots	25,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000 00
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women	26,621 68	5,000 00	5,169 05	10,197 33	500 00	.....	47,489 06
New York House of Refuge	9,571 82	1,878 47	347 30	1,369 27	.....	.....	13,166 86
The State Industrial School	20,000 00	1,200 00	800 00	9,666 44	.....	9,000 00	40,666 44
New York State Reformatory	38,925 24	2,763 00	2,251 00	9,950 00	.....	.....	53,889 24
The House of Refuge for Women	2,196 31	2,696 80	2,162 50	15,347 61	\$72,789 80	140,406 24	136,679 36
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home	8,024 00	2,173 20	509 55	200 00	1,023 80	.....	12,539 55
Total	\$479,402 53	\$77,757 87	\$69,219 86	\$117,072 14	\$81,426 59	\$296,034 44	\$1,113,913 43
							\$11,921,849 47

† Cash.

* Manufacturing supplies and machinery.

TABLE No. 4.
Showing the receipts of the State institutions for the year 1889.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand at the commencement of the year.	FROM THE STATE.					Total from the State.
		For salaries of officers.	From special appropriations.	From deficiency appropriations.	From unexpended appropriations of former years.	From the general appropriation.	
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....	\$12,184 87	\$15,000 00	\$35,826 49	.....	.....	.....	\$51,826 49
Hudson River State Hospital.....	98,245 97	12,771 26	171,500 00	.....	.....	.....	184,271 26
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane..	2,079 69	13,075 00	66,150 51	.....	.....	.....	69,234 51
State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane.	31,846 73	12,166 69	60,500 00	.....	\$2,479 16	.....	76,145 85
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	31,254 69	14,305 54	12,200 00	.....	.....	.....	26,505 54
Binghamton Asylum for the Insane...	7,357 28	10,500 00	38,500 00	.....	22,000 00	.....	71,000 00
New York Institution for the Blind.....	9,009 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$45,089 38	45,089 38
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	3,748 89	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000 00	40,000 00
State Asylum for Idiots.....	23,537 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,443 62	58,443 62
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.	2,905 19	.....	16,590 05	.....	10,727 08	75,000 00	102,317 13
New York House of Refuge.....	*5,751 71	.....	28,666 38	.....	.....	75,000 00	57,166 38
The State Industrial School.....	12,041 62	.....	66,200 00	\$10,000 00	.....	100,000 00	110,000 00
New York State Reformatory.....	117,273 13	.....	10,000 00	50,000 00	.....	85,000 00	151,200 00
The House of Refuge for Women.....	4,883 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000 00	100,000 00
New York State Soldiers and Sailors Home	3,106 70	.....	70,000 00	125,000 00	.....	45,000 00	205,000 00
Total.....	\$266,095 69	\$77,818 49	\$567,142 43	\$85,000 00	\$35,206 24	\$687,033 00	\$1,452,200 10

* Exclusive of the \$7,500 special appropriation for gymnasium, etc.

† The report of this institution is given as returned by the superintendent.

‡ Loan.

TABLE No. 4 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	From sales of farm and garden produce.	From labor of inmates.	From cities and towns.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans.	From all other sources.	Total receipts including cash on hand.
New York State Lunatic Asylum	\$1,770 71	.....	\$111,480 89	\$41,081 74	.....	.....	\$2,031 18	\$290,375 88
Hudson River State Hospital	481 56	.....	93,831 34	31,778 25	\$1,925 12	.....	757 24	411,391 64
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane	275 41	.....	70,197 41	14,566 59	333 35	.....	636 57	158,233 44
State Homoeopathic Asylum for the Insane	145 95	.....	55,826 37	93,581 60	723 10	.....	943 23	257,763 11
Willard Asylum for the Insane	2,704 96	.....	263,061 80	.....	1,115 75	.....	389 50	315,032 24
Binghamton Asylum for the Insane	2,898 80	.....	147,489 95	.....	351 89	.....	.....	229,097 92
New York Asylum for the Blind .....	.....	.....	7,389 70	.....	12,307 67	.....	13,897 05	87,692 84
New York State Institution for the Blind .....	.....	\$450 27	3,253 60	790 00	163 88	.....	.....	47,774 24
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb .....	.....	70 00	32,824 63	3,985 20	.....	\$5,958 18	3,774 69	101,831 12
New York Asylum for Idiots .....	.....	.....	8,147 00	110 00	347 70	.....	.....	198,405 02
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women	50 58	.....	.....	.....	94 14	.....	75 00	60,307 15
New York House of Refuge .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,691 79	124,537 64
The State Industrial School	649 28	2,124 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	338 64	166,354 28
New York State Reformatory .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177,273 13
The House of Refuge for Women .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90 00	49,943 30
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,626 60	210,733 39
Total	\$8,976 55	\$2,645 01	\$783,102 59	\$185,803 38	\$17,363 11	\$5,998 18	\$34,459 67	\$2,766,735 34

TABLE No. 5.
Showing the expenditures of the State institutions for the year 1889, the average number of inmates, and the weekly cost of support.

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries of officers, wages and labor.	Provisions and supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and lights.	Medicines and medical supplies.	Furniture, beds and bedding.	Transportation and traveling expenses.	Ordinary repairs.
New York State Lunatic Asylum	\$45,963 12	\$50,361 61	\$5,223 45	\$13,703 92	\$2,656 68	\$5,083 10	.....	\$12,516 31
Hudson River State Hospital	38,033 26	34,695 98	6,325 29	11,834 52	1,538 93	6,420 79	\$390 13	1,019 87
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane	39,226 79	31,621 75	2,586 86	6,861 92	1,135 11	2,857 94	.....	1,715 32
State Hospital for the Insane	60,447 11	32,933 79	6,126 28	18,030 66	856 11	8,159 10	173 12	11,332 32
Willard Asylum for the Insane	96,179 65	83,984 41	21,720 40	19,883 22	2,961 91	.....	.....	223,119 94
Blagden Asylum for the Insane	67,265 97	58,406 08	11,728 75	16,671 01	858 74	3,590 33	1,989 24	4,062 87
New York Institution for the Blind	25,027 07	17,118 21	4,818 28	4,625 67	127 32	2,016 68	388 96	3,401 98
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	19,143 19	12,458 81	2,086 24	4,021 91	100 65	2,21 08	504 24	844 73
New York Asylum for Idiots	37,461 38	24,488 99	8,599 15	9,043 53	970 86	2,880 23	204 93	6,439 94
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women	26,067 63	22,525 84	1,841 47	10,130 69	892 67	3,992 55	247 93	6,038 81
New York House of Refuge	6,545 64	8,492 65	3,347 82	1,625 06	736 08	3,877 07	445 73	6,636 99
The State Industrial School	42,866 64	34,030 93	14,739 30	9,640 64	165 76	4,368 24	.....	2,814 72
New York State Reformatory	37,257 85	32,491 12	12,690 58	11,632 91	284 21	.....	86 83	4,362 40
The House of Refuge for Women	30,190 41	35,048 86	17,092 23	13,628 96	.....	162 67	\$6,063 07	6,408 66
The House of Refuge for Men	13,765 35	8,588 96	2,925 60	5,303 95	1,143 26	690 98	3,038 86	1,616 63
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home	29,718 60	40,574 22	8,943 35	11,611 92	4,652 56	5,767 80	1,883 27	13,820 94
Total	\$645,179 66	\$673,221 10	\$136,744 06	\$167,974 34	\$19,150 85	\$50,144 61	\$16,697 65	\$109,704 66

* Including \$4,200 for previous year.

† Includes furniture, beds and bedding.

‡ Includes bedding.

§ For prisoners.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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TABLE No. 5 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Expenses of trustees or managers.	All other ordinary expenses.	Total ordinary expenditures.	Buildings and improvements.	Extraordinary repairs.	All other extraordinary expenses.	Total extraordinary expenditures.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand at the close of the year.
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....	.....	\$12,802 68	\$169,408 07	\$36,884 69	.....	.....	\$36,884 69	\$306,292 76	\$14,083 12
Hudson River State Hospital.....	\$71 25	1,277 30	130,447 29	154,220 61	\$14,796 21	\$55,761 66	224,778 48	355,225 70	56,165 94
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.....	143 53	6,542 71	93,322 00	57,496 46	.....	.....	57,496 46	150,818 46	7,404 96
State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane.....	.....	7,510 79	155,701 34	62,921 20	.....	.....	62,921 20	228,622 44	29,139 67
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	.....	22,624 85	270,561 28	10,848 71	3,461 59	.....	14,310 30	284,871 58	30,100 66
Binghamton Asylum for the Insane.....	92 58	3,913 18	169,155 95	22,011 23	7,692 96	.....	29,704 19	198,860 14	30,237 78
New York Institution for the Blind.....	.....	8,498 06	65,872 15	.....	.....	*11,949 11	11,949 11	77,821 26	9,871 53
New York State Institution for the Blind and Dumb.....	.....	261 94	40,298 79	4,158 72	.....	.....	4,158 72	44,457 51	3,316 73
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	.....	11,691 04	101,831 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,831 12	.....
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	.....	7,304 19	85,531 78	31,004 45	3,272 75	.....	34,277 30	119,808 98	18,596 04
New York House of Refuge.....	.....	1,556 41	29,725 85	30,869 40	.....	.....	30,869 40	60,595 25	.....
The State Industrial School.....	.....	6,760 29	115,371 13	.....	.....	3,757 11	3,757 11	119,128 24	5,409 40
New York State Reformatory.....	.....	11,452 32	115,850 46	39,253 92	2,714 28	.....	41,968 20	157,821 66	8,462 62
The House of Refuge for Women.....	.....	29,114 35	137,109 01	23,088 64	.....	.....	23,088 64	160,197 65	140,006 24
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	629 52	2,000 00	39,632 10	1,633 10	898 36	350 50	2,881 96	42,514 06	7,429 24
.....	1,292 56	12,517 98	137,013 20	69,353 56	343 09	.....	69,696 65	206,909 85	3,823 54
Total.....	\$9,229 44	\$145,828 00	\$1,866,874 35	\$543,974 69	\$39,179 24	\$71,818 38	\$648,972 31	\$2,515,846 66	\$364,507 64

* For investment.

† As reported by superintendent.

TABLE No. 5.—(Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	RECAPITULATION.			Average number of inmates.	Average weekly cost as reported.
	Ordinary expenditures.	Extraordinary expenditures.	Total expenditures.		
New York State Lunatic Asylum	\$169,408 07	\$36,884 69	\$206,292 76	645	\$24 44
Hudson River State Hospital	130,447 22	224,778 48	355,225 70	475	4 74
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane	93,322 00	57,406 46	150,818 46	383	14 01
State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane	165,701 24	62,921 20	228,622 44	537	4 94
Willard Asylum for the Insane	270,561 28	14,310 30	284,871 58	2,004	22 25
Binghamton Asylum for the Insane	169,155 96	29,704 19	198,860 15	1,100	2 57
New York Institution for the Blind	65,872 15	11,949 11	77,821 26	206	4 88
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	40,298 79	4,168 72	44,467 51	117	5 62
New York Asylum for Idiots	101,831 12	.....	101,831 12	331	3 80
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women	85,631 78	34,277 20	119,808 98	474	23 28
New York House of Refuge	29,725 85	30,869 40	60,595 25	202	2 35
The State Industrial School	115,371 13	3,757 11	119,128 24	662	3 24
New York State Reformatory	137,109 01	41,908 20	157,891 66	598	3 63
The House of Refuge for Women	39,632 10	23,088 64	160,197 65	922	2 86
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home	137,013 20	2,891 96	42,514 00	142	94 38
Total	\$1,866,874 35	\$648,972 31	\$2,515,846 66	960	2 77

* Charge to counties, \$3 75.

† Exclusive of clothing.

‡ Exclusive of clothing.

§ Includes all current expenses.

* Charge to counties, including these, \$4.67.

TABLE No. 6.
Outstanding indebtedness of State institutions at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1889.

INSTITUTIONS.	Due for salaries of officers.	Due for wages and labor.	Bills unpaid.	Money borrowed.	Other indebtedness.	Total liabilities.
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....	.....	.....	\$1,036 80	.....	.....	\$1,036 80
Hudson River State Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Asylum for the Insane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	\$2,625 00	.....	10,879 68	.....	.....	18,623 61
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	2,081 43	.....	5,699 58	.....	.....	7,781 01
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	1,931 01	.....	4,601 17	.....	.....	7,989 32
New York House of Refuge.....	.....	.....	.....	\$288 10	.....	288 10
New York State Reformatory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York State Reformatory.....	.....	.....	9,354 91	.....	.....	9,354 91
The House of Refuge for women.....	3,766 12	.....	8,673 72	.....	.....	16,633 00
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$10,403 56	\$9,876 07	\$40,235 86	\$288 10	\$4,193 66	\$61,697 25

*Includes wages and labor.

† On account of manufacturing.

TABLE No. 7.
Assets of State institutions at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1889.

INSTITUTIONS.	Balance in cash.	Due from counties, cities and towns.	Due from individuals.	Due from sale of manufactures.	Due from all other sources.	Total assets.
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....	\$14,083 12	\$33,566 16	\$6,209 50	.....	.....	\$53,858 78
Hudson River State Hospital.....	56,165 94	42,340 84	3,777 61	.....	.....	102,284 39
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.....	7,404 98	19,088 40	3,866 15	.....	.....	30,359 53
State Homoeopathic Asylum for the Insane.....	29,139 67	18,876 56	7,080 00	.....	.....	55,096 23
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	30,160 66	19,230 40	.....	.....	.....	49,391 06
Binghamton Asylum for the Insane.....	30,237 78	6,443 50	.....	.....	.....	36,681 27
New York Institution for the Blind.....	9,871 58	2,162 48	.....	\$1,114 89	\$13,968 80	27,117 75
New York State Institution for the Blind and Dumb.....	3,316 78	2,670 99	.....	.....	.....	5,987 77
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	.....	54 00	1,126 72	.....	.....	19,776 76
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	18,596 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,409 40
New York House of Refuge.....	5,409 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,463 02
The State Industrial School.....	8,463 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,033 78
New York State Reformatory.....	40,406 24	3,526 50	881 95	19,219 09	.....	7,429 24
The House of Refuge for Women.....	7,429 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,823 54
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	3,823 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$264,607 54	\$147,959 92	\$22,911 93	\$20,333 98	\$13,968 80	\$469,682 17

* From United States government.

TABLE No. 8.

Showing the number of persons supported and temporarily relieved, and the changes in the county poor houses, during the year ending October 31, 1889.

COUNTIES.	Number in the poor - houses Nov. 1, 1888.	Received during the year.	Born in the poor-houses.	Number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Total supported and relieved.
Albany.....	167	345		512	2,867	3,369
Allegany.....	64	69		133	300	433
Broome.....	193	178	7	378	1,892	2,270
Cattaraugus.....	142	81	2	225	307	532
Cayuga.....	90	361		451	1,716	2,167
Chautauqua.....	213	90	2	305	1,220	1,525
Chemung.....	80	119	3	202		202
Chenango.....	123	40		163	354	517
Clinton.....						
Columbia.....	139	147	2	288	7	295
Cortland.....	96	39	1	136	303	439
Delaware.....	44	38		82	18	100
Dutchess.....	59	228	1	288		288
Erie.....	721	1,472	28	2,221	6,324	8,545
Essex.....	68	146	1	215	571	786
Franklin.....	46	78	2	126	493	619
Fulton.....	62	33	2	97	290	387
Genesee.....	51	39		90	2,219	2,300
Greene.....	69	248		317	2,160	2,477
Hamilton*						
Herkimer.....	101	162		263		263
Jefferson.....	130	92	3	225	950	1,175
Lewis.....	77	38		115	91	206
Livingston.....	132	144	1	277		277
Madison.....	139	113	1	253		253
Monroe.....	239	696	12	917	3,269	4,216
Montgomery.....	78	19		97		97
Niagara.....	76	708	5	789		789
Oneida.....	561	477	8	1,046	3,842	4,888
Onondaga.....	291	255	3	549	565	1,114
Ontario.....	73	171	1	245	1,287	1,502
Orange.....	221	200	1	422	97	519
Orleans†						
Oswego.....	150	83		233	2,235	2,468
Otsego.....	88	86	2	176	324	500
Putnam.....	57	13		72		72
Queens.....	63	589	2	654	3,026	3,680
Rensselaer.....	284	421	15	720	671	1,391
Richmond.....	160	209	2	371	390	761
Rockland.....	72	132	1	205	304	509
St. Lawrence.....	149	70	1	220	529	749
Saratoga.....	114	380	3	497		497
Schenectady.....	62	43	1	106	125	231
Schoharie.....	42	76		118		118
Schuyler*						
Seneca.....	54	116		170	613	785
Steuben.....	61	161		225	903	1,128
Suffolk.....	181	239	3	423	1,083	1,506
Sullivan.....	93	37	1	131	430	561
Tioga.....	108	10	1	119	1,194	1,313
Tompkins.....	34	56	3	93	335	428
Ulster.....	135	107	3	245	1,059	1,304
Warren.....	54	42	1	97	290	387
Washington†	88	102	4	194	1,183	1,377
Wayne.....	152	59	1	212	1,615	1,827
Westchester.....	175	481	6	662	54	716
Wyoming†	77	30		107	390	497
Yates.....	40	20		60	431	491
Total.....	7,041	10,388	138	17,567	48,288	65,855

* No poor house. † No report received, or received too late for tabulation. ‡ Items from report of 1888.

TABLE No. 8 — (Concluded).

COUNTIES.	Discharged.	Bound out.	Absconded.	Died.	REMAINING NOV. 1, 1881.		
					Male.	Female.	Total.
Albany.....	298	.....	17	33	89	75	.....
Allegany.....	37	8	3	11	41	32	.....
Broome.....	148	.....	.....	34	122	74	.....
Cattaraugus.....	64	.....	1	18	72	70	.....
Cayuga.....	335	.....	2	16	60	36	.....
Chautauqua.....	56	2	.....	29	117	101	.....
Chemung.....	124	.....	.....	6	56	17	.....
Chenango.....	29	9	.....	16	38	71	.....
Clinton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	124	.....	.....	26	82	56	.....
Cortland.....	22	4	1	10	52	67	.....
Delaware.....	29	.....	3	4	26	21	.....
Dutchess.....	196	.....	3	15	49	23	.....
Erie.....	1,479	14	58	120	445	365	.....
Essex.....	141	.....	2	8	34	30	.....
Franklin.....	73	6	3	1	24	19	.....
Fulton.....	25	1	2	6	37	26	.....
Genesee.....	20	.....	.....	5	42	23	.....
Greene.....	239	1	.....	10	42	25	.....
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	138	.....	.....	15	61	49	.....
Jefferson.....	70	.....	6	20	53	76	.....
Lewis.....	24	.....	3	7	52	20	.....
Livingston.....	130	1	.....	19	77	80	.....
Madison.....	59	2	13	17	103	80	.....
Monroe.....	631	4	.....	51	164	97	.....
Montgomery.....	18	.....	.....	7	36	37	.....
Niagara.....	672	10	.....	21	61	26	.....
Oneida.....	389	9	15	58	297	273	.....
Onondaga.....	191	.....	23	62	141	132	.....
Ontario.....	141	.....	16	15	48	25	.....
Orange.....	149	.....	38	15	133	87	.....
Orleans.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego.....	55	1	1	22	74	80	.....
Otsego.....	70	.....	12	16	48	30	.....
Putnam.....	14	.....	.....	3	39	16	.....
Queens.....	547	.....	34	14	45	14	.....
Rensselaer.....	384	.....	.....	62	174	100	.....
Richmond.....	194	1	7	19	86	66	.....
Rockland.....	125	3	.....	8	35	34	.....
St. Lawrence.....	37	3	6	20	70	86	.....
Saratoga.....	358	2	5	17	68	46	.....
Schenectady.....	31	.....	.....	10	42	23	.....
Schoharie.....	29	.....	1	9	21	18	.....
Schuyler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	107	.....	.....	5	46	19	.....
Stonewall.....	116	1	5	15	64	24	.....
Suffolk.....	204	.....	16	26	99	79	.....
Sullivan.....	35	.....	.....	11	48	37	.....
Tioga.....	28	.....	.....	13	38	40	.....
Tompkins.....	44	.....	2	5	30	12	.....
Ulster.....	60	.....	8	16	94	67	.....
Warren.....	37	.....	.....	8	37	15	.....
Washington.....	49	.....	6	15	52	32	.....
Wayne.....	24	.....	9	23	90	68	.....
Westchester.....	401	.....	21	45	139	54	.....
Worming.....	12	.....	6	8	44	37	.....
Yates.....	14	.....	2	2	27	15	.....
Total.....	4,907	82	350	1,069	4,162	2,907	.....

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the number of idiots, epileptics, blind, deaf-mutes, and children in the County-Poor Houses, October 31, 1889.

COUNTIES.	Idiots.	Epileptics.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Children under 2 years of age.	Children between 2 and 16.
Albany.....	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Allegany.....	8	3	.....	1	1	3
Broome.....	7	8	1	1	3	.....
Cattaraugus.....	6	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga.....	2	4	2	.....	2	.....
Chautauque.....	21	.....	8	.....	1	.....
Chemung.....	2	4	2	3	.....	.....
Chenango.....	6	1	1	1	.....	.....
Clinton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	13	5	4	.....	2	.....
Cordland.....	2	3	7	.....	.....	1
Delaware.....	2	1	3	1	1	.....
Dutchess.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	2
Erie.....	3	30	13	1	10	1
Essex.....	6	2	1	.....	1	.....
Franklin.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	1
Fulton.....	7	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Genesee.....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....
Greene.....	4	2	1	1	1	.....
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	8	8	2	.....	1	.....
Jefferson.....	.....	4	5	.....	2	.....
Lewis.....	.....	5	1	3	.....	.....
Livingston.....	8	7	5	1	.....	1
Madison.....	.....	4	1	2	.....	.....
Monroe.....	2	8	5	.....	3	.....
Montgomery.....	7	9	5	1	.....	1
Niagara.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Oneida.....	2	20	7	1	7	.....
Onondaga.....	8	6	8	2	.....	2
Ontario.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Orange.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orleans.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego.....	7	12	2	2	1	.....
Otsego.....	10	3	3	.....	3	1
Putnam.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Queens.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Rensselaer.....	1	4	13	.....	.....	.....
Richmond.....	1	1	2	.....	7	.....
Rockland.....	2	2	.....	4	2	.....
St. Lawrence.....	24	13	4	2	1	7
Saratoga.....	9	3	3	.....	3	.....
Schenectady.....	3	1	.....	1	1	1
Schoharie.....	.....	5	1	.....	2	.....
Schuyler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben.....	5	3	1	.....	2	.....
Suffolk.....	1	7	1	4	7	2
Sullivan.....	5	4	2	2	3	2
Tioga.....	1	3	3	1	.....	.....
Tompkins.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Ulster.....	2	4	1	1	.....	.....
Warren.....	2	3	2	.....	1	2
Washington.....	1	4	3	.....	4	1
Wayne.....			3	2	2	
Westchester.....	4		7		10	
Wyoming.....	15	2	1	1	1	
Yates.....	1	1	1			
Total.....	231	221	148	42	94	29

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TABLE No. 10.

Showing the proportion of native and foreign-born persons supported in the county poor-houses, during the year ending October 31, 1889.

[illegible]

TABLE No. 11.

Amount expended for support and relief during the year.

COUNTIES.	In connection with the poor-house.	For out-door relief.	Total.
Albany	\$27,823 81	\$20,407 35	\$48,231 16
Allegany	5,586 55	7,953 87	13,540 42
Broome	20,805 59	18,392 97	39,198 56
Cattaraugus	12,998 48	9,403 75	22,402 23
Cayuga	7,340 00	30,906 29	38,246 29
Chautauqua	13,078 24	17,827 02	30,905 26
Chemung	7,512 06	.....	7,512 06
Chenango	13,776 63	5,448 82	19,225 45
Clinton .....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	15,716 35	484 49	16,200 84
Cortland	4,327 77	2,770 14	7,097 91
Delaware	6,388 96	550 11	6,939 07
Dutchess	8,496 96	.....	8,496 96
Erie	93,539 07	49,350 06	142,890 27
Essex	3,475 42	9,744 98	13,220 40
Franklin	3,928 49	7,074 90	11,003 39
Fulton	5,559 93	11,915 83	17,475 76
Genesee	5,669 99	12,719 69	18,389 68
Greene	5,369 04	1,242 21	6,611 25
Hamilton .....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	9,414 61	.....	9,414 61
Jefferson	8,946 79	30,000 00	38,946 79
Lewis	8,428 75	1,337 25	9,766 00
Livingston	14,146 43	4,663 55	18,809 98
Madison	10,683 85	.....	10,683 85
Monroe	19,598 32	56,422 60	76,020 92
Montgomery	10,538 00	.....	10,538 00
Niagara	13,495 36	.....	13,495 36
Oneida	67,300 67	32,437 11	99,737 78
Onondaga	22,633 99	2,104 00	24,737 99
Ontario	8,594 35	13,759 73	22,354 08
Orange	20,855 66	3,276 26	24,131 92
Orleans .....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego	13,338 48	32,658 80	45,997 28
Otsego	12,084 07	5,312 10	17,396 17
Putnam	6,000 00	.....	6,000 00
Queens	14,604 84	53,024 17	67,629 01
Rensselaer	24,257 86	9,853 77	34,111 63
Richmond	14,319 63	3,919 00	18,238 63
Rockland	6,342 03	7,474 15	13,816 18
St. Lawrence	13,554 85	8,835 22	22,390 07
Saratoga	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00
Schenectady	6,130 67	2,028 41	8,159 08
Schoharie	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00
Schuyler .....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	7,481 79	7,937 61	15,419 40
Steuben	6,176 79	15,471 42	21,648 21
Suffolk	13,639 32	19,477 31	33,116 63
Sullivan	5,970 89	3,299 75	9,270 64
Tioga	5,353 72	13,965 61	19,319 33
Tompkins	2,730 87	14,876 90	17,607 77
Ulster	10,401 86	8,194 85	18,596 71
Warren	5,516 21	5,204 67	10,720 88
Washington	6,654 89	3,478 43	10,133 32
Wayne	15,715 11	3,413 31	19,128 42
Westchester	15,648 40	1,016 08	16,664 48
Wyoming	5,074 08	5,434 35	10,508 38
Yates	2,867 04	8,210 20	11,077 24
Total	\$702,894 07	\$583,879 63	\$1,286,773 70

TABLE No. 12.

Showing the value of poor-house establishments, labor of the paupers, and the expense of supporting each person.

COUNTIES.	Number of acres of land attached to the poor-house.	Estimated value of poor-house establishments.	Estimated value of the products of the farm.	Value of labor of paupers.	Yearly average sum expended for each pauper, including salaries, medicines and medical attendance.	Average weekly expense of each pauper.
Albany	112	\$145,000 00	\$1,000 00	\$800 00	\$1,300 00	\$2 50
Allegany	340	30,000 00	3,295 77	.....	69 70	1 34
Broome	130	50,000 00	3,000 00	1,000 00	78 21	1 51
Cattaraugus	200	83,500 00	3,500 00	500 00	55 51	1 06
Cayuga	96	30,000 00	1,000 00	500 00	69 80	1 33
Chautauqua	338	134,145 33	3,467 00	1,200 00	63 79	1 23
Chemung	180	35,500 00	2,800 00	500 00	64 11	1 21
Chenango	175	25,000 00	1,000 00	700 00	140 00	2 69
Clinton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	204	43,000 00	1,707 07	.....	96 20	1 86
Cortland	118	31,000 00	2,577 38	650 00	69 75	1 34
Delaware	210	12,000 00	2,150 00	200 00	45 76	89
Dutchess	103	18,000 00	450 00	300 00	102 44	1 97
Erle	154	\$30,650 00	10,632 00	29,622 00	125 56	2 41
Essex	165	27,500 00	2,090 00	450 00	48 93	94
Franklin	110	40,000 00	2,344 00	500 00	80 66	1 55
Fulton	100	8,000 00	551 60	100 00	72 91	1 41
Genesee	194	20,000 00	2,600 00	1,000 00	54 75	1 05
Greene	188	27,000 00	1,650 00	250 00	54 22	1 15
Hamilton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	63	30,000 00	820 00	200 00	90 15	1 73
Jefferson	171	45,000 00	150 00	450 00	63 40	1 22
Lewis	50	25,000 00	2,523 83	500 00	64 65	1 24
Livingston	151	57,000 00	3,205 50	1,000 00	101 04	1 94
Madison	165	42,000 00	3,002 70	350 00	68 05	1 31
Monroe	80	85,000 00	3,372 00	1,500 00	70 13	1 35
Montgomery	160	25,000 00	3,000 00	200 00	108 00	2 08
Niagara	130	50,000 00	1,400 00	200 00	104 56	2 01
Oneida	356	247,400 00	13,309 22	7,000 00	83 40	1 60
Onondaga	90	100,000 00	3,500 00	.....	62 39	1 19
Ontario	212	40,000 00	3,504 00	500 00	60 43	1 16
Orange	263	100,000 00	6,677 20	500 00	84 41	1 62
Orleans .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego	65	45,000 00	1,000 00	700 00	81 35	1 56
Otsego	295	30,000 00	3,654 80	500 00	61 53	1 18
Putnam	200	20,000 00	800 00	200 00	110 00	2 11
Queens	450	75,000 00	5,000 00	3,000 00	109 50	2 10
Rensselaer	146	125,000 00	2,000 00	400 00	100 88	1 94
Richmond	121	20,000 00	1,800 00	450 00	95 47	1 83
Rockland	51	40,000 00	1,179 40	600 00	58 74	1 13
St. Lawrence	348	85,253 68	4,800 00	600 00	84 12	1 61
Saratoga	120	30,000 00	800 00	300 00	72 52	1 39
Schenectady	25	15,000 00	300 00	200 00	80 00	1 55
Schoharie	60	6,000 00	1,000 00	200 00	73 00	1 40
Schuyler .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	126	18,000 00	1,652 00	150 00	85 28	1 64
Steuben	280	26,000 00	1,500 00	300 00	86 38	1 65
Suffolk	500	60,000 00	5,000 00	1,000 00	67 00	1 29
Sullivan	100	13,000 00	1,000 00	200 00	61 36	1 18
Tioga	102	17,000 00	1,195 80	100 00	72 12	1 34
Tompkins	100	10,000 00	2,000 00	325 00	73 30	1 41
Ulster	147	50,000 00	1,500 00	500 00	65 70	1 25
Warren	250	10,000 00	1,000 00	300 00	64 48	1 24
Washington	267	15,000 00	2,273 85	800 00	52 43	1 03
Wayne	190	40,000 00	2,100 00	250 00	78 90	1 50
Westchester	175	45,000 00	12,500 00	2,000 00	78 52	1 51
Westford	280	30,000 00	31,500 00	600 00	52 00	1 00
Yates	185	25,000 00	2,200 00	250 00	84 06	1 61
Total	9,448	\$2,796,949 01	\$51,465 12	\$64,597 00	.....	.....

TABLE No. 13.

Showing the number of persons supported and relieved, and the changes in the city alms-houses during the year ending October 31, 1889.

NAME.	Number in the alms-house Nov. 1, 1888.	Received during year.	Born in the house.	Whole number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Total supported and relieved.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house...	3,189	7,775	141	11,105	.....	11,105
Kingston city alms-house	50	58	...	108	1,295	1,403
Newburgh city and town alms-house.....	91	103	2	196	901	1,097
New York city alms-house.....	9,467	36,979	566	47,012	7,687	54,699
Oswego city alms-house.....	43	35	...	78	970	1,048
Poughkeepsie city alms-house.....	66	189	2	257	620	877
Total.....	12,906	45,139	711	58,756	11,473	70,229

TABLE No. 13—(Concluded).

NAME.	Discharged.	Bound out.	Absconded.	Died.	REMAINING NOV. 1, 1889		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house	7,115	...	44	702	1,382	1,862	3,244
Kingston city alms-house.....	45	...	...	9	39	15	54
Newburgh city and town alms-house.....	82	...	...	10	63	41	104
New York city alms-house.....	33,041	13	10	3,875	5,008	5,065	10,073
Oswego city alms-house.....	15	1	...	11	22	29	51
Poughkeepsie city alms-house.....	181	2	2	8	33	31	64
Total.....	40,479	16	56	4,615	6,547	7,043	13,590

TABLE No. 14.

Showing the number of idiots, epileptics, blind, and deaf-mutes and children in the city alms-houses November 1, 1889.

NAME.	Idiots.	Epileptics.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Children under 2 years of age.	Children between 2 and 16 years.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house.....	11	145	13	2	.....	.....
Kingston city alms-house	...	1	4	...	...	...
Newburgh city and town alms-house.....	1	9	2	2	2	3
New York city alms-house.....	347	202	104	11	192	495
Oswego city alms-houses.....	12	3	5	...	2	1
Poughkeepsie city alms-house.....	1	3	3	...	1	.....
Total.....	372	363	131	15	197	499

TABLE No. 15.

Showing the proportion of native and foreign-born persons supported during the year.

NAME.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house	11,105	6,305	4,800	3,907	7,198
Kingston city alms-house	108	90	18	34	74
Newburgh city and town alms-house	196	125	71	74	122
New York city alms-house	47,012	27,556	19,456	16,566	30,446
Oswego city alms-house	78	39	39	23	55
Poughkeepsie city alms-house	257	84	173	88	169
Total	59,756	34,199	24,557	20,692	39,064

TABLE No. 16.

Amount expended for support and relief during the year.

NAME.	For support in alms-house.	For out-door relief.	Total.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house	\$515,576 13	.....	\$515,576 13
Kingston city alms-house	9,419 36	\$9,166 13	18,585 49
Newburgh city and town alms-house	11,603 61	7,632 90	19,236 51
New York city alms-house	1,740,688 74	61,975 50	1,802,664 24
Oswego city alms-house	7,363 27	6,074 90	13,438 17
Poughkeepsie city alms-house	8,016 68	2,942 30	10,958 98
Total	\$2,292,667 79	\$67,791 73	\$2,360,459 52

TABLE No. 17.

Showing the value of the alms-house establishments, labor of the paupers and the expense of supporting each person.

NAME.	Acres of land attached to the alms-house.	Estimated value of alms-house establishments.	Estimated value of the products of the farm.	Value of labor of paupers.	Yearly average sum expended for each pauper, including salaries, medicines and medical attendance.	Average weekly expense of each person.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house	1,020	\$2,000,000 00	\$15,000 00	\$30,000 00	\$169 49	\$3 26
Kingston city alms-house	50	50,000 00	550 00	700 00	105 66	2 03
Newburgh city and town alms-house	73	46,600 00	1,850 00	300 00	59 20	1 14
New York city alms-house	.....	2,695,000 00	.....	.....	178 16	3 42
Oswego city alms-house	136	17,000 00	3,397 56	400 00	81 20	1 56
Poughkeepsie city alms-house	18	40,000 00	145 00	145 00	93 71	1 80
Total	1,297	\$4,848,600 00	\$20,936 56	\$31,545 00	.....	.....

TABLE No. 18.

Showing the estimated value of the property of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless, and their indebtedness, at the close of the year ending September 30, 1889,

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.	\$38,000 00	\$53,750 00	\$92,750 00	.....	.....	.....
Albany Orphan Asylum.	50,000 00	87,050 00	137,050 00	.....	\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York.	100,000 00	15,000 00	115,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, N. Y.	80,000 00	.....	80,000 00	\$25,000 00	5,177 42	30,177 42
Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.	20,875 75	5,251 30	26,127 05	.....	.....	.....
Babies' Nursery in the Lathrop Memorial, Albany.	100,000 00	6,000 00	106,000 00	.....	287 00	8,801 11
Baptist Home for the Aged, New York.	130,000 00	43,000 00	173,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Bethlehem Orphanage, New York.	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Bethlehem Orphan and Half-Orphan Asylum, College Point, Long Island.	17,570 78	177 55	17,748 33	6,050 00	97 98	6,147 98
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.	158,000 00	22,500 00	180,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D.	109,733 43	5,170 00	114,903 43	3,000 00	45 00	3,045 00
Brooklyn Nursery.	40,000 00	1,073 82	41,073 82	3,000 00	880 12	3,880 12
Brooklyn Zion Home.	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	4,000 00	3,616 27	7,616 27
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.	47,643 58	150,322 61	197,966 19	.....	.....	.....
Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caraga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.	40,000 00	24,220 00	64,220 00	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome.	126,000 00	1,696 36	126,696 36	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00
Charity Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York.	135,000 00	53,761 32	188,761 32	.....	.....	.....
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn.	108,900 00	54,000 00	162,900 00	.....	.....	.....
Children's Aid Society, New York.	500,000 00	175,000 00	675,000 00	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00
Children's Fold, New York.	3,000 00	2,500 00	5,500 00	550 00	3,163 21	3,713 21
Children's Friend Society, Albany.	16,000 00	16,240 00	32,240 00	.....	.....	.....
Children's Home, Amsterdam.	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Children's Home, Newburgh.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn.	287,830 08	180,079 24	467,909 32	41,400 00	.....	41,400 00
Church Home of the City of Troy.	38,000 00	23,859 86	61,859 86	.....	.....	.....
Colored Home and Hospital, New York.	150,000 00	65,000 00	215,000 00	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 18. — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York.....	\$275,000 00	\$175,500 00	\$450,500 00	\$50,000 00		\$50,000 00
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn.....	275,000 00		275,000 00			
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath Day Home, Troy.....	139,000 00	205,700 00	344,700 00			
Deborah Powers Home for old Ladies, Lansingburgh.....	18,608 55		18,608 55			
Eighth Ward Mission, New York.....						
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphans' Home, Buffalo.....	75,000 00	11,000 00	86,000 00			
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy.....	40,000 00		40,000 00	23,140 33	\$3,071 84	26,212 17
Five Points House of Industry, New York.....	189,168 68	24,300 00	213,468 68			
Five Points Mission, New York.....	77,000 00	1,000 00	78,000 00			
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York.....	450,000 00	20,500 00	470,500 00	18,000 00	15,589 00	33,589 00
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York.....	23,000 00	7,360 00	30,360 00		250 00	3,000 00
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo.....	20,000 00	350 00	20,350 00	3,000 00		
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	10,500 00	885 25	11,385 25			
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	100,000 00		100,000 00			
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, New York.....	840,000 00	253,000 00	1,093,000 00	336,800 00	4,977 00	341,777 00
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	61,729 75	16,119 16	77,848 91	20,000 00	7,500 00	27,500 00
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York.....		40,000 00	40,000 00		10,742 83	10,742 83
Henry Keep Home, Watertown.....	115,000 00		115,000 00			
Home for Aged Men, Albany.....	35,000 00	19,918 79	54,918 79			
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn.....	65,630 17	324 97	65,955 14	7,020 00		7,020 00
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.....	30,000 00	14,500 00	44,500 00			
Home for Aged and Indigent Hebrews, New York.....	261,111 67	14,893 35	276,005 02	55,000 00		55,000 00
Home for Aged Men and Women, Elmira.....	10,000 00	5,500 00	15,500 00			
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany.....	95,000 00		95,000 00	27,000 00		27,000 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn.....	104,000 00		104,000 00		\$854 00	854 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York.....	300,000 00		300,000 00	18,000 00		18,000 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy.....	90,000 00		90,000 00	18,000 00		18,000 00
Home for the Blind, New York.....	90,000 00	19,403 41	109,403 41	29,773 51		29,773 51
Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York.....	25,000 00	2,500 00	27,500 00			
Home for the Friendless, Auburn.....						
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo.....	50,000 00	29,369 00	79,369 00			
Home for the Friendless, Lockport.....	10,000 00	6,900 00	16,900 00			
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh.....	13,000 00	43,800 00	56,800 00			
Home for the Friendless, Rochester.....	30,000 00	19,472 40	49,472 40			
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady.....	6,500 00	36,363 76	42,863 76			
Home of the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh.....						
Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga.....	10,000 00		10,000 00			
					77 66	77 66

Home for the Homeless, Oswego	25,000 00	7,500 00	32,500 00	
Home for the Homeless, Utica	30,000 00	100,766 65	130,766 65	
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York	60,763 00	1,800 00	62,563 00	
House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown	4,800 00		4,800 00	500 00
House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton	8,000 00	5,100 00	13,100 00	
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn	200,000 00		200,000 00	9,722 00
House of the Good Shepherd, New York	140,500 00		140,500 00	113,536 70
House of the Good Shepherd, Tomkins Cove	25,000 00	500 00	25,500 00	26,717 45
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica	13,500 00	10,000 00	23,500 00	14,000 00
House of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse	35,500 00		35,500 00	500 00
House of Industry, Foughtleeside	5,000 00	1,000 00	4,000 00	
House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York	45,000 00		45,000 00	
House of Mercy, New York	140,000 00	3,945 37	143,945 37	15,010 00
House of Sacred Alms, Albany	20,000 00		20,000 00	
Howard Colwell Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	45,000 00	22,250 00	42,250 00	
Hudson Mission, New York	42,000 00		42,000 00	3,750 00
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association	1,173 50		1,173 50	
Industrial School of Rochester	33,552 46	55,290 55	119,843 01	165 00
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester†	20,000 00	33,519 76	53,519 76	
Inebriates' Home, Fort Hamilton, Long Island	232,253 13	61,956 77	294,249 90	
Inglislide Home, Buffalo	65,000 00	5,000 00	70,000 00	3,495 41
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York	176,728 73		176,728 73	50,000 00
Institution of Mercy, New York	209,763 53		209,763 53	16,074 91
Isabella Home, Long Island City†				
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York	30,000 00	67,500 00	97,500 00	
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown	16,500 00	31,914 03	48,414 03	
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester	16,000 00	49,868 23	65,868 23	
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York	33,760 00	8,000 00	41,760 00	13,000 00
Leake and Watt's Orphan Asylum, New York				10,250 00
Le Coultre St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo	153,000 00		153,000 00	12,000 00
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro	13,000 00	25,100 00	38,100 00	7,349 39
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York	100,000 00	65,804 41	165,804 41	
Mariners' Family Asylum, Staten Island	24,500 00	500 00	25,000 00	
Messiah Home for Little Children, New York	600 00		600 00	
Messiah Home for Little Children, New York	90,000 00	3,000 00	93,000 00	7,659 00
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn	150,000 00		150,000 00	500 00
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York	37,750 00	9,984 00	47,734 00	5,000 00
Midnight Mission, New York	4,379 33		4,379 33	
M. Kanari Home, Jamestown	550,000 00		550,000 00	
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York	171,200 00		171,200 00	9,415 13
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York				
Mt. Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy	90,000 00		90,000 00	17,000 00
New York Catholic Protectory	894,299 00	42,118 87	936,417 87	21,138 91
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men	125,000 00	50,000 00	175,000 00	2,976 45
New York Infant Asylum	175,000 00	10,000 00	185,000 00	34,000 00
New York Juvenile Asylum	500,000 00	51,656 19	551,656 19	2,500 00
New York Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericorde	50,450 00		50,450 00	
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone	60,000 00		60,000 00	41,600 00
				932 80
				42,532 80

TABLE No. 18—(Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York.	\$161,177 78	\$128,025 00	\$319,202 78			
Nursery and Home, Yonkers.	10,000 00	10,000 00	20,000 00	85,000 00	\$973 00	\$5,973 00
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie.	25,000 00	39,000 00	64,000 00			
Old Ladies' Home, Watertown.						
Ontario County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.	108,400 84	14,820 63	123,221 47	10,500 00		10,500 00
Ontario County Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.	15,000 00	26,857 72	41,857 72			
Open-Door Mission, Albany.	10,500 00		10,500 00		120 00	120 00
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown.	9,225 00	2,754 00	11,979 00			
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.	260,000 00	60,750 00	320,750 00			
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.	550,000 00	195,250 00	745,250 00			
Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.	41,500 00	72,329 46	114,439 46			
Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.	45,000 00	257,000 00	302,000 00			
Orphan's Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany.	23,500 00	5,016 00	28,516 00			
Orphanage of our Lady of Mercy, Newburgh.	30,000 00		30,000 00	8,000 00	3,374 64	11,374 64
Oswego Orphan Asylum.	20,000 00	17,555 86	37,555 86		580 72	580 72
Poughkeepsie Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York.	6,900 00	4,500 00	11,400 00			
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless.	20,000 00	68,827 00	88,827 00			
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy.	17,000 00	11,400 00	28,400 00			
Presbyterian Home, New York.	125,000 00	174,000 00	299,000 00			
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester.	50,000 00	12,488 95	62,488 95			
Protestant West Association, New York.					204 74	204 74
Rochester Home of Industry.	60,000 00		60,000 00	543 23		543 23
Rochester Orphan Asylum.	87,000 00	30,270 46	117,270 46	18,850 00	1,300 00	20,150 00
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.	460,000 00		460,000 00			
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York.				5,800 00	30,659 85	37,459 85
St. Ann's Home for Children, Nanuet.	50,000 00	8,000 00	58,000 00			
St. Barnabas' Home, New York.	70,000 00	15,000 00	85,000 00	25,000 00		25,000 00
St. Benedict's Home for Colored Children, New York.						
St. Christopher's Home, New York.	46,589 84		46,589 84			
St. Columban's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy.	120,000 00		120,000 00	25,678 65	3,534 00	29,212 65
St. Francis' Home, Buffalo.	26,000 00		26,000 00	19,255 00	1,842 67	21,097 67
St. James' Home, New York.	34,400 00		34,400 00	14,000 00	3,900 00	17,900 00
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica.						
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenburgh.	9,000 00		9,000 00			
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York.	200,000 00	25,000 00	225,000 00			
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse.	50,000 00	25,000 00	75,000 00	8,500 00	6,000 00	14,500 00
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester.	50,000 00	25,000 00	75,000 00	5,965 15		5,965 15

	229,000 00	15,000 00	235,000 00	99,000 00	10,578 00	99,000 00
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York	202,943 38	.....	202,943 38	63,000 00	10,578 00	.....
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham	41,000 00	.....	41,000 00	2,000 00	1,925 00	.....
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca	81,000 00	.....	81,000 00	.....	.....	73,578 00
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York	26,000 00	18,576 65	18,576 65	.....	.....	3,925 00
St. Malachy's Home, East New York	.....	.....	26,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Margaret's Home, Albany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester	60,000 00	.....	60,000 00	2,000 00	146 85	146 85
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	23,000 00	3,628 85	5,625 85
St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000 00	26,000 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	30,000 00	1,000 00	31,000 00	7,000 00	200 00	7,200 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk	28,000 00	.....	28,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis	7,000 00	.....	7,000 00	.....	500 00	500 00
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Staten Island	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00	.....	930 00	930 00
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout	800 00	2,193 14	2,993 14	.....	904 24	904 24
St. Phebe's Mission, Brooklyn	60,000 00	1,789 52	61,789 52	.....	.....	.....
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York	203,714 45	.....	203,714 45	52,500 00	.....	52,500 00
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany	134,289 00	.....	134,289 00	13,000 00	.....	13,000 00
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	65,000 00	.....	65,000 00	7,577 46	7,577 46	7,577 46
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy	105,000 00	.....	105,000 00	22,000 00	14,500 00	36,500 00
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn	21,500 00	.....	21,500 00	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica	90,000 00	.....	90,000 00	45,000 00	.....	45,000 00
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	19,500 00	.....	19,500 00
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany	40,000 00	.....	40,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.	30,000 00	13,000 00	43,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York	196,959 56	116,028 95	312,988 51	.....	.....	.....
Sheltering Arms, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn	31,000 00	10,000 00	41,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Shelter for Babies, New York	25,000 00	12,000 00	37,000 00	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
Shelter for Homeless Women, Syracuse	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York	.....	8,000 00	8,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic (Asylum), Blauveltville	85,000 00	.....	85,000 00	13,000 00	15,969 30	28,969 30
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York	244,842 00	.....	244,842 00	65,800 00	21,026 00	86,835 00
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn	51,225 75	7,240 00	58,465 75	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca	98,277 61	17,343 90	115,621 51	30,000 00	42,654 90	72,654 90
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton	.....	85,000 00	85,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York	1,000 00	.....	86,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York	115,000 00	40,000 00	155,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Brooklyn	75,000 00	90,000 00	165,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Society of St. Martin, New York	35,000 00	2,275 00	37,275 00	.....	.....	.....
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunnyside Day Nursery, New York	35,000 00	800 00	35,800 00	.....	.....	.....
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 18. — (Concluded.)

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Syracuse Home Association.....	\$50,000 00	\$42,000 00	\$92,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola ...	15,000 00	643 88	15,643 88	.....	.....	.....
The Home, Ithaca.....	10,000 00	33,600 00	43,600 00	.....	.....	.....
Thomas' Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles.....	40,000 00	.....	40,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	102,663 00	7,782 47	111,445 47	.....	.....	.....
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	65,000 00	89,990 40	154,990 40	.....	.....	.....
Truant Home, Brooklyn.....	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	70,000 00	163,185 88	240,185 88	.....	.....	.....
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....	70,000 00	40,000 00	110,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York.....	80,000 00	10,000 00	90,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Warburg Orphans' Farm School, Mount Vernon.....	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Wayside Day Nursery, New York.....	14,233 87	327 55	14,561 42	.....	.....	.....
Western New York Home, Randolph.....	18,000 00	.....	18,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.....	95,000 00	.....	95,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York.....	52,000 00	25,000 00	77,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Woman's Christian Temperance Home, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls.....	1,150 00	408 27	1,558 27	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$17,071,871 24	\$4,801,094 71	\$22,472,965 95	\$1,971,511 04	\$395,724 54	\$2,367,235 58

* Temporarily closed. † No report received. ‡ Report received after tables were closed.

TABLE No. 19.
Showing the receipts of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless for the year ending September 30, 1889.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.	\$388 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2,307 92
Albany Orphan Asylum.	1,393 34	.....	\$25,886 38	.....	\$1,554 23	1,500 00
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York.	3,445 44	.....	.....	\$42,931 13	.....	63,197 31
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York.	.....	.....	.....	10,699 74	.....	4,475 50
Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.	129 55	.....	722 14	.....	.....	3,342 92
Babies' Nursery in the Lathrop Memorial, Albany.	2,968 54	.....	.....	.....	1,437 51	2,000 00
Baptist Home, Brooklyn.	1,429 91	.....	.....	.....	4,000 00	5,871 13
Baptist Home for the Aged, New York.	1,082 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,981 01
Bethlehem Orphanage, New York.	33 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,362 93
Bethlehem Orphan and Half Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	521 50	4,517 76
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.	7,116 83	.....	7,506 50	6,498 21	3,726 70	8,153 02
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D.	3,224 71	.....	12,668 25	2,791 08	2,091 35	7,042 16
Brooklyn Nursery.	362 63	.....	.....	3,434 02	1,768 64	1,975 29
Brooklyn Zion Home.	.....	.....	.....	965 12	300 00	283 26
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.	1,071 68	.....	2,647 29	.....	1,205 10	13,140 91
Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.	112 50	.....	4,000 00	.....	389 29	4,538 13
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome.	228 50	\$41,235 30	11,845 83	.....	22 76	4,082 12
Charity Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York.	6,883 33	.....	.....	.....	1,900 00	.....
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.	1,600 21	39,028 23	.....	.....	3,604 02	16,968 13
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn.	.....	.....	.....	5,536 17	.....	.....
Children's Aid Society, New York.	604 98	.....	.....	70,000 00	.....	.....
Children's Fold, New York.	419 31	.....	.....	16,065 72	.....	2,255 48
Children's Friend Society, Albany.	697 26	.....	1,013 97	.....	688 00	.....
Children's Home, Amsterdam.	.....	.....	.....	.....	569 82	945 11
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church Home of the City of Troy.	8,426 69	.....	.....	6,077 46	2,090 00	21,533 57
Colored Home and Hospital, New York.	7,064 61	.....	.....	13,682 53	646 71	3,064 19
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York.	2,951 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,842 60
.....	.....	.....	.....	16,348 06	4,342 43	1,080 89

TABLE No. 19 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By legacies, donations and volun- tary contri- butions.
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn.....	\$5,551 12	.....	\$35,029 75	\$14,072 58	\$356 00	\$4,012 00
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath.....	1,444 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Day Home, Troy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deborah Powell Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elizabeth W. Mission, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.....	2,309 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy.....	101 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Five Points Houses of Industry, New York.....	8,234 08	.....	165 25	.....	.....	.....
Five Points Mission, New York.....	3,634 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York.....	511 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York.....	17 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo.....	902 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	282 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	6,467 18	.....	4,578 94	.....	.....	.....
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	2,809 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York.....	2,824 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henry Keep Home, Watertown.....	4,011 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for Aged Men, Albany.....	1,618 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.....	309 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for Aged and Infirm, Hebrews, New York.....	26,787 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for Aged Men and Women, Elmira.....	988 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn.....	62 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York.....	637 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy.....	631 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Blind, New York.....	17,135 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York.....	935 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Auburn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo.....	3,331 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Lockport.....	1,146 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh.....	54 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Rochester.....	1,800 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady.....	1,900 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Flattsburgh.....	1,180 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home of the Homeless, Oswego.....	947 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Homeless, Utica.....	1,804 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York.	18,409 56	2,704 00	2,231 77
House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown	337 82	98 07	1,220 65
House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton	145 25	379 44	614 76
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn	2,210 28	2,998 17	15,873 17
House of the Good Shepherd, New York	960 86	8,454 94	2,688 50
House of the Good Shepherd, Tomkins Cove	85 14	715 32	1,332 89
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica	3 63	1,316 25	1,087 80
House and Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse.	240 60	690 80	8,100 00
House of Industry, Poughkeepsie	903 90		3,225 63
House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York.	924 05		3,994 23
House of Mercy, New York	1,452 81	74 00	23,611 25
House of Shelter, Albany	98 35	524 66	3,097 00
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	168 74	1,113 21	7,305 53
Hudson Mission, New York Association.	119 38	2,776 27	6,748 08
Industrial School of Rochester of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester	3,641 93	4,853 74	20,010 00
Industrial School of Rochester of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester	4,905 17	511 71	4,835 28
Ladies' Home, Fort Hamilton, L. I.	30,021 35	2,719 31	1,217 43
Ladies' Home, Buffalo	30,021 35	23,388 31	
Ladies' Home, Buffalo	30,021 35	33 40	4,901 89
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York.	11,911 22	22,670 47	1,460 00
Institution of Mercy, New York	1,275 50	60,881 93	1,199 78
Isabella Home, Long Island City		500 00	371 00
Isaac T. Homer Home, New York	817 05	961 32	6,836 96
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown	1,368 95	115 50	1,988 54
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester	2,251 21	39,363 18	
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York.	2,321 01	70 00	
Leake and Watt's Orphan Asylum, New York	497 63	1,914 75	
Le Centre St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.	18,654 84		1,010 19
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro		2,000 00	6,181 76
Madison Benevolent Society, New York	1,970 45	548 00	2,030 52
Martinez Family Asylum, Staten Island	631 47	1,195 13	34,401 55
Messiah Home for Little Children, New York	300 00		20,969 53
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn	11,593 89		3,800 40
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York	80 93		359 31
Midnight Mission, New York	773 01	83 50	2,044 32
Mikani Home, Jamestown	4 55		2,156 00
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York	552 61	2,171 87	
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York.	9,980 33	1,926 56	
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy	10 35		2,198 77
New York Catholic Protectory	844 41		1,073 36
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men		263,341 43	10,621 18
New York Infant Asylum	10,684 24	6,431 22	5,004 14
New York Juvenile Asylum	35,004 60	75,781 31	1,803 11
New York Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericorde	916 00	131,172 14	914 00
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone	29 65	250 00	5,752 63
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York	21,492 25		30 00
Nursery and Home, Yonkers	21,492 25	97,300 95	21,264 25
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie	243 25	7,011 67	572 31
Old Ladies' Home, Watford		500 00	628 00

TABLE No. 19 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By legacies, donations, and voluntary contributions.
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	\$276 54	.....	\$5,428 69	=\$3,805 05	\$1,682 72	\$10,434 82
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	89 92	.....	1,927 45	.....	636 06	1,071 30
Open-Door Mission, Albany.....	1,632 08	.....	.....	936 01	249 00	267 40
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown.....	1,834 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,137 64
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	19,143 38	.....	.....	10,864 45	5,143 74	15,113 99
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	4,437 22	.....	.....	844 26	.....	21,940 71
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.....	267 03	.....	51,461 00	4,536 40	3,554 50	543 00
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.....	1,328 93	.....	.....	.....	935 75	47,193 64
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany.....	82 69	.....	3,471 40	.....	1,567 56	2,770 51
Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, Newburgh.....	534 35	.....	.....	25,781 74	109 00	68 38
Oswego Orphan Asylum.....	3,332 35	.....	593 99	63 00	447 50	1,731 30
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York.....	120 50	.....	.....	.....	320 00	3,267 65
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless.....	1,660 31	.....	452 60	322 58	382 90	2,690 79
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy.....	1,376 82	.....	.....	.....	1,677 00	1,000 00
Presbyterian Home, New York.....	301 76	.....	.....	.....	5,935 04	1,631 00
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....	1,094 30	865 33	3,196 00
Riverside Rest Association, New York.....	148 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,183 47
Rochester Home of Industry.....	740 13	.....	.....	.....	3,064 99	6,843 63
Rochester Orphan Asylum.....	978 29	.....	1,616 99	1,628 34	1,886 20	4,298 56
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	236 18	.....	46,019 00	40,937 95	.....	29,511 54
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roman Catholic Home for Children, Nanuet.....	88 04	.....	.....	18,272 41	.....	125 00
St. Barnabas' Home, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,405 20
St. Benedict's Home for Colored Children, New York.....	123 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Christopher's Home, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy.....	310 34	.....	8,690 41	104 28	605 34	202 60
St. Francis Asylum, Buffalo.....	133 86	.....	1,537 08	10,978 85	5,739 56	5,040 60
St. James Home, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111 47
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145 00
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse.....	7,861 76	.....	2,446 78	48,180 27	234 00	1,776 14
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	3,837 07	.....	130 70	4,621 84	883 53	1,909 72
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York.....	747 16	.....	.....	4,047 97	10,568 65	11,974 69
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham.....	1,251 35	891,716 70	15,442 90	19,409 43	549 90	

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Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca.....	348 35	2,917 85	480 50	3,876 85
Lake's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York.....	342 33	10,457 20	1,300 00	66,104 37
Malachy's Home, East New York.....	333 00	.....	220 00	.....
Margaret's Home, Albany.....	8 61	.....	.....	.....
Mary's Boys Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	25 00	142 46	435 21	1,026 83
Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton.....	.....	1,446 22	1,025 00	1,835 00
Mary's Sisterly and Children's Home, Brooklyn.....	.....	8,089 00	.....	35 50
Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	106 25	.....	.....	.....
Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis.....	49 45	1,756 63	1,263 21	1,383 99
Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis.....	.....	2,273 00	5,611 70	444 90
Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Staten Island.....	16 00	1,147 40	263 00	292 02
Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	15 00	.....	560 00	3,611 25
Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout.....	2,193 14	.....	7 50	832 55
Phoebe's Mission, Brooklyn.....	380 33	.....	.....	.....
Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	102 08	3,712 60	15,342 25	3,385 04
Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	1,899 99	18,279 61	6,112 44	6,356 91
Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	1,103 71	1,801 70	829 08	2,446 47
Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.....	1,402 73	2,721 72	717 00	5,346 82
Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn.....	143 41	922 49	135 00	1,693 00
Vincent's Industrial School, Utica.....	129 54	.....	1,101 45	1,263 49
Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	325 32	3,765 14	17,268 32	2,100 07
Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	329 63	3,875 04	17,278 25	3,820 35
William's Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	163 538 69	10,665 35	300 00	6,000 00
Sheltering Arms, New York.....	1,972 40	.....	.....	.....
Shelter for Babies, New York.....	1,546 59	1,749 25	1,250 00	987 40
Shelter for Homeless Women, Syracuse.....	134 03	.....	5,830 10	28,974 00
Shepherd's Fold of the city of New York.....	1,367 30	827 00	938 00	1,371 53
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic Asylum, Blauveltville.....	.....	.....	708 00	2,246 73
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York.....	3,004 62	.....	221 00	5,185 00
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn.....	2,194 90	15 00	1,579 11	.....
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca.....	456 25	.....	375 60	4,446 03
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton.....	5,008 00	4,980 33	533 50	6,535 23
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, N. Y.....	79 37	.....	1,623 98	22,206 95
Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, B'klyn.....	1,473 92	889 22	706 50	4,905 99
Society of St. Martha, New York.....	16 32	1,665 52	4,147 20	4,177 81
Southern Tier Orphan's Home, Elmira.....	794 13	.....	468 00	1,097 35
Sunnyside Day Nursery, New York.....	120 61	2,489 08	876 88	1,074 50
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.....	1,594 23	.....	142 55	1,761 00
Syracuse Home Association.....	.....	1,177 00	.....	879 89
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola.....	1,657 40	.....	1,107 46	1,474 50
The Home, Ithaca.....	22 85	.....	2,100 75	2,536 21
The Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles.....	4,479 95	.....	63 12	471 79
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	697 66	5,490 22	2,073 33	73 00
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	3,051 55	1,200 44	457 20	2,223 00

TABLE No. 19 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By legacies, donations and volun- tary contri- butions.
Truant Home, Brooklyn.....	\$4,439 79	.....	.....	\$33,224 73	.....	.....
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	2,454 18	.....	\$7,649 50	.....	\$1,145 85	\$1,137 83
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....	1,584 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250 80
Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York.....	4,313 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,610 73
Warburg Orphans' Farm School, Mount Vernon.....	577 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,064 33
Wayside Day Nursery, New York.....	23 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,367 33
Western New York Home, Randolph.....	62 53	.....	700 00	.....	.....	2,354 26
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.....	2,588 50	.....	9,023 01	.....	2,352 64	.....
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains.....	900 12	\$25,734 70	12,069 56	.....	660 00	20 00
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167 73	600 97
Woman's Christian Temperance Home, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,060 29
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls.....	313 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$804,004 94	\$220,832 92	\$485,087 70	\$1,958,693 88	\$277,569 07	\$1,225,104 69

* The greater part from sale of real estate.

† Report of seventeen months, because of change of fiscal year.

TABLE No. 19 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts, including cash on hand.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless	\$2,441 50	.....	.....	\$124 71	\$5,462 92
Albany Orphan Asylum	5,585 44	\$1,300 00	\$10,500 00	91 25	47,810 69
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York .....	.....	.....	.....	13,345 03	132,919 11
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York .....	.....	.....	.....	3,248 53	18,423 77
Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, New York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo .....	.....	.....	8,640 00	12,097 37	26,364 19
Babies' Nursery in the Lathrop Memorial, Albany .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,968 54
Baptist Home, Brooklyn	384 96	.....	.....	.....	8,291 49
Baptist Home for the Aged, New York	2,639 46	.....	.....	.....	16,212 15
Bethlehem Orphanage, New York .....	.....	.....	.....	3,517 78	4,394 53
Bethlehem Orphan and Half Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I. ....	.....	.....	1,000 50	.....	6,661 80
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children	1,703 00	.....	.....	7,525 35	42,269 61
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D.	218 86	.....	.....	233 07	28,182 48
Brooklyn Nursery	35 06	.....	.....	3,635 41	11,211 46
Brooklyn Zion Home .....	.....	.....	.....	219 85	1,168 93
Buffalo Orphan Asylum	8,256 23	36,599 34	.....	.....	62,820 55
Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn	1,111 11	1,700 00	2,000 00	108 25	14,559 36
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome .....	.....	.....	9,000 00	127 90	62,460 29
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York	1,840 11	13,500 00	.....	3,224 62	31,400 18
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn	3,225 71	1,500 00	1,535 00	1,187 74	35,140 98
Children's Aid Society, New York .....	.....	97,000 00	.....	185,723 04	391,751 27
Children's Fold, New York .....	.....	.....	550 00	.....	19,561 13
Children's Friend Society, Albany	896 00	.....	.....	2,093 31	3,093 31
Children's Home, Amsterdam .....	.....	.....	.....	28 66	8,194 81
Children's Home, Newburgh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn	8,295 91	.....	.....	.....	46,483 63
Church Home of the City of Troy	1,241 50	.....	884 54	.....	4,690 25
Colored Home and Hospital, New York	1,845 00	760 00	.....	16,471 32	43,312 77
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children of New York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn	9,567 61	.....	.....	800 00	35,090 25
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath .....	.....	9,025 00	.....	18,105 84	87,152 29
Day Home, Troy	15,497 53	29,980 00	.....	.....	46,921 75
Deborah Powers Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eighth Ward Mission, New York	208 00	.....	.....	.....	2,383 94
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo .....	.....	.....	975 45	900 00	3,808 90
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy .....	.....	.....	9,188 63	.....	12,286 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	526 11	20,828 56

House and Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse	219 64	.....	.....	.....	11,161 04
House of Industry, Poughkeepsie	292 32	.....	.....	.....	3,844 65
House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York	.....	.....	14,032 97	.....	48,896 64
House of Mercy, Albany	261 94	.....	.....	.....	42,135 37
House of Shelter, Albany	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,440 71
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	.....	.....	700 00	.....	13,567 73
Howard Mission, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,767 45
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association	4,501 63	.....	.....	.....	35,007 86
Industrial School of Rochester	1,735 51	.....	.....	.....	26,030 79
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inebriates' Home, Fort Hamilton, L. I.	4,900 19	.....	.....	.....	128,326 32
Inebriates' Home, Buffalo	373 36	.....	.....	.....	11,453 93
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York	42 29	.....	.....	.....	63,277 95
Institution of Mercy, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,330 90
Isabella Home, Long Island City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York	3,273 87	.....	.....	.....	28,453 35
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown	1,839 87	.....	.....	.....	6,997 87
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester	2,300 00	.....	.....	.....	10,961 20
Jewell's Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,450 94
Leake and Watt's Orphan Asylum, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,528 65
Le Contenx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo	77 02	.....	.....	.....	54,620 96
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro	746 89	.....	.....	.....	23,551 62
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York	3,450 21	.....	.....	.....	6,760 56
Mariners' Family Asylum, Staten Island	28 75	.....	.....	.....	1,147 50
Messiah Home for Little Children, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn	190 52	.....	.....	.....	208,680 23
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	104,157 92
Milnebt Mission, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,081 12
Milkanari Home, Jamestown	.....	.....	.....	.....	309,887 77
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York	490 00	.....	.....	.....	19,543 40
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,870 49
New York Catholic Protectory	1,920 00	.....	.....	.....	177,830 59
New York Infant Asylum	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,157 39
New York Juvenile Asylum	2,465 22	.....	.....	.....	51,030 64
New York Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericorde	12 27	.....	.....	.....	17 40
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,091 11
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York	6,913 95	.....	.....	.....	2,353 95
Nursery and Home, Yonkers	.....	.....	.....	.....	924 56
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie	2,356 40	.....	.....	.....	52 53
Old Ladies' Home, Waterford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	494 15	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	1,228 43	.....	.....	.....	24,217 43
Oran-Dor Mission, Albany	55 00	.....	.....	.....	3,673 06
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown	85 08	.....	.....	.....	5,075 69
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	5,019 98	.....	.....	.....	4,556 75
Orphan Asylum Society, New York	9,915 00	.....	.....	.....	62,792 72
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.	3,244 38	.....	.....	.....	73,959 03
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York	15,733 54	.....	.....	.....	75,384 81
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,881 39

TABLE No. 19 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.

	From In- terest and dividends on invest- ment	From loans, bonds, stocks and other in- vestments	From money borrowed	From all other sources	Total receipts, including cash on hand
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany.....	\$418 11	\$5,000 00	\$779 89	\$415 06	\$12,505 22
Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, Cooperstown.....	703 24	400 00	.....	61 78	20,555 25
Oswego Orphan Asylum.....	190 00	.....	.....	740 75	8,012 13
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York.....	3,230 85	.....	.....	450 85	4,355 00
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless.....	446 92	5,000 00	.....	2 57	8,072 00
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy.....	8,863 89	.....	.....	.....	9,500 74
Presbyterian Home, New York.....	488 06	.....	.....	.....	16,631 69
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....	918 66	5,043 69
Riverside Rest Association, New York.....	298 77	.....	330 00	.....	4,250 40
Rochester Home of Industry.....	1,135 00	.....	.....	13,513 28	26,444 65
Rochester Orphan Asylum.....	.....	.....	10,000 00	30 16	11,663 54
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	3,063 89	130,068 56
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet.....	740 00	.....	.....	203 78	18,682 27
St. Barnabas' House, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	193 89	9,332 15
St. Benedict's Home for Colored Children, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Christopher's Home, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	5,975 65	6,006 95
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy.....	.....	.....	.....	9,807 80	9,807 80
St. Francis Asylum, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	6,241 41	23,901 74
St. James' Home, New York.....	.....	.....	900 00	.....	12,127 18
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica.....	.....	.....	.....	478 46	6,594 41
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush.....	2,651 93	42,500 00	.....	.....	10,202 26
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	.....	.....	1,300 00	5,429 82	104,190 95
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse.....	773 82	10,007 34	.....	17,682 43	19,066 00
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	2,909 70	1,900 00	.....	8,993 02	44,928 03
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York.....	.....	.....	38,000 00	*12,679 70	119,091 12
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham.....	.....	.....	.....	909 85	8,533 38
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca.....	.....	.....	.....	2,143 46	71,845 69
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York.....	1,056 53	.....	.....	.....	10,990 20
St. Malachy's Home, East New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Margaret's Home, Albany.....	.....	.....	146 85	163 89	3,865 66
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....	694 27	8,692 13
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton.....	.....	.....	.....	919 39	9,033 95
St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	.....	.....	.....	118 50	1,890 04
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk.....	.....	.....	.....	665 40	4,910 57
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Fort Jerry.....	.....	.....	.....	719 48	10,103 46
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Staten Island.....				1,863 78	9,377 04
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....					

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St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout.....	109 65	10 00			2,320 29
St. Phoebe's Mission, Brooklyn.....	79 32				4,411 58
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	977 54	29,617 81
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	35 00	.....	.....	1,870 40	14,970 99
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....	174 77	26,188 60
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,320 27
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,270 21
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn.....	1 82	.....	2,500 00	22 40	4,491 86
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,609 47
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	1,869 17	15,571 06
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....	2,647 73	18,237 51
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.....	28 370 82	402,524 69	.....	1,982 54	504,434 20
Samartian Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	1 504 47	638 75	.....	.....	8,784 92
Sheltering Arms, New York.....	5,414 52	.....	.....	2,435 80	77,769 89
Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.....	1,904 97	350 00	.....	38,068 27	10,495 67
Shelter for Babies, New York.....	600 00	.....	.....	1,932 88	5,147 04
Shelter for Homeless Women, Syracuse.....	400 00	.....	.....	1,461 31	13,770 00
Shepherd's Fold of the city of New York.....	.....	.....	.....	4,084 00	8,670 79
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic Asylum, Blauveltville.....	.....	.....	.....	404 48	49,018 34
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York.....	31,000 00	.....	3,635 00	329 00	96,354 11
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn.....	883 67	.....	.....	.....	11,265 57
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca.....	4,014 86	.....	.....	438 98	29,775 49
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton.....	6,035 64	.....	.....	60 89	14,776 24
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.....	3,500 00	.....	.....	313 64	16,652 88
Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, Brooklyn.....	45 00	.....	.....	291 70	14,345 31
Southern Tier Orphan's Home, Elmira.....	12 50	2,838 13	.....	190 35	2,732 02
Sunnyside Day Nursery, New York.....	2,497 71	500 00	.....	22 51	8,140 23
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.....	10 54	.....	.....	30 67	2,057 33
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola.....	1,357 46	.....	4,000 00	182 28	13,336 79
The Home, Ithaca.....	.....	.....	.....	31 00	7,293 67
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles.....	.....	.....	.....	10 25	10,616 15
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	.....	.....	.....	29 25	2,092 47
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	4,992 94	1,000 00	.....	479 85	16,859 80
Truant Home, Brooklyn.....	7,367 43	.....	.....	4,780 48	29,704 47
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	1,230 00	.....	.....	100 00	19,647 23
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,724 52
Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York.....	40 00	.....	.....	.....	20,044 89
Warburg Orphans' Farm School, Mount Vernon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,064 70
Wayside Day Nursery, New York.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	12,670 85
Western New York Home, Randolph.....	.....	.....	4,000 00	576 24	10,747 37
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....	360 52	17,728 41
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains.....	4 62	.....	.....	157 05	5,646 53
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York.....	.....	.....	1,058 43	1,228 58	49,104 79
Woman's Christian Temperance Home, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	89 06	15,290 49
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls.....	13 89	.....	.....	4,387 29	9,397 29
Total.....	\$297,556 09	\$754,409 53	\$347,701 16	\$396,036 58	\$7,007,896 56

* The greater part from sale of real estate.

† Report of seventeen months, because of change of fiscal year.

TABLE No. 20.
Showing the expenditures of Orphan Asylums and Homes for the Friendless for the year ending September 30, 1889.

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate and interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1888.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds and bedding.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.	\$5,577 92		\$1,068 75	\$2,431 63	\$4,769 73	\$500 60	\$757 94
Albany Orphan Asylum.		\$11,500 00	6,542 28	16,743 90	1,016 17	5,381 71	138 48
American Female Guardian Soc. and Home for the Friendless, N. Y.			11,799 46	10,654 38	1,335 07	1,335 07	138 48
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York.		1,680 19	809 70	6,014 29	1,258 97	642 63	532 25
Assoc'n for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, N. Y.							
Asylum of our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.							
Babies' Nursery in the Lathrop Memorial, Albany.							
Baptist Home, Brooklyn.			134 85	6,928 22	596 10	482 63	590 19
Baptist Home for the Aged, New York.			2,152 12	1,124 94	149 44	484 82	
Berachah Orphanage, New York.			1,592 46	2,605 04	60 00	916 03	77 57
Bethlehem Orphan and Half Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I.			3,512 20	6,506 69	54 76	1,074 80	174 04
Brooklyn Industrial Assoc'n and Home for Destitute Children.			941 53	1,274 49	171 90	207 37	60 63
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D.			814 00	2,465 18	117 54	637 52	149 63
Brooklyn Nursery.	362 22	278 50	10,179 11	11,158 45	2,808 95	2,625 03	
Brooklyn Zion Home.	150 00	5,000 00	6,514 43	5,855 83	2,007 81	1,306 77	322 37
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.		293 34	1,347 71	4,877 41	1,010 99	1,217 50	265 59
Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan.			2,205 15	4,478 25	90 14	215 00	
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.		5,600 00	3,159 38	3,560 99	657 75	853 17	262 14
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome.	961 84		2,430 35	2,683 66	262 62	911 93	40 00
Charity Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York.			20,075 36	7,699 13	2,400 12	3,303 64	1,301 69
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.			2,380 00	4,893 84	62 44	947 82	
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn.							
Children's Aid Society, New York.		24,318 60	10,788 46	7,629 28		780 11	149 38
Children's Fold, New York.		1,388 57	10,414 71				
Children's Friend Society, Albany.			2,567 33	9,064 09	1,095 06	702 97	120 68
Children's Home, Amsterdam.			1,080 00	218 44	92 46	130 00	
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn.			842 85	914 14	142 57	222 08	180 96
Church Home of the City of New York.			6,374 72	1,009 36	420 73	3,416 31	1,738 62
Colored Home and Hospital, New York.	280 78		950 00	1,674 94		500 00	688 18
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York.			4,647 41	11,193 08	1,344 85	1,973 90	
Convict of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn.			30,692 80	11,236 47	9,442 96	2,644 48	2,768 99

	4,166 30	3,214 59	1 75	727 67	361 24
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath					
Day Home, Troy					
Deborah Powers Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh					
Eighth Ward Mission, New York					
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo					
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy					
Five Points House of Industry, New York					
Five Points Mission, New York					
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York					
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York					
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo					
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse					
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo					
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York					
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn					
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York					
Henry Keep Home, Watertown					
Home for Aged Men, Albany					
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn					
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, N. Y.					
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York					
Home for Aged Men and Women, Elmira					
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany					
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn					
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York					
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy					
Home for the Blind, New York					
Home for the Blind and Friendless Girls, New York					
Home for the Friendless, Auburn					
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo					
Home for the Friendless, Lockport					
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh					
Home for the Friendless, Rochester					
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady					
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh					
Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga					
Home of the Homeless, Oswego					
Home of the Homeless, Utica					
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York					
House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown					
House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton					
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn					
House of the Good Shepherd, New York					
House of the Good Shepherd, Tomkins Cove					
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica					
House and Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse					
House of Industry, Poughkeepsie					
House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York					
House of Mercy, New York					
House of Shelter, Albany					

TABLE No. 20 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For the year ending October 1, 1888.						For the year ending October 1, 1887.			
	For indebtedness upon real estate and interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1888.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds and bedding.	For other indebtedness upon real estate and interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1887.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	\$3,046 55	\$206 23	\$4,003 23	\$3,045 78	\$535 90	\$728 01	\$310 23	\$3,046 55	\$206 23	\$4,003 23
Howard Mission, New York.....		600 00	1,644 50	1,984 45	391 04	1,448 82	101 61	.....	600 00	1,644 50
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association.....			2,665 02	2,813 30	1,054 73	907 51	145 44	.....	.....	2,665 02
Industrial School of Rochester.....			2,556 59	5,081 32	737 33	807 16	183 18	.....	.....	2,556 59
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester.....										
Inebriates' Home, Fort Hamilton, L. I.....			9,748 77	38,427 33	1,137 23	5,686 44	2,408 17	.....	.....	9,748 77
Inebriates' Home, Buffalo.....			806 70	1,737 13	1,357 70	671 30	112 75	.....	.....	806 70
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York.....			22,431 38	10,115 44	1,713 51	2,659 08	675 09	.....	.....	22,431 38
Institution of Mercy, New York.....		10,387 71	3,257 62	28,174 20	1,723 81	4,893 79	1,014 02	.....	10,387 71	3,257 62
Isabella Home, Long Island City.....										
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York.....			1,686 25	2,382 72	493 08	134 07	.....	.....	.....	1,686 25
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.....			1,831 03	1,395 49	433 31	847 53	33 88	.....	.....	1,831 03
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester.....				3,189 42	423 00	78 56	104 11	.....	.....	.....
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York.....				10,133 81	3,905 55	1,072 43	430 83	.....	.....	.....
Leake and Watts' Orphan Asylum, New York.....		14,850 00	7,056 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,850 00	7,056 10
Le Couteux St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.....		2,731 73	12,674 00	5,823 21	881 63	1,013 45	703 15	.....	2,731 73	12,674 00
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.....			714 28	1,106 00	83 89	269 85	26 84	.....	.....	714 28
Madison County Orphan Asylum, New York.....			1,140 00	5,092 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,140 00
Margaret Benevolent Society, New York.....			1,029 12	2,404 81	49 72	603 16	347 23	.....	.....	1,029 12
Mariners' Family Asylum, Staten Island.....			832 60	1,337 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	832 60
Messiah Home for Little Children, New York.....			842 60	1,695 83	10 79	872 61	1,085 00	.....	.....	842 60
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn.....			3,676 60	8,310 88	.....	4,276 83	404 81	.....	.....	3,676 60
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.....			541 58	2,194 07	.....	781 30	.....	.....	.....	541 58
Midnight Mission, New York.....			434 67	353 02	76 14	37 67	40 65	.....	.....	434 67
Mikanari Home, Jamestown.....			34,233 31	70,025 77	19,430 46	18,056 43	7,351 33	.....	.....	34,233 31
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York.....		1,000 00	6,315 00	34,144 04	14,046 10	3,024 80	3,530 24	.....	1,000 00	6,315 00
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York.....										
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy.....			1,136 20	4,793 33	1,183 73	495 93	337 11	.....	.....	1,136 20
New York Catholic Protectory.....		2,000 00	33,000 74	110,257 75	15,833 68	23,972 46	7,093 07	.....	2,000 00	33,000 74
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men.....		29,314 63	5,977 21	6,318 46	294 04	1,137 29	1,091 33	.....	29,314 63	5,977 21
New York Infant Asylum.....			4,100 00	57,011 40	4,822 03	6,317 30	1,370 33	.....	.....	4,100 00
New York Juvenile Asylum.....		5,109 00	59,172 30	45,640 31	13,314 41	5,317 54	2,304 01	.....	5,109 00	59,172 30
New York Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericorde.....			393 50	2,250 07	354 56	303 37	534 60	.....	.....	393 50
Northern New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Malone.....			9,070 32	4,238 70	7,003 47	898 44	8,472 37	.....	.....	9,070 32
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York.....			91,708 98	38,135 18	.....	8,476 83	8,402 37	.....	.....	91,708 98

Nursery and Home, Yonkers.....	686 15	811 75	14 08	244 42	67 99
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie	886 40	1,245 38	83 87	351 20	187 24
Old Ladies' Home, Watertord .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse .....	.....	5,297 00	1,693 13	1,294 16	42 54
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	.....	1,981 78	1,850 62	430 57	308 43
Open-Door Mission, Albany.....	.....	372 00	697 20	156 75	2,077 21
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown.....	.....	229 47	300 06	235 00	1,307 38
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	.....	9,122 62	10,631 92	3,585 08	2,000 00
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	.....	8,657 36	11,349 26	1,694 13	.....
Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.....	.....	4,000 00	38,000 00	11,122 44	.....
Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.....	.....	4,212 67	8,581 38	1,094 84	1,009 41
Orphan's Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown .....	.....	1,705 90	3,664 83	459 99	114 57
Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, Newburgh.....	400 00	2,871 13	1,480 43	1,226 51	444 26
Oswego Orphan Asylum.....	.....	1,738 40	1,077 97	19 70	134 60
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York.....	.....	1,691 71	1,959 26	345 03	138 49
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless.....	.....	1,638 51	1,822 56	352 82	221 40
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy.....	.....	733 71	937 51	350 99	.....
Presbyterian Home, New York.....	.....	3,789 72	6,158 07	1,174 79	280 50
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester.....	.....	1,950 85	2,374 47	535 17	81 13
Riverside Rest Association, New York.....	152 88	819 40	8,659 57	174 92	61 08
Rochester Home of Industry.....	.....	1,999 65	3,989 14	414 44	977 90
Rochester Orphan Asylum.....	.....	3,444 52	82,088 14	1,303 94	292 10
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	.....	17,774 97	9,314 81	5,045 16	1,215 34
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet	1,639 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Barnabas House, New York.....	309 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Benedict's Home for Colored Children, New York.....	975 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Christopher's Home, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy	1,762 76	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis Asylum, Buffalo.....	7,293 61	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. James Home, New York.....	475 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Asylum, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse.....	42,505 71	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca.....	13,056 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York.....	899 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Malachy's Home, East New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Margaret's Home, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton.....	925 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn.....	2,100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 20 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.

	For ordinary re- pairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other pur- poses.	Total expendi- tures.	Cash on hand Sep- tember 30, 1889.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless	\$352 48	.....	.....	\$611 92	\$4,984 43	\$478 49
Albany Orphan Asylum.....	1,706 50	\$571 18	\$3,300 00	681 63	46,335 79	1,474 90
American Female Guardian Soc. and Home for the Friendless, N. Y.	1,507 92	1,831 57	.....	79,001 01	110,386 06	12,533 05
Association for Benefiting Children and Young Girls, New York	1,671 48	.....	.....	4,606 09	19,329 33	94 44
Assoc'n for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asylum of our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.	542 13	15,386 68	.....	1,082 81	26,136 91	227 58
Babies' Nursery in the Lathrop Memorial, Albany.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	485 34	6,396 66	9,571 88
Baptist Home, Brooklyn.....	491 14	.....	.....	407 42	6,099 66	2,191 83
Baptist Home for the Aged, New York.....	860 87	1,670 00	.....	1,329 40	15,782 76	489 39
Bethlehem Orphanage, New York.....	122 86	.....	.....	1,811 76	4,396 23	.....
Bethlehem Orphan and Half Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I.	322 71	972 40	.....	3,684 55	32,201 81	177 55
Brooklyn Industrial School Asso. and Home for Destitute Children.	2,339 70	.....	.....	3,040 96	21,453 25	9,987 80
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D.	2,079 08	.....	.....	1,406 96	.....	3,689 23
Brooklyn Nursery.....	61 19	834 44	83 81	599 95	10,348 04	863 01
Brooklyn Zion Home.....	150 00	.....	.....	73 00	1,505 98	.....
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.....	675 87	9,404 25	42,000 00	688 80	61,161 55	1,669 00
Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.....	236 31	.....	1,000 00	922 89	13,797 86	771 42
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome	1,426 36	21,623 23	.....	2,781 84	61,679 71	766 88
Charity Home for the Aged and Indirm., New York	162 15	.....	18,500 00	3,242 84	30,164 09	1,246 09
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn.....	709 97	5,865 00	.....	7,883 27	33,555 47	1,644 51
Children's Aid Society, New York.....	.....	134,839 02	.....	243,027 13	412,599 46	.....
Children's Fold, New York.....	1,092 28	212 80	1,160 00	2,180 18	19,483 81	53 07
Children's Friend Society, Albany.....	76 38	.....	.....	130 66	1,727 84	985 47
Children's Home, Amsterdam.....	252 79	.....	.....	201 44	2,766 83	437 98
Children's Home, Newburgh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn	2,780 66	16,856 00	70 48	1,311 28	42,510 35	9,923 28
Church Home of the City of Troy.....	.....	.....	1,240 01	94 50	4,690 33	.....
Colored Home and Hospital, New York.....	987 73	.....	.....	*15,863 78	36,016 93	7,365 84
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn.....	2,616 91	.....	.....	2,087 80	33,765 60	1,384 63
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath	2,435 86	.....	.....	7,369 48	64,858 63	22,033 06
Day Home, Troy.....	3,702 70	2,500 00	30,280 00	1,976 77	45,930 80	990 95

	111 85				227 26	2,353 94
Deborah Powers Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,570 39	3,796 90
Eighth Ward Mission, New York	500 00	.....	.....	.....	2,383 20	6,116 39
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo	546 33	9,455 54	.....	.....	893 06	20,774 05
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy	1,926 74	.....	.....	.....	43,672 43	1,706 93
Five Points House of Industry, New York	674 75	.....	.....	.....	3,030 91	2,394 05
Five Points Mission New York	764 37	3,326 07	.....	.....	263,811 57	5,676 65
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97 72
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York	50 41	36 65	20 80	.....	3,291 54	832 69
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo	79 54	.....	.....	.....	1,146 09	1,786 07
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	511 37	.....	.....	.....	14,368 81	143 36
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	1,682 33	5,188 31	54,000 00	.....	74,594 74	208,645 70
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York	884 91	.....	12,000 00	.....	32,827 34	2,736 76
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	.....	2,498 42	.....	.....	61,569 16	2,954 87
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York	1,622 48	.....	8,000 00	.....	18,969 35	492 37
Henry Keep Home, Albany	341 17	1,292 10	5,061 03	.....	329 80	11,967 51
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn	1,311 45	.....	300 00	.....	485 83	10,664 82
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York	2,424 79	24,539 85	3,293 85	.....	3,548 77	917 35
Home for Aged and Indigent Hebrews, New York	1,817 13	.....	.....	.....	64,560 39	14,320 35
Home for Aged Men and Women, Elmira	.....	200 00	.....	.....	3,733 33	124 28
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany	400 00	2,695 00	.....	.....	100 00	3,000 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn	1,623 60	3,140 00	.....	.....	3,223 00	40,776 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York	1,675 80	13,535 00	.....	.....	1,191 25	40,047 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy	1,752 36	1,317 02	.....	.....	2,067 00	20,807 00
Home for the Friendless, New York	.....	3,737 36	.....	.....	561 46	14,906 18
Home for the Friendless, Albany	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,646 36	10,100 88
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo	689 75	285 87	7,000 00	.....	652 80	12,440 37
Home for the Friendless, Lockport	62 02	.....	.....	.....	26 49	3,220 40
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh	335 33	.....	15,637 33	.....	485 86	20,404 75
Home for the Friendless, Rochester	690 83	.....	.....	.....	388 56	7,894 10
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady	58 84	156 27	6,316 66	.....	261 86	7,947 31
Home for the Friendless, Southern New York, Plattsburgh	102 04	.....	.....	.....	139 89	3,112 56
Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga	51 31	12 92	.....	.....	388 61	1,188 73
Home of the Good Shepherd, Utica	164 71	.....	.....	.....	1,642 73	3,842 08
Home for the Homeless, Oswego	357 84	.....	3,000 00	.....	642 61	8,311 63
Home for the Homeless, Utica	579 92	.....	.....	.....	5,719 56	11,246 91
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York	23 87	.....	.....	.....	72 46	1,226 51
Home of the Good Samaritan, Watertown	36 50	.....	.....	.....	21 42	1,160 70
House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton	2,547 74	10,000 00	.....	.....	2,708 60	32,879 87
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn	9,850 00	.....	.....	.....	30,197 23	108,354 86
House of the Good Shepherd, New York	67 59	.....	.....	.....	15 00	75,201 80
House of the Good Shepherd, Tomkins Cove	393 46	1,506 00	.....	.....	3,186 17	94 23
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica	71 60	.....	.....	.....	4,061 13	4 65
House and Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse	70 02	.....	.....	.....	863 39	2,200 22
House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York	112 83	13,606 49	300 00	.....	31 18	3,791 31
House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York	380 66	.....	2,000 00	.....	27,303 71	43,494 32
House of Mercy, New York	452 79	098 98	.....	.....	1,371 43	24,360 99
House of Shelter, Albany	392 63	861 92	.....	.....	4,929 84	510 87
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	53 00	.....	.....	.....	437 31	13,433 86
Howard Mission, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,886 45	6,344 08

TABLE No. 20 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.

	For ordinary re- pairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other pur- poses.	Total expendi- tures.	Cash on hand Sep- tember 30, 1899.
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association.....	\$864 04	.....	\$22,000 00	\$1,558 86	\$31,939 69	\$3,068 17
Industrial School of Rochester.....	1,000 06	.....	.....	436 32	8,923 06	17,107 73
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inebriates' Home, Fort Hamilton, L. I.....	.....	\$46,892 88	.....	11,074 16	116,045 03	12,281 19
Inebriates' Home, Buffalo.....	32 00	5,042 32	.....	22 79	9,409 81	2,044 12
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York.....	2,178 90	.....	.....	2,691 31	52,292 61	11,045 34
Institution of Mercy, New York.....	2,498 34	3,706 32	.....	3,751 42	59,439 23	4,891 67
Isabella Home, Long Island City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York.....	226 71	.....	21,000 00	690 72	27,454 45	998 80
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.....	101 92	611 23	400 00	348 30	6,892 83	1,065 04
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester.....	115 74	405 32	4,500 00	349 37	9,158 72	384 66
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York.....	408 40	1,308 40	.....	5,733 41	45,619 23	.....
Leake and Watts' Orphan Asylum, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Le Conteux St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.....	792 73	.....	.....	2,135 35	29,360 15	142 30
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.....	294 59	38 64	.....	40 50	2,513 82	279 57
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York.....	998 25	.....	2,500 00	151 80	10,453 79	478 41
Mariners' Family Asylum, Staten Island.....	176 52	698 00	.....	360 32	6,409 15	1,041 79
Messiah Home for Little Children, New York.....	124 81	.....	.....	292 11	3,226 65	270 00
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn.....	45 45	37,648 90	.....	573 63	62,291 58	2,329 88
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.....	930 39	.....	.....	1,993 51	23,481 28	70 34
Midnight Mission, New York.....	621 09	.....	.....	1,494 11	5,892 70	877 81
Miknari Home, Jamestown.....	4 78	79 17	.....	112 40	1,147 50	.....
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York.....	13,773 59	9,900 32	.....	32,950 02	208,110 23	550 00
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York.....	4,108 74	29,494 33	.....	2,749 80	113,572 05	.....
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy.....	680 38	1,950 00	.....	6,230 37	23,033 06	27 16
New York Catholic Protectory.....	8,060 99	34,567 54	.....	14,875 13	300,364 86	9,522 91
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men.....	181 71	.....	.....	1,484 17	30,345 26	.....
New York Infant Asylum.....	4,391 00	3,675 00	.....	2,190 35	90,610 36	2,200 13
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	4,570 69	.....	20,000 00	31,579 13	143,398 60	81,431 99
New York Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericorde.....	.....	1,768 20	.....	740 78	50,834 38	108 26
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone.....	30 26	14,200 00	.....	2,038 10	34,000 31	1,060 99
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York.....	6,621 18	34,309 14	.....	26,011 50	154,499 90	11,560 00
Nursery and Home, Yonkers.....	.....	.....	.....	738 77	2,525 95	35 40
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie.....	265 15	324 97	4,667 55			

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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Old Ladies' Home, Watertown.....	691 31	53 39	574 23	30,173 94	4,043 49
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	204 43		272 15	6,577 45	78 88
Orphan's Home, Canandaigua.....	215 06	.....	40 19	1,563 34	1,512 35
Open-Door Mission, Albany.....	12 75	694 17	22 64	1,802 72	2,764 03
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown.....	3,063 29	.....	741 70	61,366 34	1,426 38
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	12,334 21	44,579 37	29,379 66
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.....	1,067 71	.....	1,133 57	74,907 07	477 74
Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.....	3,251 77	.....	429 18	65,248 65	632 74
Orphan's Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany.....	165 30	4,600 00	286 74	12,485 22	10 00
Orphan's Home of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown.....	469 31	800 00	581 40	26,283 19	272 05
Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, Newburgh.....	55 69	911 76	436 58	4,671 27	3,440 86
Oswego Orphan Asylum.....	149 52	.....	624 58	4,227 96	137 04
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless.....	457 92	2,200 00	315 99	1,272 39	1,400 21
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy.....	269 85	600 00	202 83	1,455 85	8,044 89
Presbyterian Home, New York.....	455 30	1,675 25	616 49	14,276 49	2,355 22
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester.....	295 01	.....	249 61	5,848 43	39 37
Riverside Rest Association, New York.....	297 74	.....	1,783 42	4,211 03	48 95
Rochester Orphan Asylum.....	337 40	8,844 80	596 40	26,395 70	909 43
Rochester Orphan Asylum.....	530 28	.....	687 69	10,654 11	1,893 26
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	2,981 54	24,501 72	16,544 62	128,775 90	.....
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 81
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nantuet.....	292 20	1,571 02	221 46	18,651 46	.....
St. Barnabas House, New York.....	349 55	.....	228 11	9,339 15	.....
St. Benedict's Home for Colored Children, New York.....	153 76	.....	888 05	6,868 28	228 67
St. Christopher's Home, New York.....	134 23	2,598 03	1,688 96	12,151 53	.....
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy.....	529 48	1,210 00	2,043 71	23,529 64	372 10
St. Francis Asylum, Buffalo.....	154 17	721 92	241 14	12,089 71	37 47
St. James' Home, New York.....	1,240 53	.....	742 65	8,448 71	.....
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica.....	218 96	500 00	332 90	10,292 26	.....
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush.....	8,098 46	1,370 63	1,292 53	91,373 65	12,826 30
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	145 31	10,985 15	518 05	15,845 53	1,896 90
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse.....	1,860 42	.....	390 22	16,460 69	2,005 31
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	1,132 32	8,078 00	7,291 12	44,057 03	871 00
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York.....	.....	4,867 45	.....	.....	730 36
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham.....	1,516 26	47,387 40	2,011 64	118,360 76	1,009 19
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca.....	215 52	.....	664 01	7,524 19	1,966 04
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York.....	286 12	57,853 26	2,024 04	69,879 65	1,242 57
St. Malachy's Home, East New York.....	1,126 18	.....	1,073 00	9,747 63	.....
St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Margaret's Home, Albany.....	50 30	.....	819 39	3,965 66	.....
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	945 00	.....	1,312 13	8,527 13	135 00
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton.....	135 16	.....	50 00	9,033 95	.....
St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,742 39
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	.....	425 00	224 84	1,742 39	78 25
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk.....	150 60	.....	451 25	4,778 35	141 22

TABLE No. 20 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	For ordinary re- pairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other pur- poses.	Total expendi- tures.	Cash on hand Sep- tember 30, 1889.
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis.....	\$465 53	.....	.....	\$281 23	\$2,704 80	.....
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Staten Island.....	1,153 65	.....	.....	2,617 39	10,102 46	.....
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....	1,540 36	7,257 01	\$126 00
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout.....	.....	.....	.....	1,504 24	904 24	1,416 05
St. Phebe's Mission, Brooklyn.....	73 60	.....	\$202 00	1,357 80	4,350 61	80 97
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	1,430 43	.....	.....	1,357 80	28,717 30	900 51
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	3,142 11	\$1,951 23	.....	1,647 11	14,543 37	497 72
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	1,764 79	1,333 77	.....	1,105 15	22,723 58	3,437 12
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	208 71	.....	.....	241 94	7,341 10	79 77
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.....	853 47	569 34	.....	1,219 76	20,325 49	930 72
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn.....	162 40	.....	.....	1,219 76	3,744 74	547 12
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica.....	757 20	825 71	.....	1,503 83	20,420 10	189 37
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	376 43	4,473 46	.....	620 44	11,128 84	1,442 21
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	830 78	7,000 00	.....	1,881 26	18,152 59	74 92
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, S. I.....	62,265 81	.....	217,000 00	64,766 67	488,949 35	105,474 83
Sailors' Saug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.....	539 21	.....	.....	441 66	7,015 03	869 86
Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	2,590 62	22,260 07	25,327 66	3,615 00	74,922 55	2,847 04
Sheltering Arms, New York.....	442 68	50 00	.....	695 61	8,830 29	1,065 38
Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.....	218 09	.....	.....	403 77	4,397 04	750 00
Shelter for Babies, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	16 00	17,813 60	.....
Shelter for Homeless Women, Syracuse.....	53 00	8,023 00	.....	171 74	7,072 65	1,596 13
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York.....	119 00	2,443 98	.....	400 00	49,218 95	.....
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic (Asylum), Blauveltville.....	4,229 75	1,078 00	.....	8,203 58	94,145 11	2,269 00
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York.....	1,131 75	50,175 39	.....	263 97	9,070 01	2,125 66
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca.....	591 17	.....	.....	1,437 46	29,372 09	509 43
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton.....	177 00	.....	.....	1,015 00	12,236 60	2,339 64
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.....	171 34	.....	.....	1,063 46	11,645 82	4,107 00
Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, Brooklyn.....	1,036 83	950 00	.....	1,437 46	12,531 59	1,911 73
Society of St. Martin, New York.....	126 02	45 10	.....	435 01	7,421 82	.....
Southern Tier Orphan's Home, Elmira.....	143 46	818 61	3,605 41	.....	7,044 54	1,044 02
Sunnyside Day Nursery, New York.....	36 00	.....	.....	178 16	5,286 42	3 81

Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.....	211 20	2,433 22	.....	1,164 05	11,746 67	1,589 12
Syracuse Home Association.....	.....	.....	.....	139 73	6,088 72	1,204 95
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola.....	.....	7,408 61	.....	451 23	9,967 27	648 88
The Home, Ithaca.....	200 91	.....	.....	164 69	2,092 47	.....
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles.....	782 56	4,900 00	.....	965 06	16,537 63	322 17
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	1,203 78	1,640 85	4,220 00	2,920 42	29,370 83	333 64
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	835 84	.....	2,685 00	1,061 02	18,259 17	1,118 06
Truant Home, Brooklyn.....	1,000 00	15,000 00	.....	100 00	32,079 06	5,045 44
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	.....	519 53	2,920 83	3,681 98	19,594 39	450 50
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....	8 03	.....	.....	16 90	2,859 03	.....
Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York.....	75 00	3,551 43	.....	286 30	9,938 36	2,732 40
Warburg Orphans' Farm School, Mount Vernon.....	512 82	.....	.....	1,294 06	10,505 15	942 22
Wayside Day Nursery, New York.....	69 22	14,233 87	.....	569 96	16,818 97	909 44
Western New York Home, Randolph.....	90 71	411 26	.....	354 95	5,646 53	.....
Westchester Temporary Home for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.....	2,288 95	827 89	.....	5,240 49	40,972 11	8,132 65
Westchester Industrial School for Destitute Children, White Plains.....	455 91	543 65	.....	1,275 30	14,450 16	840 33
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York.....	206 00	.....	.....	1,594 30	8,909 79	487 50
Woman's Christian Temperance Home, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls.....	.....	128 25	.....	33 80	474 07	408 27
Total.....	\$247,295 12	\$796,955 83	\$716,174 47	\$927,199 44	\$6,407,031 25	\$632,546 52

* Of this, \$8,500 for purchase of land.

† Report for seventeen months, because of change in fiscal year.

‡ Includes wages of nurses for out-door department.

TABLE

Showing the number of persons supported in the Orphan Asylums
September

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the In-stitution October 1, 1888.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	By adoption.	
				By adoption.	By indenture.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless	48	5	53		
Albany Orphan Asylum	353	185	538	18	16
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York	176	320	496	47	
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York	163	130	293		
Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, New York					
Asylum of our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo	139	86	225		
Babies' Nursery in the Lathrop Memorial, Albany	27	25	52	1	
Baptist Home, Brooklyn	49	6	54		
Baptist Home for the Aged, New York	77	15	92		
Berachah Orphanage, New York	30	20	50		
Bethlehem Orphan and Half Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I.	62	28	90		
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children	256	139	395		4
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D.	198	205	403	1	20
Brooklyn Nursery	77	225	302	3	
Brooklyn Zion Home	20	4	24		
Buffalo Orphan Asylum	78	154	232	11	1
Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan					
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn	89	57	146	5	
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome	152	8	160		
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York	57	6	63		
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo					
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn					
Children's Aid Society, New York					
Children's Fold, New York	162	61	223	2	
Children's Friend Society, Albany					
Children's Home, Amsterdam	29	13	42	6	
Children's Home, Newburgh					
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn	145	45	190		
Church Home of the City of Troy	12	2	14	1	
Colored Home and Hospital, New York	203	494	697		
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York	291	79	370		18
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn	572	309	881		
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath	59	18	77	8	
Day Home, Troy					
Deborah Powers' Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh	7	3	10		
Eighth Ward Mission, New York	8	5	13		
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo	69	17	86		
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy	29	58	87		3
Five Points House of Industry, New York	311	400	711		
Five Points Mission, New York					
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York	1,871	1,503	3,374		321
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York	19	67	86		
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo	14	6	20		1
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	27	14	41		
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	145	157	302	28	
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York	533	118	651		
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	66	29	95		
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York	585	150	735		
Henry Keep Home, Watertown	29	4	33		

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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No. 21.

and Homes for the Friendless, and the changes during the year ending 30, 1889.

DISCHARGED.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1889.				
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other in- stitutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
					5	5		48			48
75		4			3	116			273	149	422
165		6	24	80	11	333		22	84	57	163
46		10		33	4	93		125		75	200
37	1	2	2	36	5	83		114		28	142
17					7	18			17	17	34
3					8	7	6	41			47
14		1			11	15	7	74			81
8				4	1	13			21	14	35
									42	35	77
123	3	4	3	8	3	148			147	100	247
166		4			2	203			125	75	200
				183	37	223		22	33	24	79
					1	1	2	21			23
72		3	5	24	4	120			71	41	112
38		1			2	46			63	37	100
14	2				16	16			85	59	144
				1	3	4	18	41			59
74		4	1			81			70	72	142
10					2	18			18	6	24
21					6	26	3	53	59	49	164
					1	2		12			12
				371	125	496	81	114	5	1	201
46		5		6	7	80			179	111	290
338	3			5	8	354		103		424	527
9				6		23				54	54
				2		2		8			8
				3		3			19		10
3				11		14			44	28	72
25	3	4	1		8	43			30	14	44
229	5	16	21	145	10	426		28	142	115	285
161		5		361	599	1,447		265	950	712	1,927
6		14		48		68				18	18
						1	12	7			19
12				2		14			10	17	27
74	3			8	5	118	2	2	114	66	184
166			1	6	1	168			310	233	543
19						19			39	37	76
137		1	5		1	144			271	320	591
					2	2	7	24			31

TABLE No. 21 —

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the in- stitution October 1, 1888.	Received during the year.	Total supported.		
				By adoption.	By indulture
Home for Aged Men, Albany	25	6	31		
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn.....	23	15	38		
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Com- munion, New York.....	22	3	25		
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York.....	136	23	159		
Home for Aged Men and Women, Elmira.....	18	5	23		
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany.....	150	29	179		
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn.....	260	51	311		
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York.....	490	80	570		
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy.....	150	85	235		
Home for the Blind, New York.....	59	10	69		
Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York.....	25	222	247		
Home for the Friendless, Auburn.....	49	56	105		
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo.....	35	33	68	3	
Home for the Friendless, Lockport.....	38	37	75	2	
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh.....	54	5	59		
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady.....	8	4	12		
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh.....	47	9	56	6	
Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga.....	12	9	21		
Home for the Homeless, Oswego.....	17	3	20		
Home for the Homeless, Utica.....	60	9	69		
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York.....	33	11	44		
House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown.....	3	34	37		
House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton.....	13	2	15		
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.....	353	273	626		
House of the Good Shepherd, New York.....	681	221	902		
House of the Good Shepherd, Tomkins Cove.....	19	47	66		
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica.....	47	21	68	1	
House and Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syra- cuse.....	25	210	235		
House of Industry, Poughkeepsie.....					
House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Con- victs, New York.....	30	167	197		
House of Mercy, New York.....	80	60	140		
House of Shelter, Albany.....	21	106	127	2	
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	81	49	130		3
Howard Mission, New York.....					
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association.....	60	17	77		3
Industrial School of Rochester.....	76	66	142	7	
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester					
Inebriates' Home, Fort Hamilton, Long Island.....	148	352	500		
Ingliside Home, Buffalo.....	15	115	130	7	
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf- Mutes, New York.....	179	27	206		
Institution of Mercy, New York.....	569	263	832	2	
Isabella Home, Long Island City.....					
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York.....	35	197	233		
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.....	52	49	101	5	9
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester.....	22	3	25	1	
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York.....	354	123	477		
Leake and Watts' Orphan Asylum, New York.....					
Le Couteux St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.....	139	25	164		
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.....	22	19	41	7	3
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York.....	65	157	217		
Mariners' Family Asylum, Staten Island.....	39	4	43		
Messiah Home for Little Children, New York.....	29	32	61		
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn.....	19	12	31		
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.....	113	6	119		
Midnight Mission, New York.....	46	172	218		

(Continued).

DISCHARGED.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1889.				
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other in- stitutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
				1	2	3	28				28
					6	6	32				32
		1			1	2		23			23
	3	1		2	21	35	59	65			124
				1	1	2	1	20			21
				3	21	24	67	88			155
				9	42	51	132	128			260
		2		22	56	80	220	270			490
6	10			10	35	61	74	100			174
	1	2		3	5	11	25	33			58
33		20		156		209		38			38
		3	6	36	3	48		57			57
7	2	1		20	4	37			17	14	31
25	1		1	13		42			21	12	33
					5	5		54			54
					1	1		11			11
1		4			2	13		5	16	22	43
				5	6	11		10			10
				1	7	8		20			20
		1		2	3	6	25	13			61
				32	1	33		3		1	38
				4		4				11	11
100	1	3	1	126	7	238		225		163	388
107	2	5	2	100	14	230		518		154	672
53				2		55			8	3	11
10				6	1	18		8	22	20	50
	2	8		169	22	201	10	15	5	4	34
	27		1	136		164	33				33
31	2	11		10	1	55		80		5	85
52	9	12	3	34	1	113		7	1	6	14
17		2	3		7	32			64	34	98
12		1		2	1	21			38	18	56
48	4	3		5	1	68			51	23	74
	55	9		263	6	333	167	10			167
4	37	4	3	57	2	114		13	1	2	16
29		1				30	97	79			176
133	1	11		124	5	276		30		526	556
6	26	6		163		201		32			32
30	1				1	46			41	14	55
						1			9	15	24
76						76			266	135	401
22		1				23			76	65	141
4						14			17	10	27
32		31		88		152		63		2	65
					2	2		41			41
30						30			16	15	31
				1	5	6	1	24			25
				2	6	8	15	96			111
11	3	61		94		169		40		9	49

TABLE No. 21—

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the Institution October 1, 1888.	Received during the year.	Total supported.		
				By adoption.	By indenture.
Mikanari Home, Jamestown	11	7	18		
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York	1,333	491	1,824		
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York	753	376	1,129		43
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy	96	77	173		1
New York Catholic Protector	2,369	851	3,220		137
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men	34	319	353		
New York Infant Asylum	639	579	1,218	32	
New York Juvenile Asylum	1,054	686	1,740		31
New York Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericorde	49	194	243		
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone	68	6	74		
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York	915	889	1,804	3	9
Nursery and Home, Yonkers	17	25	42		
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie	19	5	24		
Old Ladies' Home, Waterford					
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	166	94	260	10	13
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	61	29	90	1	1
Open-Door Mission, Albany	19	17	36		
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown		7	7		
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	284	134	418	3	3
Orphan Asylum Society, New York	176	47	223		8
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.	692	242	934	56	24
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York	134	24	158		4
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany					
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown	87	37	124	6	2
Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, Newburgh	274	70	344		
Oswego Orphan Asylum	33	36	69	13	
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, N. Y.	25	2	27		
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless	39	44	83	4	
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy	13	2	15		
Presbyterian Home, New York	42	8	50		
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester	47	38	85	2	
Riverside Rest Association, New York	5	295	300		
Rochester Home of Industry	71	120	191		
Rochester Orphan Asylum	107	110	217	16	
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	1,412	830	2,242		
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York					
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet	163	40	208		
St. Barnabas House, New York					
St. Benedict's Home for Colored Children, New York					
St. Christopher's Home, New York	39	11	50	5	
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy	86	37	123		3
St. Francis Asylum, Buffalo	233	101	334		
St. James' Home, New York	110	18	128		
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica	72	57	129	6	
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush	118	78	196		
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York	507	246	753	1	
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse	104	14	118		
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester	99	52	151		
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York	309	45	354		
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fiddham	257	39	296		
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca	97	55	152	7	
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York	64	5	69		
St. Malachy's Home, East New York	99	47	142		
St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook					
St. Margaret's House, Albany	34	75	109	1	
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester	80	40	120	7	25

(Continued).

DISCHARGED.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1889.					
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other in- stitutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.	
232	5	11	10	47	22	327			12	5	17	
182		13		3	25	265			1,336	161	1,497	
22		5	5	24	4	61		69		43	112	
786	8	18			16	965			1,561	694	2,255	
39	9	4		318		318	35				35	
512	1	2	167	441	114	639		195	217	167	679	
					2	717			813	210	1,023	
				208	8	216		21	4	2	27	
2				1		3	25	12	20	14	71	
398	23	56	16	379	141	1,025	11	254	273	241	779	
23	1				3	27			7	8	15	
				1		1		23			23	
47	2	2	1	2		76	1	14	119	50	184	
16		7		2		27			50	13	63	
				20	1	21		15			15	
				1		1		6			6	
111	2		2		1	121			178	119	297	
24			1			33			130	60	190	
127	7				5	219			395	320	715	
19		1			1	23			68	67	135	
7				14		29	1	6	57	31	95	
61				44		105	3	18	211	7	239	
11		1				25			22	22	44	
					2	2		25			25	
23			1	11	1	40			22	21	43	
					2	2		13			13	
					3	3		47			47	
21				2	3	28		26	10	12	57	
		43	1	231		275		24		1	26	
3	2	4		96	2	107		60		24	84	
80	3	3			10	112			70	35	105	
489	22	47	56	147	17	778		37	919	508	1,464	
24					1	25			1	182	183	
4	1	1		7	1	19				31	31	
18		6		11		38			33	52	85	
				65	31	96	101	137			238	
19				1	2	22				106	106	
18		2		18		44			2	83	85	
17	2	41				60			91	45	136	
101	1	2		3	12	120			339	294	633	
9	2			9	1	21	4	4	89		97	
				43	1	44			61	46	107	
	20	7			21	48	24	282			306	
38					2	40	17	34	96	109	266	
25	5					37			115		115	
		1			4	5		64			64	
8						8		14	74	46	134	
28	1	8			37	75			20	14	34	
		1				43			77		77	

TABLE No. 21—

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the In- stitution October 1, 1888.	Received during the year.	Total supported.		
				By adoption.	By indentures.
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton ..	73	32	105		
St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Br'klyn.					
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	19	1	20		
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk	41	8	49		
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis	42	6	48		
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Stat. Isl.	64	3	67	1	
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester ..	56	44	100	2	2
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Asso., Rondout.					
St. Phebe's Mission, Brooklyn					
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York ..	231	91	322		
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse ..	151	41	192	3	
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany	228	50	278		
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	121	50	171	7	
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy	214	64	278	6	
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn	17	169	186		
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica	201	50	251		
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	122	108	230	12	
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany	114	59	173		
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, L. I.	828	100	928		
Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, N. Y. .	41	5	46		
Sheltering Arms, New York	160	59	219		
Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn	64	81	145	5	
Shelter for Babies, New York	24	11	35		
Shelter for Homeless Women, Syracuse	30	9	39	1	
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York	49	58	107		
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic (Asylum), Blauveltville	472	71	543	1	28
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Chil- dren, Brooklyn	514	112	626		
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca	109	135	244	20	
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Sea- men, West New Brighton	100	25	125		3
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York	207	77	284		
Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, Brooklyn	81	7	88		
Society of St. Martha, New York	19	5	24		
Southern Tier Orphan's Home, Elmira	36	44	80	7	
Sunnyside Day Nursery, New York					
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton	103	77	180		19
Syracuse Home Association	49	3	52		
Temporary Home for Children of Queens county, Mineola	28	36	64		
The Home, Ithaca	20		20		
Thomas' Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles	106	25	131	2	
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum	288	175	463	14	
Troy Orphan Asylum	93	38	131		
Truant Home, Brooklyn	52	282	334		
Utica Orphan Asylum	136	75	201	17	
Yassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.	7	2	9		
Wartburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East N. Y. .	62	19	81		
Wartburg Orphans' Farm School, Mount Vernon ..	87	14	101	1	1
Wayside Day Nursery, New York					
Western New York Home, Randolph	37	34	71	14	
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester	159	17	176		
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Chil- dren, White Plains	123	115	238		
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York					
Woman's Christian Temperance Home, New York ..					
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls					
Total	31,584	18,837	50,421	450	89

(Concluded).

DISCHARGED.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1889.				
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other in- stitutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
12					2	14			33	68	91
3				1		4		7		9	16
8	2			2	2	14			15	20	35
9						17			17	14	31
7		4				12			32	23	55
		3				32				68	68
76		3				79			85	158	243
30		1			3	52				146	140
32		4		15	3	54		12		212	224
32		4		11		54		16		101	117
61		4		6	6	84				194	194
14	47	46		26		133			53		53
45	3				7	85			166		166
55					53	120			54	56	110
47				9		56			117		117
				14	77	91	837				837
					7	7	19	20			39
59						59	1	3	74	82	160
67					11	83			36	26	62
7		2			1	10			14	11	25
4		3		3		11		18		10	28
42		6				48			41	18	59
		4		10	1	54			18	471	489
83					2	85		25	243	269	537
69		24	6			119			125		125
10	1			1		15			57	53	110
54	1		33		1	119			96	69	165
					11	11		77			77
1	1	1				3		8		13	21
12		2		15	2	38			23	19	42
19	4	13	3	16	2	76			85	19	104
					9	9		43			43
24	5					29			15	20	35
								20			20
14				8	2	26			48	57	105
103	16				7	140			323		323
24	2			4		30		2	50	49	101
267						267			74		74
54	1	1		2	1	76			78	57	135
					1	1		8			8
				2	6	8	23	50			73
						6			46	49	95
14	1				8	37			29	5	34
11			1	2	1	15	38	26	50	47	161
39		1		76	3	119			84	35	119
7,993	408	701	386	6,432	1,902	18,041	2,262	5,131	14,021	10,952	32,366

CHARGE

TABLE No. 22.
Showing the value of the property of hospitals, and their indebtedness September 30, 1889.

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Albany City Homoeopathic Hospital	\$19,000 00	.....	\$19,000 00	\$2,000 00	\$225 00	\$9,225 00
Albany Hospital	100,000 00	\$31,500 00	131,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Asylum for Lying-in-Women, New York .....	.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Auburn City Hospital	25,000 00	42,000 00	67,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Babies' Hospital of the City of New York	19,687 50	25,700 00	45,387 50	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital	43,000 00	.....	43,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Home for Consumptives	80,000 00	.....	80,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital	80,000 00	60,500 00	140,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Hospital	92,500 00	17,500 00	110,000 00	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00
Brooklyn General Hospital	132,396 98	157,775 00	290,171 98	.....	200 00	200 00
Buffalo General Hospital	131,280 92	146,103 99	277,384 91	35,000 00	13,551 75	48,551 75
Childs' Hospital, Albany	108,000 00	.....	108,000 00	24,000 00	2,000 00	26,000 00
German Hospital and Dispensary, New York	30,500 00	.....	30,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Hahnemann Hospital, New York	229,679 67	119,500 00	349,179 67	.....	.....	.....
Hillman Hospital, Matteawan	175,000 00	53,704 56	228,704 56	.....	.....	.....
Home for Incurables, Fordham	4,500 00	750 00	5,250 00	.....	.....	.....
Homeopathic Hospital, Buffalo	241,023 56	237,200 00	478,223 56	.....	.....	.....
Hospital of the French Benevolent Society, New York	71,000 00	40,675 00	111,675 00	42,500 00	.....	42,500 00
Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York	210,000 00	482,168 55	692,168 55	.....	.....	.....
House of the Holy Comforter, New York	2,000 00	1,100 00	3,100 00	.....	.....	.....
House of Rest for Consumptives, Tremont	59,500 00	42,500 00	102,000 00	1,500 00	4,317 13	5,817 13
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn	185,000 00	15,000 00	200,000 00	30,000 00	350 00	30,350 00
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York	227,000 00	18,750 00	245,750 00	.....	20,143 85	20,143 85
Manhattan Dispensary and Hospital, New York	36,500 00	17,135 47	53,635 47	.....	.....	.....
Marshall Infirmary, Troy	151,500 00	5,000 00	156,500 00	.....	1,344 66	1,344 66
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York	16,000 00	.....	16,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York	250,000 00	201,500 00	451,500 00	.....	6,034 43	6,034 43
New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, New York	400,000 00	88,350 00	533,350 00	18,000 00	.....	18,000 00
New York Cancer Hospital	256,000 00	236,000 00	442,000 00	.....	.....	.....
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Hospital	60,000 00	38,000 00	98,000 00	.....	2,800 00	2,800 00
New York Infirmary for Women and Children	6,600 00	.....	6,600 00	.....	.....	.....
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women	33,444 21	.....	33,444 21	.....	.....	.....
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute	12,000 00	.....	12,000 00	.....	.....	.....
New York Ophthalmic Hospital	12,000 00	.....	12,000 00	.....	.....	.....
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital	12,000 00	.....	12,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Oswego Hospital .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Presbyterian Hospital, New York.....	935,904 23	744,354 98	1,680,459 21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester City Hospital.....	175,000 00	43,917 00	218,917 00	.....	.....	.....	16,570 46
Rochester Homoeopathic Hospital †.....	33,781 84	787 44	34,569 28	.....	.....	.....	19,000 00
Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....	1,000,000 00	400,000 00	1,400,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	233,050 00	10,905 36	243,955 36	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica.....	41,000 00	4,000 00	45,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis' Hospital, New York.....	215,000 00	.....	215,000 00	.....	.....	.....	12,319 00
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn †.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,125 00
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers.....	22,500 00	13,738 00	36,238 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Luke's Hospital, Syracuse.....	55,000 00	6,000 00	61,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Hospital, New York.....	1,200,000 00	660,602 82	1,860,602 82	.....	.....	.....	13,965 80
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.....	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	.....	.....	.....	34,500 00
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	.....	.....	.....	63,000 00
St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn.....	250,000 00	104,812 00	354,812 00	.....	.....	.....	15,000 00
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.....	200,000 00	25,000 00	225,000 00	.....	.....	.....	73,567 87
St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,198 38
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany.....	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	300,000 00	.....	300,000 00	.....	.....	.....	30,412 11
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.....	318,450 30	510 32	318,960 62	.....	.....	.....	210,000 00
S. R. Smith Infirmary, Tompkinsville, S. I.....	15,000 00	40,000 00	55,000 00	.....	.....	.....	125,132 00
Trinity Hospital.....	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy Hospital.....	130,000 00	.....	130,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica City Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vassar Brothers' Hospital, Poughkeepsie.....	110,000 00	362,818 33	472,818 33	.....	.....	.....	3,069 36
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York.....	340,092 70	370,782 92	710,875 62	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$10,147,277 51	\$4,784,801 84	\$14,932,169 35	\$790,456 75	\$188,000 09	.....	\$984,486 84

* No report received.

† Finances with Church Charity Foundation, of Long Island.

‡ Finances with St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum.

§ City owns property.

TABLE

Showing the receipts of Hospitals for

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand October 1, 1888	From appro- priations by boards of su- pervisors.	From appro- priations by cities.
Albany City Homoeopathic Hospital	\$705 00		\$3,114 28
Albany Hospital	227 50	\$720 11	5,191 11
Albany Hospital for Incurables	525 23		3,000 00
Asylum for Lying-in-Women, New York	3,517 58		
Auburn City Hospital	625 07	102 93	1,321 00
Babies' Hospital of the City of New York	4,708 50		
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital	1,432 52		2,525 00
Br.oklyn Home for Consumptives	10,585 21		4,968 00
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital	3,553 93		9,835 41
Brooklyn Hospital	1,897 11	2,312 51	5,500 00
Buffalo General Hospital	17,749 48		
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity	14,390 25		
Childs' Hospital, Albany	133 16	1,190 07	4,308 37
German Hospital and Dispensary, New York	10,800 16		
Hahnemann Hospital, New York	17,216 52		
Highland Hospital, Matteawan	437 63	500 00	
Home for Incurables, Fordham	15,576 41		
Homoeopathic Hospital, Buffalo			
Hospital of the French Benevolent Society, N. Y.	4,525 38		
Hosp'l for the Relief of Ruptur'd and Cripp'l'd, N. Y.	5,725 38		25,125 28
House of the Holy Comforter, New York	561 95		
House of Rest for Consumptives, Tremont	835 62		
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn	393 20		9,490 17
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York	739 92		1,909 00
Manhattan Dispensary and Hospital, New York	1,900 28		
Marshall Infirmary, Troy		16,491 68	4,555 52
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York	509 82		
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York	24,641 40		
New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, New York	435 10		
New York Cancer Hospital	52,652 80		
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary	2,305 32		
New York Hospital			
New York Infirmary for Women and Children	13,001 45		3,375 00
New York Medical College and Hosp'l for Women	827 37		
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute			
New York Ophthalmic Hospital	1,077 01		
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital			
Oswego Hospital	1,401 74		
Presbyterian Hospital, New York	14,570 20		
Rochester City Hospital	66 31	500 46	4,431 58
Rochester Homoeopathic Hospital			
Roosevelt Hospital, New York			
St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn	21 03		15,545 00
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York			
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica	29 65		
St. Francis' Hospital, New York			
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn			
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers	405 06		
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse	9,500 52	1,276 89	1,983 07
St. Luke's Hospital, New York	75,574 74		
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn	11,984 45	8,743 31	8,332 56
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York	1,552 95		
St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn			11,555 30
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester	229 84	523 03	11,088 68
St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo			
St. Peter's Hospital Albany	157 30		7,414 27
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn			12,869 00
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York	295 72		
S. R. Smith Infirmary, Tompkinsville, S. I.	1,453 66		
Trinity Hospital, New York			
Troy Hospital	484 98	3,555 82	7,302 53
Utica City Hospital		5,287 40	
Vassar Brothers' Hospital, Poughkeepsie	11,497 08		
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, N. Y. ..	69,963 14		
Total	\$414,401 63	\$41,204 21	\$165,532 28

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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No. 23.

the year ending September 30, 1889.

By legacies, donations and voluntary con- tributions.	From individ- uals for the support of patients.	From interest and dividends on invest- ments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other in- vestments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts, including cash on hand.
\$3,050 00	\$1,429 03				\$200 00	\$8,498 32
7,787 00	11,714 31	\$2,372 22	\$3,500 00			32,482 27
1,825 00	320 00					5,070 23
909 15		2,425 00				6,851 73
2,540 81	891 41	1,520 90	1,280 00			8,252 18
					1,929 93	6,038 43
4,093 09	318 00	358 03			17 86	8,858 13
15,852 06		3,433 22	1,500 00		13,860 00	50,199 18
28,550 88		797 90	20,000 00	\$3,000 00	8,156 79	73,945 31
100 00	4,835 33	8,116 65	13,225 00	2,500 00	1,316 47	39,803 07
46,517 01	23,898 63	6,782 25	16,000 00		17,775 57	128,722 94
3,738 00				8,500 00	30,153 23	56,761 48
4,477 87					1,430 02	12,189 69
52,827 60	22,116 41	4,073 08			119,512 01	209,329 26
12,113 60	8,113 03	2,097 50			8,077 50	47,618 15
1,190 07	24 00			18 50		3,170 20
32,346 25	27,956 20	9,088 78	46,000 00		10,000 00	141,967 64
6,833 63	3,948 23	2,346 86			9,161 20	26,815 30
73,304 97	6,651 81	24,240 16	90,900 00			234,950 00
1,602 51		100 00			3,807 94	6,072 40
27,059 08	65 00	1,875 00		7,700 00		37,634 70
10,968 90	3,391 50	169 67	350 00		30,625 11	55,389 15
19,591 93	6,478 85	1,757 50	2,014 86	16,300 00	1,803 92	49,686 98
39,850 80	1,484 77	300 00			1,968 69	45,604 54
5,230 00	9,791 37	265 97		1,344 66	500 00	38,279 20
5,750 00		19 63				6,279 45
91,310 80	15,914 09	9,450 00			20,611 38	161,927 67
2,712 60						3,147 70
3,386 00	6,040 57	4,350 76			48,500 00	114,930 13
1,388 64		12,336 01	3,000 00		3,097 92	22,127 89
5,798 84	3,760 66	1,839 49		2,500 00	3,607 42	33,882 86
4,691 27	2,367 63				3,169 78	11,056 05
5,500 00	3,352 12	1,441 64			13,441 10	23,734 86
4,600 11		8,412 08			5,403 00	19,492 20
23,176 40	6,658 71	500 00		35,000 00	7,707 68	73,042 79
1,037 08	826 00				3,220 72	6,485 54
75,904 93	8,192 68	44,936 93		13,000 00		156,604 74
26,448 78	15,262 61	9,626 67		16,570 46	95 13	65,992 00
18,076 25				18,000 00		36,076 25
153 90	9,968 02	18,908 51			66,008 74	95,039 17
18,780 55	5,728 00	407 94	6,000 00		2,084 45	48,578 07
2,103 33	2,324 40			578 80	517 25	5,553 43
27,348 96	3,484 50				3,560 79	34,394 25
4,254 38	683 65	569 54			7,845 36	13,758 19
4,656 34	2,605 22					20,022 04
46,280 49	19,657 17	31,839 68	67,500 00	34,500 00	590 64	275,942 62
2,612 38	551 00			30,000 00	129 50	62,253 80
33,907 64		4,323 10				39,783 69
6,504 96	9,586 92			7,902 31	5,207 32	40,756 84
1,429 63	10,522 16	1,076 00		250 00	323 29	26,021 63
2,778 00	4,016 99	20 00				14,886 56
24,000 00	816 00				1,860 00	39,525 00
9,379 69	10,768 10	10 34	1,000 00	1,132 12	38,740 09	61,526 06
		1,988 48			3,278 44	6,720 53
9,494 69						9,494 69
164 00	4,436 90				520 50	16,464 73
1,653 70	328 00	15,061 64	3,000 00		592 77	5,287 40
44,704 75	33,406 70	14,814 93	39,525 00		3,440 74	205,945 26
\$912,560 11	\$314,776 68	\$247,653 06	\$323,803 86	\$198,796 85	\$503,880 15	\$3,122,615 81

[illegible]

New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute.....	1,375 02	792 65	4,705 75	11,203 45	23,734 86	1,259 97
New York Ophthalmic Hospital.....	1,307 92	890 86	.....	1,319 77	18,262 93	5,034 22
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital.....	1,375 96	.....	.....	5,634 81	48,008 87	638 03
Oswego Hospital.....	30 55	417 11	719 76	3,212 95	5,842 51	.....
Presbyterian Hospital, New York.....	1,693 69	5,618 57	81,775 30	3,717 80	186,844 44	511 10
Rochester City Hospital.....	2,139 78	2,363 94	6,715 66	3,775 67	35,480 20	787 44
Rochester Homoeopathic Hospital.....	.....	.....	33,781 54	373 57	38,379 23	117,373 06
Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....	2,602 20	5,511 39	.....	4,653 77	.....	.....
St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	3,103 07	670 47	3,284 60	5,090 50	48,306 04	270 03
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York.....	20 00	176 58	.....	.....	5,534 96	.....
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica.....	526 00	1,964 00	.....	5,489 47	34,394 25	28 47
St. Francis Hospital, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	192 69	230 11	1,415 00	686 71	13,181 73	576 46
St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers.....	251 45	146 80	11,384 04	84 11	17,841 58	180 46
St. Luke's Hospital, Syracuse.....	4,678 13	5,770 23	11,377 35	9,042 43	235,365 29	140,437 03
St. Mary's Hospital, New York.....	765 27	126 90	38,518 16	1,761 83	38,065 97	4,247 23
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.....	276 33	612 31	.....	679 47	38,068 60	1,396 09
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	1,057 67	1,118 69	1,145 00	6,378 10	40,766 84	.....
St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn.....	810 91	1,522 03	.....	1,899 97	26,910 08	111 55
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo.....	870 68	592 58	.....	1,717 11	14,798 67	.....
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany.....	400 00	200 00	30,000 00	.....	39,635 00	.....
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	892 45	2,247 44	16,850 00	1,943 00	60,946 39	379 67
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.....	148 42	85 43	.....	297 81	5,018 86	1,701 72
St. B. Smith Infirmary, Tompkinsville, S. I.....	192 35	304 88	.....	473 28	9,404 69	.....
Trinity Hospital, New York.....	667 96	1,442 80	750 62	512 42	16,243 25	221 45
Troy Hospital.....	247 94	168 17	.....	337 76	6,287 40	.....
Utica City Hospital.....	379 20	293 40	2,167 10	1,270 20	11,311 15	21,032 04
Vassar Brothers' Hospital, Poughkeepsie.....	2,173 80	2,731 96	.....	2,875 54	164,237 34	41,707 92
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$82,675 89	\$72,819 71	\$419,563 12	\$188,094 43	\$2,704,183 68	\$426,891 52

* Apparent cash balance.

† As reported.

‡ Of this sum, \$40,102.82 belongs to endowment fund and awaits investment.

§ For endowment of beds.

TABLE No. 25.
Showing the number of patients treated in the hospitals, and the results, during the year ending September 30, 1889.

INSTITUTIONS.	Number of patients in the institution Oct 1, 1888.	Number of patients received during the year.	Total under treatment.	Number of beneficiaries.	Total number of days the latter were supported.	DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1889.	
						Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Transferred to other institutions.	Died.	Otherwise discharged.	Total discharged.	Male.	Female.
Albany City Homoeopathic Hospital.....	18	210	298	185	5,450	121	68	3	3	22	61	217	11	9
Albany Hospital.....	54	890	944	.....	11,680	479	278	57	.....	.....	.....	875	44	25
Albany Hospital for Incurables.....	31	33	64	62	4,401	4	3	.....	6	9	8	29	2	33
Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York.....	7	129	136	136	1,014	105	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	118	18	18
Auburn City Hospital.....	13	130	143	19	2,564	68	42	2	.....	12	.....	124	19	6
Babies' Hospital in the city of New York.....	13	138	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	138	5	7
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.....	15	117	132	108	4,556	83	65	1	.....	1	.....	130	4	8
Brooklyn Home for Consumptives.....	25	151	176	176	17,396	16	15	26	.....	52	18	121	32	23
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital.....	64	550	614	559	18,551	411	110	8	11	33	13	575	19	20
Brooklyn Hospital.....	73	881	954	795	21,190	461	242	53	.....	125	.....	893	38	23
Buffalo General Hospital.....	100	1,149	1,249	1,116	.....	727	304	11	3	90	21	1,156	62	31
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity.....	164	1,231	1,395	470	.....	1,020	167	15	.....	83	.....	1,225	130	40
Child's Hospital, Albany.....	52	142	194	191	24,480	90	24	10	.....	3	6	133	23	38
German Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	127	1,099	1,826	1,025	40,200	1,087	380	36	13	162	42	1,714	86	96
Hahnemann Hospital, New York.....	4	73	77	110	6,093	96	120	10	7	6	2	241	1	8
Highland Hospital, Matteawan.....	.....	.....	253	64	1,791	54	14	.....	.....	55	.....	74	3	9
Home for Incurables, Fordham.....	163	90	253	.....	19,356	.....	3	26	2	.....	.....	88	81	84
Homoeopathic Hospital, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital of the French Benevolent Society, New York.....	31	446	477	385	10,577	.....	393	.....	2	42	.....	437	27	13
Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York.....	156	193	349	341	59,398	62	82	14	.....	15	.....	173	84	92
House of the Holy Comforter, New York.....	28	2	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of Rest for Consumptives, Tremont.....	34	130	164	163	14,854	7	29	6	4	46	23	115	28	21
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....	.....	2,716	2,778	.....	1,362	1,362	1,219	.....	.....	70	41	2,092	62	24
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.....	30	525	645	306	3,062	196	284	43	.....	3	.....	2,697	12	6
Manhattan Dispensary and Hospital, New York.....	33	473	504	450	7,036	294	169	22	16	47	17	460	17	24
Marshall Infirmary, Troy.....	40	304	324	450	421	105	134	23		26		378	26	10

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York	173	2,359	2,531	2,265	87,116	1,242	841	120	6	148	2,357	93	81	174
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York	32	238	30	131	8,652	74	70	41	...	52	237	33	33	33
New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, New York	21	581	602	325	5,944	136	364	23	4	1	576	16	11	26
New York Cancer Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York Infirmary for Women and Children	24	349	373	320	7,844	258	71	16	5	8	358	1	14	15
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women	16	201	217	166	4,764	140	46	11	...	2	201	...	16	16
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York Ophthalmic Hospital	25	290	315	219	11,360	94	105	9	98	21	263	26	26	52
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oswego Hospital	106	2,024	2,130	1,949	45,848	1,367	214	148	128	154	2,011	76	43	119
Presbyterian Hospital, New York	91	852	1,043	539	20,834	248	374	104	13	86	945	48	50	98
Rochester City Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rochester Homeopathic Hospital	146	2,528	2,674	2,410	50,778	694	1,380	191	...	240	2,515	101	68	169
Roosevelt Hospital, New York	165	2,236	2,401	2,042	42,882	1,360	518	48	25	297	2,246	96	59	155
St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York	27	219	246	75	2,797	199	...	3	2	17	221	9	16	95
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica	237	2,403	2,630	2,494	79,595	1,476	562	98	37	221	2,397	116	117	233
St. Francis' Hospital, New York	32	153	191	182	4,184	55	70	20	1	9	155	2	34	36
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn	13	304	317	286	6,105	130	114	3	2	32	295	14	8	22
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers	29	401	430	49	1,319	255	55	43	3	32	388	28	14	42
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Luke's Hospital, New York	180	1,871	2,051	1,612	55,056	1,014	603	87	...	177	1,881	94	76	170
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn	20	163	183	160	4,960	147	9	3	1	1	161	...	22	22
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York	60	347	407	407	19,045	240	64	6	...	15	348	21	38	59
St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn	196	1,134	1,330	1,060	47,700	862	183	43	33	83	1,204	59	67	126
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester	210	462	672	121	43,672	241	86	23	11	69	449	135	88	223
St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo	41	73	114	68	5,984	80	...	...	...	...	84	...	30	30
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany	46	467	513	66	886	230	156	35	3	47	471	22	20	42
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn	127	1,275	1,402	1,372	43,554	739	349	28	6	148	1,276	61	65	126
St. Peter's Hospital, New York	132	2,032	2,164	1,437	35,549	1,124	871	90	...	227	2,012	103	49	152
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York	10	168	178	187	...	137	23	1	...	7	168	7	3	10
S. R. Smith Infirmary, Tompkinsville, S. I.	29	217	246	...	...	146	54	9	3	12	224	9	13	22
Trinity Hospital, New York	96	676	772	68	...	511	73	22	3	77	686	40	46	86
Troy Hospital	7	138	145	135	3,571	92	17	2	...	13	128	13	5	17
Utica City Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vassar Brothers' Hospital, Poughkeepsie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,715	37,821	41,536	26,619	893,071	20,621	11,166	1,678	415	3,159	37,754	2,012	1,770	3,782

TABLE No. 26.
Showing the value of the property of dispensaries, and their indebtedness, September 30, 1889.

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Albany City Homoeopathic Dispensary*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albany Hospital Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	\$1,200 00	.....	\$1,200 00	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Central Dispensary*.....	.....	\$7,000 00	7,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn City Dispensary.....	8,000 00	13,600 00	21,600 00	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital Association.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary.....	50,000 00	12,000 00	62,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital Dispensary*.....	4,000 00	1,620 00	5,620 00	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital Dispensary*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Demilt Dispensary, New York.....	40,000 00	90,000 00	130,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Truoy Hospital*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Dispensary, New York.....	47,500 00	47,800 00	95,300 00	\$28,000 00	.....	\$28,000 00
Gates Avenue Homoeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	9,000 00	300 00	9,300 00	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00
Harlem Dispensary, Harlem.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, Harlem.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Homoeopathic Medical College, Dispensary, New York*.....	500 00	2,567 43	3,067 43	.....	\$100 00	100 00
Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metropolitan Dispensary, New York.....	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....
New York Dispensary.....	.....	500 00	500 00	.....	.....	.....
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin*.....	.....	138,767 65	138,767 65	.....	.....	.....
Northern Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northeastern Dispensary, New York.....	6,723 00	55,200 24	61,923 24	.....	.....	.....
Northwestern Dispensary, New York.....	62,125 00	62,125 00	124,250 00	.....	.....	.....
Northwestern Dispensary, New York.....	60,250 00	2,500 00	62,750 00	.....	.....	.....

Orthopedic Dispensary, New York.....	30,000 00	43,500 00	73,500 00	.....	\$492 97	492 97
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica Dispensary.....	5,100 00	.....	5,100 00	.....	100 00	100 00
West Side German Dispensary, New York.....	11,500 00	2,073 17	13,573 17	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$274,873 00	\$464,693 49	\$739,026 49	\$31,000 00	\$692 97	\$31,692 97

* Finances with hospital.

† Real estate sold.

‡ Finances with Brooklyn hospital.

§ No report received.
|| Value of real estate, etc., reported "unknown" by treasurer.

TABLE

Showing the receipts of dispensaries

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand, October 1, 1888.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.
Albany City Homœopathic Dispensary.....			
Albany Hospital Dispensary.....			
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	\$2,640 69		\$1,500 00
Brooklyn Central Dispensary.....	312 13		1,500 00
Brooklyn City Dispensary.....	1,079 51		1,500 00
Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital Association.....	6,539 00		5,000 00
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary.....	342 25		1,500 00
Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital Dispensary.....			
Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary.....			
Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary.....		\$500 00	
Demilt Dispensary, New York.....	679 62		1,000 00
Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York.....			
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....			
Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....			
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hos- pital for Women.....			
Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....			
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital.....			
Eastern Dispensary, New York.....	2,589 80		1,000 00
Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	277 76	453 74	1,500 00
Harlem Dispensary, Harlem.....			
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, Harlem.....	36 67		
Homœopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York.....			
Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry.....	631 82		
Metropolitan Dispensary, New York.....			
New York Dispensary.....	4,511 73		1,000 00
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin.....			
Northern Dispensary, New York.....	1,925 19		1,000 00
Northeastern Dispensary, New York.....			1,000 00
Northwestern Dispensary, New York.....	1,082 47		1,000 00
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York.....			250 00
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica.....			
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany.....			
Utica Dispensary.....			
West Side German Dispensary, New York.....	5 31		250 00
Total.....	\$22,653 85	\$953 74	\$19,000 00

No. 27.

for the year ending September 30, 1889.

By legacies, donations, and voluntary contributions.	From individuals for the support of patients.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts, including cash on hand.
			\$19 87			\$4,160 26
\$175 85					\$9,485 30	11,473 26
25 00		\$14 75	947 62			3,566 88
1,600 00		500 00				13,639 00
		300 00	4,450 00			6,592 25
224 22						724 22
36,320 00		2,541 32			7,528 85	48,069 79
575 00		3,376 70	21,000 00		11,404 87	39,946 37
		304 67				2,536 17
			74 12		683 63	794 32
	\$8,166 42		1,200 00			9,998 24
					267 72	267 72
20,494 00		5,115 64	11,000 00		15,107 38	57,228 75
968 48		2,327 60	20,000 00		1,805 85	28,027 12
20,100 00	1,164 40	2,137 53			200 00	24,601 93
1,080 60		100 00			1,190 00	5,043 07
9,128 42	331 00	2,380 59			4,073 09	16,183 10
					221 00	221 00
559 61		88 70				903 62
\$91,851 18	\$9,661 82	\$19,187 50	\$58,691 31		\$51,957 69	\$273,987 09

TABLE

Showing the expenditures of dispensaries

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate, principal and interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1888.	For salaries of officers, nurses and labor.
Albany City Homœopathic Dispensary.....			
Albany Hospital Dispensary.....			
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn.....			\$588 34
Brooklyn Central Dispensary.....	\$2,366 04	.....	600 00
Brooklyn City Dispensary.....			1,165 25
Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital Association.....			2,280 00
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary.....			150 00
Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital Dispensary.....			
Brooklyn Orthopedic Dispensary.....			
Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary.....			91 35
Demilt Dispensary.....			5,427 54
Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York.....			
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....			
Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....			
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....			
Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....			
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital.....			
Eastern Dispensary, New York.....	22,870 06	.....	9,600 00
Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	1,197 92	.....	432 00
Harlem Dispensary, Harlem.....			60 00
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, Harlem.....			
Homœopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York.....			
Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry.....			4,325 25
Metropolitan Dispensary, New York.....			
New York Dispensary.....			10,791 77
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin.....			
Northern Dispensary, New York.....			4,000 00
Northeastern Dispensary, New York.....		\$58 22	2,295 00
Northwestern Dispensary, New York.....			3,640 00
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York.....			7,722 37
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica.....			
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany.....			
Utica Dispensary.....		108 80	166 45
West Side German Dispensary.....			
Total.....	\$26,434 01	\$162 02	\$32,736 48

No. 28.

for the year ending September 30, 1889.

For fuel and lights.	For medicines and medical supplies.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand September 30, 1889.
\$253 87	\$601 78	\$17 00			\$127 03	\$1,583 26	\$2,577 00
59 54	547 36	149 20		\$7,000 00	269 86	10,992 00	481 28
143 71	700 15	47 73			164 50	2,311 38	1,255 50
1,042 00	1,378 00	250 00			2,609 00	7,559 00	
48 50	866 19	70 00	\$4,595 00	300 00	515 85	6,545 54	46 71
46 49	21 28	25 20	491 65		48 35	724 22	
400 33	1,927 15	316 40	863 99	36,486 47	1,047 56	46,679 54	1,390 25
49 50	2,300 43				1,820 27	36,671 05	3,275 32
9 99	305 75	178 23			41 40	2,285 29	250 88
20 56			74 12		573 25	727 93	66 39
102 75	2,099 39	916 33			1,990 75	9,434 42	563 82
312 56	2,782 20	189 91		41,000 00	267 72	267 72	
					684 66	55,761 10	1,467 65
61 25	840 44	828 33		20,050 00	256 74	26,074 79	1,952 33
	980 69	142 59		14,000 00	395 03	17,871 53	6,730 40
392 10	660 83	226 54			437 28	4,356 77	686 30
856 96	2,586 10	279 59			4,039 01	15,491 03	3,454 07
25 00	176 00	20 00				221 00	
62 62		149 04	33 40		37 36	552 77	350 85
\$3,887 73	\$18,863 76	\$3,806 09	\$6,058 16	\$118,836 47	\$15,325 62	\$246,110 34	\$24,548 75

TABLE No. 29.
Showing the number of beneficiary patients treated during the year ending September 30, 1889.

INSTITUTIONS.	At the dispensary.	Number of prescriptions prepared.	At their residences.	Number of visits made.	Number of persons vaccinated.
Albany City Homoeopathic Dispensary	2,103	2,103	50	200	.....
Albany Hospital Dispensary	7,355	4,775	13	14	.....
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn	5,477	7,191	226	256	.....
Brooklyn Central Dispensary	12,257	14,828	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn City Dispensary	10,630	14,927	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital Association	19,608	21,376	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Electric Dispensary	6,074	6,466	92	140	8
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital Dispensary	8,989	21,132	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary	564	1,630	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary	974	7,320	.....	.....	.....
Demilt Dispensary, New York	31,481	59,713	6,581	109	.....
Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York	28,543	42,798	.....	10,249	247
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn	15,839	17,698	.....	.....	227
Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children	7,426	33,098	820	.....	44
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women .....	.....	.....	.....	5,370	.....
Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York	76,087	58,397	.....	188	.....
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital	3,467	10,401	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Dispensary, New York	55,001	72,903	3,500	6,187	545
Gates Avenue Homoeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn	6,049	15,696	792	1,914	327
Harlem Dispensary, Harlem .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, Harlem	1,368	.....	12	49	.....
Homoeopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York	7,422	.....	.....	.....	.....
Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry	2,013	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metropolitan Dispensary, New York	39,656	81,162	2,906	8,407	113
New York Dispensary .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin	11,600	21,723	2,645	.....	23
Northern Dispensary, New York	20,311	61,407	4,266	5,268	376
Northeastern Dispensary, New York	21,887	97,722	3,606	9,315	297
Northwestern Dispensary, New York	1,894	99,170	374	1,693	.....
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica	312	.....	12	80	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany	5,942	4,378	50	162	13
Utica Dispensary	1,200	2,000	.....	.....	30
West Side German Dispensary, New York	4,505	6,348	153	410	118
Total	417,244	603,990	26,097	56,344	2,368

* Apparatus supplied.

TABLE No. 30.

Showing the name and location of the several State alms-houses, the time at which the contract was entered into with the State, and the rates of support per week, respectively.

STATE ALMS-HOUSES.	Location.	Date of contract.	Rate of support per week.
Albany city.....	Albany	October 1, 1873	\$2 50
Suffolk county*.....	Yaphank	October 1, 1873	2 00
Delaware county.....	Delhi	October 1, 1873	2 25
St. Lawrence county.....	Canton	October 1, 1873	1 70
Erie county	Buffalo.....	October 1, 1873	2 00
Broome county	Binghamton	January 1, 1875	1 75
Jefferson county.....	Watertown	January 1, 1875	2 00
Onondaga county.....	Syracuse	January 1, 1875	2 00
Kings county	Flatbush	June 20, 1875	2 50
Oneida county.....	Rome	December 28, 1875	2 00
Seneca county.....	Waterloo	January 1, 1876	1 75
Monroe county.....	Rochester	December 4, 1877	2 00

* Discontinued.

TABLE No. 31.

Showing the several State alms-houses to which State paupers were committed and the changes occurring in the number under their care from October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1889.

STATE ALMS-HOUSES.	Whole number committed.	Discharged.	Provided for by adoption or otherwise.	Absconded.	Transferred.	Sent out of the State to friends or places of settlement.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1889.
Albany	2,375	792	6	287	19	1,201	56	14
Buffalo	4,794	1,243	33	340	29	3,044	97	8
Canton	242	75	3	32	7	70	43	12
Delhi	66	30	.....	20	1	10	5	.....
Yaphank	1,110	76	6	85	1	937	6	.....
Binghamton	418	156	3	37	5	166	34	17
Syracuse	621	261	2	80	8	234	23	13
Watertown	168	42	4	23	11	81	7	.....
Flatbush	9,114	2,448	5	101	12	6,353	134	61
Rome	461	215	1	34	15	87	40	69
Waterloo	369	251	.....	48	4	38	12	16
Rochester	1,610	359	17	154	7	986	70	17
Total	21,348	5,948	79	1,241	119	13,207	527	227
Transferred cases in State insane asylums.....								35
Transferred cases in orphan asylums								1
Aggregate								263

TABLE No. 32.

Showing the ages of the State paupers committed to the several State almshouses from October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1889.

STATE ALMS-HOUSES.	Undertwenty years.	Twenty years and under thirty.	Thirty years and under forty.	Forty years and under fifty.	Fifty years and under sixty.	Sixty years and under seventy.	Over seventy years.	Total.
Albany	357	579	495	389	254	183	113	1,570
Buffalo	1,271	1,169	893	576	397	307	131	4,734
Canton	32	43	37	29	26	47	28	162
Delhi	6	8	11	15	8	12	6	66
Yaphank	47	416	335	172	89	45	6	1,110
Binghamton	63	71	81	60	47	42	54	428
Syracuse	131	144	124	91	51	39	41	621
Watertown	52	37	35	15	10	10	9	168
Flatbush	1,929	2,476	2,032	1,337	718	427	195	5,134
Rome	26	105	158	74	46	28	24	461
Waterloo	10	33	53	60	60	101	62	389
Rochester	315	378	293	214	184	132	94	1,513
Total	4,239	5,459	4,547	3,022	1,890	1,373	818	21,348

TABLE No. 33.

Showing the changes which occurred in the several State almshouses during the year ending September 30, 1889.

STATE ALMS-HOUSES.	Number of inmates October 1, 1888.	Number committed during the year.	Whole number supported.	Discharged.	Adopted.	Absconded.	Transferred.	Sent out of the State.	Died.	REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1889.		
										Male.	Female.	Total.
Albany	4	170	174	62	....	12	1	83	2	12	3	14
Buffalo	2	329	331	58	....	15	1	244	5	8	....	3
Canton	16	3	19	3	....	1	....	1	2	11	1	12
Delhi .....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Binghamton	16	26	42	10	....	....	....	....	....	35	....	17
Syracuse	10	38	48	17	....	6	....	11	1	10	5	15
Watertown .....	....	13	13	3	....	....	1	9	....	....	....	....
Flatbush	28	1,059	1,087	227	1	6	....	774	18	40	21	61
Rome	61	33	94	11	....	3	....	8	3	43	26	69
Waterloo	12	14	26	5	....	4	....	....	1	16	....	14
Rochester	17	71	88	23	1	7	....	38	2	15	2	17
Total	166	1,767	1,923	420	2	59	3	1,174	38	170	57	227
Transferred cases in State insane asylums .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	9	35
Transferred cases in orphan asylums .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Aggregate .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	197	66	263

TABLE No. 34.

Showing the years in which State paupers in the care of the several State alms-houses September 30, 1889, were committed.

STATE ALMS-HOUSES.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Total.
Albany.....															1	13	14
Buffalo.....																8	8
Cantor.....								1	2	1		1	1	3	3		12
Delhi.....																	
Binghamton.....						1			2	1			1	2	5	5	17
Syracuse.....			1					2				1			4	5	13
Watertown.....																	
Flatbush.....													3	5	53		61
Rome.....		1			10	4		2		1	5		23	7	4	12	69
Waterloo.....					1					2	2	1		1	1	8	16
Rochester.....						1				1			1	4	2	8	17
Transferred cases	3	2	1	3	2	5	5	1	1	2	3	1	3		2	2	36
Total	3	2	3	3	3	17	9	4	7	8	10	4	29	20	27	114	263

TABLE No. 35.

Showing the number of State paupers committed each year since the act went into operation, October 22, 1873.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
For the year ending September 30, 1874.....	513	50	563
For the year ending September 30, 1875.....	566	88	654
For the year ending September 30, 1876.....	514	119	633
For the year ending September 30, 1877.....	707	165	872
For the year ending September 30, 1878.....	930	190	1,120
For the year ending September 30, 1879.....	1,326	261	1,587
For the year ending September 30, 1880.....	1,623	320	1,943
For the year ending September 30, 1881.....	1,646	327	1,973
For the year ending September 30, 1882.....	1,624	368	1,992
For the year ending September 30, 1883.....	1,633	393	1,426
For the year ending September 30, 1884.....	1,378	514	1,892
For the year ending September 30, 1885.....	1,409	439	1,848
For the year ending September 30, 1886.....	1,252	354	1,606
For the year ending September 30, 1887.....	1,247	370	1,617
For the year ending September 30, 1888.....	1,317	348	1,665
For the year ending September 30, 1889.....	1,369	388	1,757
Aggregate.....	16,654	4,694	21,348

TABLE No. 36.

Showing the number of insane in the care and custody of institutions in this State, October 1, 1889.

INSTITUTIONS.	OCTOBER 1, 1889.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
In State hospitals and asylums:			
State Lunatic Asylum.....	326	327	653
Hudson River State Hospital.....	267	226	493
State Homœopathic Asylum.....	274	239	513
Buffalo State Asylum.....	202	200	402
Total.....	1,069	992	2,061
Willard Asylum.....	941	1,080	2,021
Binghamton Asylum.....	503	580	1,083
Total.....	1,444	1,660	3,104
Total in State hospitals and asylums.....	2,513	2,652	5,165
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	203	16	219
Asylum for Insane Emigrants.....	5	17	22
Total.....	208	33	241
Aggregate.....	2,721	2,685	5,406
In city asylums and city almshouses:			
New York city.....	2,213	2,645	4,858
Kings county.....	737	1,054	1,791
Kingston city.....	.....	.....	.....
Newburgh city.....	5	6	11
Poughkeepsie city.....	3	1	4
Oswego city.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe county.....	150	176	326
Total.....	3,108	3,882	6,990
In county asylums and county poor-houses:			
Albany.....	10	8	18
Allegany.....	3	4	7
Broome.....	39	45	84
Cattaraugus.....	42	39	81
Cayuga.....	6	7	13
Chautauqua.....	59	61	120
Chemung.....	.....	.....	.....
Chenango.....	15	30	45
Clinton.....	14	21	35
Columbia.....	3	8	11
Cortland.....	16	17	33
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie.....	207	184	391
Essex.....	4	7	11
Franklin.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton.....	10	7	17
Genesee.....	7	.....	7
Greene.....	3	7	10
Herkimer.....	19	25	44
Jefferson.....	7	36	43
Lewis.....	21	15	36
Livingston.....	22	32	54
Madison.....	26	23	49
Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery.....	7	11	18
Niagara.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida.....	152	170	322
Onondaga.....	44	75	119
Ontario.....	.....	1	1

TABLE No. 36 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	OCTOBER 1, 1889.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Orange	36	35	71
Orleans	1	2	2
Oswego	35	45	80
Otsego	4	3	7
Putnam			
Queens	57	64	121
Rensselaer	1	14	15
Richmond	5	9	14
Rockland		3	3
St. Lawrence	16	26	42
Saratoga	8	6	14
Schenectady	2	1	3
Schoharie	4		4
Seneca	2		2
Steuben	1	3	4
Suffolk	14	21	35
Sullivan	10	24	34
Tioga	16	20	36
Tompkins	2	1	3
Ulster	43	41	84
Warren	3	6	9
Washington	8	11	19
Wayne	33	28	61
Westchester	1		1
Wyoming	9	11	20
Yates		1	1
Total	1,046	1,210	2,256
In private asylums:			
Bloomington Asylum	143	170	313
Sanford Hall	11	14	25
Brigham Hall	33	33	66
Marshall Infirmary	47	61	108
Providence Lunatic Asylum	24	95	119
St. Vincent's Retreat		56	56
Long Island Home, Amityville	41	45	86
Home for Insane and Nervous Invalids, Pleasantville	2	5	7
Home for Nervous Invalids, Fishkill	1	1	2
Keith Home for Nervous and Mental Diseases, Brooklyn		12	12
Brunswick Home, Amityville	21	25	46
Louden Hall, Amityville	2	8	10
Total	325	525	850
Aggregate	7,200	8,282	*15,482

* Exclusive of 33 State paupers, 19 insane transferred from Soldiers and Sailors' Home, and 4 insane Indians; total, 56; including these, the actual number of insane in the custody of institutions, October 1, 1889, was 15,538.

TABLE No. 37.

Showing the number of insane in the institutions of the State, October 1, 1889, by counties.

COUNTIES.	In county poor-houses and county asylums.	In the Willard Asylum.	In the Binghamton Asylum.	In the State asylums.	In city asylums and city almshouses.	In the asylum for insane criminals.	In private asylums.	Total.
Albany	18	157	188	120	.....	11	15	609
Allegany	7	30	19	20	.....	1	6	80
Broome	84	1	6	16	.....	.....	1	108
Cattaraugus	81	1	.....	4	.....	3	.....	94
Cayuga	13	71	15	67	.....	.....	3	169
Chautauqua	120	.....	.....	8	.....	3	.....	131
Chemung .....	.....	89	1	32	.....	1	1	124
Chenango	46	.....	14	33	.....	1	.....	94
Clinton	35	3	3	25	.....	2	.....	68
Columbia	11	36	23	27	.....	4	.....	101
Cortland	33	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	38
Delaware .....	.....	25	41	18	.....	2	.....	84
Dutchess .....	.....	97	41	87	4	4	3	236
Erie	391	49	.....	166	.....	5	67	681
Essex	11	12	8	15	.....	1	.....	47
Franklin .....	.....	36	.....	5	.....	2	.....	43
Fulton	17	28	20	14	.....	.....	.....	79
Genesee	9	19	.....	8	.....	.....	1	37
Greene	10	17	13	20	.....	.....	.....	60
Hamilton .....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Herkimer	44	10	2	30	.....	1	1	88
Jefferson	43	34	11	30	.....	6	.....	124
Kings .....	.....	.....	1	58	1,791	7	64	1,911
Lewis	36	8	3	13	.....	3	.....	63
Livingston	54	6	.....	9	.....	.....	2	71
Madison	49	7	9	20	.....	.....	1	86
Monroe .....	.....	15	.....	54	326	10	20	425
Montgomery	18	34	19	32	.....	2	.....	105
New York .....	.....	.....	.....	169	4,858	83	222	5,332
Niagara .....	.....	104	.....	34	.....	2	6	146
Oneida	322	3	.....	128	.....	6	3	462
Onondaga	119	53	43	86	.....	3	11	313
Ontario	1	99	.....	8	.....	2	7	117
Orange	71	14	33	91	11	.....	3	223
Orleans	2	31	.....	19	.....	.....	1	53
Oswego	80	20	1	28	.....	6	1	136
Otsego	7	19	44	5	.....	2	1	78
Putnam .....	.....	16	6	6	.....	.....	.....	28
Queens	121	67	6	45	.....	1	8	248
Rensselaer	15	107	170	77	.....	7	96	473
Richmond	14	26	4	56	.....	3	4	107
Rockland	3	10	9	25	.....	1	.....	48
St. Lawrence	42	45	6	35	.....	3	.....	131
Saratoga	14	23	51	20	.....	3	1	113
Schenectady	3	39	.....	8	.....	1	.....	51
Schoharie	4	27	12	5	.....	1	.....	49
Schuyler .....	.....	42	1	1	.....	.....	.....	44
Seneca	2	69	.....	.....	.....	1	4	76
Steuben	4	44	60	46	.....	1	2	157
Suffolk	35	4	30	34	.....	3	5	111
Sullivan	34	.....	8	14	.....	.....	1	57
Tioga	36	.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	46
Tompkins	3	55	1	1	.....	1	1	62
Ulster	84	28	30	70	.....	5	3	230
Warren	9	6	12	16	.....	3	.....	46
Washington	19	29	13	13	.....	1	1	76
Wayne	61	13	.....	15	.....	1	3	93
Westchester	1	165	99	68	.....	4	16	353
Wyoming	20	7	.....	8	.....	1	.....	36
Yates	1	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
Total	2,256	2,201	1,083	2,059	6,990	219	589	*15,197

* State paupers, transfers from Soldiers' Home, insane emigrants, insane Indians and private patients from other States and countries not included.

TABLE No. 38.
Showing the itemized and classified quarterly expenditures for the support and care of State paupers for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889.

QUARTERS.	For removals to State alms-houses.	For maintenance, cloth- ing, medical attend- ance and care in State alms-houses.	For maintenance, cloth- ing, medical attend- ance and care in State insane asylums.	For maintenance, cloth- ing, medical attend- ance and care in or- phan asylums.	For removals from the State to other States and countries.	For miscellaneous ex- penses and printing.	For salary of assistant secretary, pursuant to chap. 461, Laws of 1874.	Total.
Quarter ending December 31, 1888.	\$132 87	\$5,547 33	\$1,172 68	\$23 00	\$2,599 76	\$70 00	\$625 00	\$10,170 64
Quarter ending March 31, 1889.....	332 89	5,554 50	1,181 47	22 50	2,778 13	5 50	625 00	10,499 99
Quarter ending June 30, 1889	207 28	4,665 15	1,270 33	22 75	2,059 17	51 00	625 00	8,900 68
Quarter ending September 30, 1889.	385 11	5,943 57	1,174 77	23 00	2,180 37	66 00	625 00	10,397 82
Total.....	\$1,058 15	\$21,710 55	\$4,799 25	\$91 25	\$9,617 43	\$192 50	\$2,500 00	\$39,969 13

TABLE No. 39.

Showing the average number of persons in the county poor-houses and city alms-houses of the State of New York, and the number of persons temporarily relieved from 1868 to 1889, inclusive.

	Average number supported in poor-houses and alms-houses.	Number temporarily relieved.
1868.		
County poor-houses	7,362	50,953
City alms-houses	7,697	160,946
	15,059	211,899
1869.		
County poor-houses	6,782	95,297
City alms-houses	7,803	54,589
	14,585	149,886
1870.		
County poor-houses	6,456	56,771
City alms-houses	8,887	45,025
	15,343	101,796
1871.		
County poor-houses	6,338	56,906
City alms-houses	8,500	39,286
	14,838	96,192
1872.		
County poor-houses	6,334	42,431
City alms-houses	8,284	32,453
	14,618	74,884
1873.		
County poor-houses	6,774	44,863
City alms-houses	8,557	36,777
	15,331	81,640
1874.		
County poor-houses	6,456	70,469
City alms-houses	8,841	51,922
	15,297	122,391

TABLE No. 39 — (Continued).

	Average number supported in poor-houses and alms-houses.	Number temporarily relieved.
1875.		
County poor-houses	6,548	88,422
City alms-houses	8,686	70,789
	15,234	159,211
1876.		
County poor-houses	6,919	90,404
City alms-houses	8,894	55,349
	15,813	145,753
1877.		
County poor-houses	6,841	114,893
City alms-houses	9,203	66,968
	16,044	181,861
1878.		
County poor-houses	6,840	101,149
City alms-houses	9,961	58,072
	16,801	159,221
1879.		
County poor-houses	6,754	62,673
City alms-houses	9,116	17,179
	15,870	79,852
1880.		
County poor-houses	6,581	61,275
City alms-houses	9,765	16,317
	16,346	77,592
1881.		
County poor-houses	6,174	50,418
City alms-houses	9,974	26,730
	16,148	77,148
1882.		
County poor-houses	6,410	42,251
City alms-houses	10,097	27,168
	16,507	69,419

TABLE No. 39 — (Concluded).

	Average number supported in poor-houses and alms-houses.	Number temporarily relieved.
1883.		
County poor-houses.....	6,351	48,277
City alms-houses.....	10,965	12,277
	17,316	60,554
1884.		
County poor-houses.....	6,816	43,677
City alms-houses.....	11,454	10,539
	18,270	54,216
1885.		
County poor-houses.....	6,895	42,779
City alms-houses.....	11,909	12,811
	18,804	55,590
1886.		
County poor-houses.....	7,026	37,277
City alms-houses.....	12,000	11,867
	19,026	49,144
1887.		
County poor-houses.....	6,994	37,465
City alms-houses.....	12,096	8,589
	19,090	46,045
1888.		
County poor-houses.....	6,800	38,607
City alms-houses.....	12,815	10,343
	19,615	48,950
1889.		
County poor-houses.....	7,159	48,288
City alms-houses.....	13,590	11,473
	20,749	59,761

TABLE No. 40.

Showing the expenditures for support in the county poor-houses and city alms-houses of the State of New York, and the disbursements for temporary relief, from 1868 to 1889, inclusive.

	For support.	For temporary relief.	Total.
1868.			
County poor-houses..	\$687,631 20	\$525,795 75	\$1,213,426 95
City alms-houses	939,450 47	155,230 82	1,094,681 29
	<u>\$1,627,071 67</u>	<u>\$681,026 57</u>	<u>\$2,308,108 24</u>
1869.			
County poor-houses..	\$633,708 50	\$697,068 14	\$1,330,776 64
City alms-houses	980,156 98	284,893 43	1,265,050 41
	<u>\$1,613,865 48</u>	<u>\$981,961 57</u>	<u>\$2,595,827 05</u>
1870.			
County poor-houses..	\$568,521 45	\$618,938 90	\$1,187,460 35
City alms-houses	1,112,948 84	293,916 25	1,405,865 09
	<u>\$1,681,470 29</u>	<u>\$911,855 15</u>	<u>\$2,593,325 44</u>
1871.			
County poor-houses..	\$585,994 25	\$584,522 06	\$1,170,516 31
City alms-houses	1,088,298 45	235,830 91	1,324,129 36
	<u>\$1,674,292 70</u>	<u>\$820,352 97</u>	<u>\$2,494,645 67</u>
1872.			
County poor-houses..	\$563,291 69	\$502,297 23	\$1,065,588 92
City alms-houses ...	1,056,777 18	225,912 28	1,282,689 46
	<u>\$1,620,068 87</u>	<u>\$728,209 51</u>	<u>\$2,348,278 38</u>
1873.			
County poor-houses..	\$617,424 28	\$501,115 47	\$1,118,539 75
City alms-houses	1,112,731 48	214,635 38	1,327,366 86
	<u>\$1,730,155 76</u>	<u>\$715,750 85</u>	<u>\$2,445,906 61</u>
1874.			
County poor-houses..	\$616,038 44	\$615,496 93	\$1,231,535 37
City alms-houses	1,009,964 55	252,780 66	1,262,745 21
	<u>\$1,626,002 99</u>	<u>\$868,277 59</u>	<u>\$2,494,280 58</u>

TABLE No. 40 — (Continued).

	For support.	For temporary relief.	Total.
1875.			
County poor-houses..	\$662,206 66	\$634,548 44	\$1,296,755 10
City alms-houses.....	1,080,268 49	242,563 57	1,322,832 06
	\$1,742,475 15	\$877,112 01	\$2,619,587 16
1876.			
County poor-houses..	\$627,346 84	\$727,150 69	\$1,354,997 53
City alms-houses.....	1,013,616 06	210,894 99	1,224,511 05
	\$1,641,462 90	\$938,045 68	\$2,579,508 58
1877.			
County poor-houses..	\$646,930 14	\$804,972 15	\$1,451,902 29
City alms-houses.....	1,041,915 83	267,937 84	1,309,853 67
	\$1,688,845 97	\$1,072,909 99	\$2,761,755 96
1878.			
County poor-houses..	\$562,689 80	\$615,220 15	\$1,177,909 95
City alms-houses.....	986,647 58	161,045 62	1,147,693 20
	\$1,549,337 38	\$776,265 77	\$2,325,603 15
1879.			
County poor-houses..	\$592,874 33	\$625,546 42	\$1,218,420 75
City alms-houses.....	1,025,993 30	66,919 35	1,092,912 65
	\$1,618,867 63	\$692,465 77	\$2,311,333 40
1880.			
County poor-houses..	\$576,500 36	\$609,522 94	\$1,186,023 30
City alms-houses.....	1,037,081 54	85,984 91	1,123,066 45
	\$1,613,581 90	\$695,507 85	\$2,309,089 75
1881.			
County poor-houses..	\$583,809 39	\$584,398 73	\$1,168,208 12
City alms-houses.....	1,096,645 93	75,952 30	1,172,598 23
	\$1,680,455 32	\$660,351 03	\$2,340,806 35
1882.			
County poor-houses..	\$626,562 47	\$494,289 98	\$1,120,852 45
City alms-houses.....	1,122,862 51	64,884 16	1,187,746 67
	\$1,749,424 98	\$559,174 14	\$2,308,599 12

TABLE No. 40 — (Concluded).

	For support.	For temporary relief.	Total.
1883.			
County poor-houses..	\$634,869 51	\$505,413 43	\$1,140,282 94
City alms-houses	1,324,967 05	74,573 98	1,399,541 03
	<u>\$1,959,836 56</u>	<u>\$579,987 41</u>	<u>\$2,539,823 97</u>
1884.			
County poor-houses..	\$657,531 67	\$518,689 56	\$1,176,221 23
City alms-houses	1,269,784 44	52,500 98	1,322,285 42
	<u>\$1,927,316 11</u>	<u>\$571,190 54</u>	<u>\$2,498,506 65</u>
1885.			
County poor-houses..	\$675,586 91	\$525,536 42	\$1,201,123 33
City alms-houses	1,306,967 79	66,959 18	1,373,926 97
	<u>\$1,982,554 70</u>	<u>\$592,495 00</u>	<u>\$2,575,051 30</u>
1886.			
County poor-houses..	\$667,057 23	\$530,018 97	\$1,197,076 20
City alms-houses	1,342,288 75	97,248 15	1,439,536 90
	<u>\$2,009,345 98</u>	<u>\$627,267 12</u>	<u>\$2,636,613 10</u>
1887.			
County poor-houses..	\$678,037 76	\$498,866 10	\$1,176,903 86
City alms-houses	1,332,086 92	94,168 97	1,426,255 89
	<u>\$2,010,124 68</u>	<u>\$593,035 07</u>	<u>\$2,603,159 75</u>
1888.			
County poor-houses..	\$665,792 98	\$509,724 75	\$1,175,517 73
City alms-houses	1,855,613 67	66,791 08	1,922,404 75
	<u>\$2,521,406 65</u>	<u>\$576,515 83</u>	<u>\$3,097,922 48</u>
1889.			
County poor-houses..	\$702,894 07	\$583,879 63	\$1,286,773 70
City alms-houses	2,292,667 79	87,791 73	2,380,459 52
	<u>\$2,995,561 86</u>	<u>\$671,671 36</u>	<u>\$3,667,233 22</u>

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — BROOMS COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	107	1,462	\$10,652 13	\$12,794 21	\$23,446 34
1870	67	1,343	8,785 64	14,011 53	22,797 17
1871	79	1,375	10,372 26	12,065 22	22,437 48
1872	113	1,435	8,869 79	12,270 13	21,139 92
1873	78	1,505	12,466 08	10,284 55	22,750 63
1874	104	2,584	8,442 70	14,701 96	23,144 66
1875	90	3,312	10,907 14	13,236 49	24,143 63
1876	112	2,808	11,645 74	7,062 66	18,708 40
1877	132	3,511	9,956 57	15,157 15	25,113 72
1878	150	1,732	8,269 65	9,787 69	18,057 34
1879	163	1,888	13,338 30	15,608 16	28,944 46
1880	206	1,714	13,753 10	11,730 70	25,483 80
1881	162	1,381	15,825 27	9,442 91	25,268 18
1882	181	1,534	14,674 25	9,860 03	25,534 28
1883	182	895	14,187 78	7,720 98	21,908 76
1884	183	818	13,407 02	8,178 21	21,585 23
1885	160	1,279	14,082 46	9,230 87	23,313 33
1886	168	1,449	14,673 41	13,670 86	28,344 27
1887	181	1,502	20,018 20	12,668 10	32,686 30
1888	193	1,873	21,291 00	16,584 38	37,875 38

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YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	62	156	\$5,742 25	\$4,301 21	\$10,043 46
1870	70	295	7,768 83	7,360 93	15,129 76
1871	74	313	6,763 33	9,441 52	16,204 85
1872	78	209	6,148 23	6,246 01	12,394 24
1873	85	193	6,133 77	6,402 60	12,536 37
1874	91	2,584	10,395 22	6,418 58	16,813 80
1875	91	3,336	9,004 81	11,909 70	20,914 51
1876	92	1,226	8,019 21	10,612 07	18,631 28
1877	92	528	6,653 42	5,781 92	12,435 34
1878	83	653	4,486 59	13,486 74	17,973 33
1879	108	645	6,402 63	12,295 26	18,697 89
1880	88	586	6,714 73	9,640 04	16,354 77
1881	89	496	6,971 46	8,482 57	15,454 03
1882	80	485	5,992 84	9,524 96	15,517 80
1883	105	487	7,439 91	7,656 99	15,096 90
1884	109	484	7,777 83	11,023 38	18,801 21
1885	110	540	8,297 08	10,988 28	19,285 36
1886	131	263	8,467 82	7,341 76	15,809 58
1887	126	265	8,058 87	10,854 11	18,912 98
1888	142	347	10,787 63	10,319 47	21,107 10

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — CAYUGA COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	125	2,618	\$15,477 84	\$20,448 96	\$35,926 80
1870	136	2,081	14,911 80	16,319 90	31,231 70
1871	102	1,617	12,004 69	18,719 80	30,724 49
1872	97	1,438	11,611 84	19,416 82	31,028 66
1873	88	1,488	11,240 91	16,941 65	28,182 56
1874	93	1,632	9,804 13	19,574 35	29,378 49
1875	78	3,583	9,319 26	21,729 15	31,048 41
1876	83	2,346	7,920 33	23,550 58	31,470 91
1877	81	3,646	7,741 99	31,407 22	39,149 21
1878	74	2,964	6,453 30	26,994 22	33,447 52
1879	71	1,937	6,175 24	24,386 25	30,561 49
1880	76	1,902	6,463 83	21,828 00	28,291 83
1881	81	1,538	7,134 83	22,283 40	29,418 23
1882	76	.....	7,294 30	.....	7,294 30
1883	92	1,997	7,348 63	20,297 41	27,646 04
1884	82	.....	7,199 37	.....	7,199 37
1885	87	3,474	7,412 64	34,185 74	41,598 38
1886	86	.....	6,823 84	.....	6,823 84
1887	93	.....	6,889 84	.....	6,889 84
1888	90	.....	7,129 17	.....	7,129 17

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — CATARAUGUS COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	62	156	\$5,742 25	\$4,301 21	\$10,043 46
1870	70	295	7,768 83	7,360 93	15,129 76
1871	74	313	6,763 33	9,441 52	16,204 85
1872	78	209	6,148 23	6,246 01	12,394 24
1873	85	193	6,133 77	6,402 60	12,536 37
1874	91	2,584	10,395 22	6,418 58	16,813 80
1875	91	3,336	9,004 81	11,909 70	20,914 51
1876	92	1,226	8,019 21	10,612 07	18,631 28
1877	92	528	6,653 42	5,781 92	12,435 34
1878	83	653	4,486 59	13,486 74	17,973 33
1879	108	645	6,402 63	12,295 26	18,697 89
1880	88	586	6,714 73	9,640 04	16,354 77
1881	89	496	6,971 46	8,482 57	15,454 03
1882	80	485	5,992 84	9,524 96	15,517 80
1883	105	487	7,439 91	7,656 99	15,096 90
1884	109	484	7,777 83	11,023 38	18,801 21
1885	110	540	8,297 08	10,988 28	19,285 36
1886	131	263	8,467 82	7,341 76	15,809 58
1887	126	265	8,058 87	10,854 11	18,912 98
1888	142	337	10,787 63	10,319 47	21,107 10

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — CHEMUNG COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	53	.....	\$4,953 49	\$6,075 81	\$11,029 30
1870	51	.....	4,944 44	5,578 66	10,523 10
1871	37	.....	4,842 30	6,111 74	10,954 04
1872	40	.....	3,525 30	.....	3,525 30
1873	43	.....	5,099 77	.....	5,099 77
1874	40	.....	4,438 18	.....	4,438 18
1875	44	.....	6,977 64	412 83	7,390 47
1876	50	.....	7,311 80	17 00	7,328 80
1877	60	.....	4,488 98	.....	4,488 98
1878	52	.....	6,719 15	9,477 87	16,197 02
1879	47	.....	3,035 49	.....	3,035 49
1880	51	.....	3,901 35	.....	3,901 35
1881	52	.....	2,903 73	.....	2,903 73
1882	50	55	4,916 81	390 20	5,307 01
1883	49	.....	4,602 10	.....	4,602 10
1884	62	.....	4,283 79	.....	4,283 79
1885	53	.....	6,844 54	.....	6,844 54
1886	62	.....	7,077 48	.....	7,077 48
1887	67	.....	6,418 33	.....	6,418 33
1888	80	.....	7,542 46	.....	7,542 46

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — CHENANGO COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	86	358	\$5,044 88	\$4,649 04	\$9,693 52
1870	78	348	5,919 86	3,489 43	9,409 29
1871	76	454	6,046 98	3,233 16	9,280 14
1872	86	460	5,622 69	3,907 77	9,530 46
1873	95	505	6,313 06	3,696 69	10,009 75
1874	81	581	7,838 35	2,909 56	10,747 91
1875	95	794	7,759 72	4,327 17	12,086 89
1876	92	1,306	8,258 77	4,914 19	13,172 96
1877	105	85	8,299 31	2,327 70	10,626 01
1878	119	59	8,551 53	11 48	8,563 01
1879	112	.....	8,797 95	.....	8,797 95
1880	115	1,292	9,660 99	10,240 15	19,901 14
1881	113	1,018	7,646 32	8,468 91	16,115 23
1882	116	677	9,048 51	7,233 36	16,281 87
1883	108	442	8,341 16	6,770 88	15,112 04
1884	118	400	6,859 16	6,790 13	13,649 29
1885	106	.....	14,369 19	.....	14,369 19
1886	162	312	10,167 98	4,335 89	14,503 87
1887	130	383	10,676 23	4,678 89	15,355 12
1888	123	326	13,565 07	4,958 78	18,523 85

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — CLINTON COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	81	1,744	\$5,196 80	\$18,513 23	\$23,710 03
1870	74	1,415	6,036 36	18,434 57	24,470 93
1871	63	1,647	5,792 48	16,195 20	21,987 68
1872	64	1,558	5,084 36	3,161 80	8,246 16
1873	57	489	6,460 23	2,389 19	8,849 42
1874	71	310	7,444 89	3,303 34	10,748 23
1875	65	660	8,899 36	9,872 74	18,772 10
1876	72	690	9,917 61	4,716 78	14,634 39
1877	80	3,953	12,867 21	50,486 37	63,353 58
1878	62	2,901	12,791 20	41,279 59	54,070 79
1879	60	3,397	8,491 46	30,669 55	39,161 01
1880	68	3,488	8,671 38	27,757 90	36,429 28
1881	57	2,558	8,859 65	25,898 96	34,758 61
1882	70	1,444	12,961 55	24,463 23	37,424 78
1883	76	1,797	13,762 08	24,955 66	38,717 74
1884	73	1,869	13,989 00	27,731 91	41,720 91
1885	83	2,094	13,336 03	36,005 30	49,341 33
1886	81	1,946	13,734 36	31,847 00	45,581 36
1887	89	1,914	15,957 88	32,551 23	48,509 11
1888	97	1,805	15,554 01	31,337 65	46,891 66

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — COLUMBIA COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	136	14	\$17,443 80	\$517 17	\$17,950 97
1870	152	241	12,159 42	1,025 65	13,185 07
1871	148	34	12,406 69	703 18	13,109 87
1872	134	.....	12,571 54	.....	12,571 54
1873	149	613	3,169 47	10,968 28	14,137 75
1874	123	1,306	10,990 77	1,049 00	12,039 77
1875	180	1,221	11,463 67	707 77	12,167 44
1876	142	389	11,298 05	985 00	12,283 05
1877	149	425	10,579 35	1,836 54	12,415 89
1878	161	180	15,394 96	72 00	15,466 96
1879	147	170	15,427 11	68 00	15,495 11
1880	166	333	16,754 99	641 76	17,396 75
1881	163	61	17,693 45	367 65	18,061 10
1882	164	391	18,731 29	317 53	19,048 82
1883	197	94	21,754 12	314 14	22,068 26
1884	186	112	20,447 72	350 85	20,798 57
1885	140	.....	20,902 12	.....	20,902 12
1886	143		18,518 23		18,518 23
1887	124		17,372 46		17,372 46
1888	139		16,246 90		16,246 90

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TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — CORTLAND COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	82	213	\$4,603 60	\$3,621 90	\$8,225 50
1870	77	228	4,482 08	4,421 04	8,903 12
1871	65	270	3,788 18	2,600 00	6,388 18
1872	60	.....	3,600 00	3,296 40	6,896 40
1873	65	240	3,368 87	2,849 45	6,218 32
1874	74	250	5,017 00	3,009 00	8,026 00
1875	72	376	4,632 75	3,280 66	7,913 41
1876	87	420	4,763 88	3,380 70	8,144 58
1877	96	380	4,932 52	3,890 20	8,822 72
1878	98	414	5,420 00	4,098 43	9,518 43
1879	103	425	5,614 00	4,465 74	10,079 74
1880	102	387	5,336 70	3,932 29	9,268 99
1881	104	26	6,328 31	.....	6,328 31
1882	94	247	6,316 30	2,651 79	8,968 09
1883	86	220	8,452 03	2,402 50	10,854 53
1884	104	264	5,222 40	2,029 01	7,251 41
1885	109	206	5,508 16	2,352 75	7,860 91
1886	103	236	5,347 31	1,543 30	6,890 61
1887	94	235	5,918 39	1,810 73	7,729 12
1888	96	289	4,505 18	2,683 76	7,188 94

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TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — DELAWARE COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	63	225	\$4,270 33	\$5,441 71	\$9,712 04
1870	63	299	4,301 66	5,498 69	9,800 35
1871	50	320	4,033 62	7,200 91	11,234 53
1872	44	427	4,497 12	6,870 32	11,367 44
1873	42	354	4,649 06	6,772 93	11,421 99
1874	44	350	3,323 44	6,198 64	9,522 08
1875	34	686	2,987 65	7,327 66	10,315 31
1876	46	1,700	3,347 52	6,090 57	9,438 09
1877	44	476	2,880 31	5,015 01	7,895 32
1878	42	975	3,471 13	4,746 17	8,217 30
1879	35	738	2,114 60	8,846 82	10,961 42
1880	39	625	2,211 11	7,954 60	10,165 71
1881 *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882 *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883	39	363	2,374 16	6,799 06	9,173 22
1884	40	414	2,652 64	6,253 87	8,906 51
1885	37	397	2,273 28	6,649 02	8,922 30
1886	52	285	2,486 70	6,082 88	8,569 58
1887	46	322	3,756 85	6,266 92	10,023 77
1888	44	.....	5,511 78	.....	5,511 78

* No report furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — Dutchess County.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	116	136	\$18,922 56	\$2,737 92	\$21,660 48
1870	90	70	17,133 94	1,094 60	18,228 54
1871	118	43	18,925 21	1,256 71	20,181 92
1872	106	40	16,767 84	1,295 27	18,063 11
1873	97	33	17,914 67	1,068 68	18,983 35
1874	84	40	17,877 98	1,636 92	19,514 90
1875	118	48	16,213 31	1,274 38	17,487 69
1876	169	98	17,505 20	2,219 98	19,725 18
1877	136	174	14,491 66	2,206 67	16,698 33
1878	143	250	12,695 85	2,678 11	15,373 96
1879	106	63	14,368 01	691 87	15,059 88
1880	101	3	15,021 28	98 50	15,119 78
1881	96	.....	16,874 69	.....	16,874 69
1882	106	.....	17,354 67	.....	17,354 67
1883	111	.....	13,211 09	.....	13,211 09
1884	94	.....	11,354 58	.....	11,354 58
1885	108	.....	10,730 91	.....	10,730 91
1886	94	.....	10,697 34	.....	10,697 34
1887	92	.....	9,208 55	.....	9,208 55
1888	59	.....	9,342 37	.....	9,342 37

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — Poughkeepsie City Alms-house.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	66	665	\$11,450 07	\$2,636 69	\$14,086 76
1870	69	721	10,424 69	2,484 86	12,909 55
1871	63	681	13,115 75	2,220 04	15,335 79
1872	62	610	10,834 89	2,567 98	13,402 87
1873	76	475	10,230 67	2,196 64	12,427 31
1874	73	1,062	9,140 20	3,768 26	12,908 46
1875	70	953	7,292 61	3,057 25	10,349 86
1876	72	927	7,863 00	3,600 00	11,463 00
1877	76	1,337	7,500 00	4,600 00	12,100 00
1878	78	1,391	7,600 00	5,400 00	13,000 00
1879	72	1,390	5,762 97	5,000 00	10,762 97
1880	76	1,021	6,300 00	4,000 00	10,300 00
1881	70	780	7,200 00	3,000 00	10,200 00
1882	69	790	7,400 00	3,150 00	10,550 00
1883	72	780	6,767 79	3,275 21	10,043 00
1884	70	1,003	6,794 14	3,113 84	9,907 98
1885	68	912	6,200 00	3,300 00	9,500 00
1886	67	833	6,300 00	3,136 00	9,436 00
1887	65	684	6,375 00	3,080 00	9,455 00
1888	66	632	6,150 75	3,125 00	9,275 75

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — ERIE COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	517	38,453	\$59,565 63	\$67,248 88	\$126,814 51
1870	500	7,870	47,031 31	80,230 54	127,261 85
1871	521	5,638	44,365 45	80,003 32	124,368 77
1872	563	7,420	56,014 94	84,179 32	140,194 26
1873	789	6,917	92,410 01	76,832 24	169,242 25
1874	650	4,015	61,000 00	87,299 49	148,299 49
1875	605	10,000	99,631 00	127,919 00	227,550 00
1876	633	13,142	68,986 02	151,158 48	220,144 50
1877	715	11,284	60,146 85	133,296 83	193,443 68
1878	653	9,950	54,890 95	94,657 12	149,548 07
1879	665	5,844	66,722 23	77,934 66	144,656 89
1880	679	4,828	62,400 00	89,916 09	152,316 09
1881	673	5,132	62,107 93	66,398 17	128,506 10
1882	684	4,985	83,419 74	59,970 76	143,390 50
1883	605	4,151	73,439 41	59,224 08	132,663 49
1884	695	6,684	111,680 92	81,004 66	192,685 58
1885	706	3,596	97,307 79	51,634 98	148,942 77
1886	683	5,096	80,377 20	79,264 86	159,642 06
1887	664	4,194	69,328 22	35,576 66	104,904 88
1888	721	5,590	86,489 77	49,400 00	135,889 77

TABLE No 41 — (Continued) — ESSEX COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	100	515	\$7,117 23	\$6,415 46	\$13,522 69
1870	100	432	5,451 15	7,850 01	13,301 16
1871	97	361	5,048 14	8,255 81	13,303 95
1872	87	260	5,088 80	3,746 71	8,835 51
1873	84	232	5,250 00	4,762 98	10,012 98
1874	142	266	6,832 33	5,245 79	12,078 12
1875	115	1,234	7,249 20	6,493 93	13,743 13
1876	108	1,180	5,281 64	2,069 83	7,351 47
1877	131	3,270	24,043 95	18,735 84	42,779 79
1878	117	1,423	5,569 20	12,785 90	18,355 10
1879	105	2,122	4,935 84	2,434 97	7,370 81
1880	81	1,663	4,650 88	13,671 39	18,322 27
1881	84	319	4,307 24	1,569 15	5,876 39
1882	63	745	4,272 73	11,298 51	15,571 24
1883	66	690	5,674 45	10,831 62	16,506 07
1884	67	706	3,537 56	10,240 33	13,777 89
1885	69	865	3,557 10	13,862 81	17,419 91
1886	59	759	3,084 25	12,507 75	15,592 00
1887	60	664	2,948 40	11,737 07	14,685 47
1888	68	697	3,077 02	10,579 80	13,656 82

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TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — FRANKLIN COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	56	459	\$3,007 56	\$5,871 30	\$8,878 86
1870	67	381	2,909 47	5,872 21	8,781 68
1871	52	400	3,572 77	6,885 00	10,457 77
1872	53	407	3,929 76	5,560 82	9,490 58
1873	46	386	2,582 58	4,491 47	7,074 05
1874	51	418	3,313 66	4,724 73	8,038 39
1875	51	447	4,093 68	6,239 89	10,333 57
1876	56	545	4,415 13	7,556 52	11,971 65
1877	59	591	5,928 20	8,783 06	14,711 26
1878	66	542	6,633 08	7,052 59	13,685 67
1879	62	574	5,083 72	7,809 77	12,893 49
1880	68	601	5,423 93	7,454 00	12,877 93
1881	74	342	4,599 08	5,158 34	9,757 42
1882	70	30	6,017 93	6,241 82	12,259 75
1883	60	350	6,044 30	6,540 28	12,584 58
1884	63	754	4,658 65	5,893 02	10,551 67
1885	63	550	5,306 76	8,630 43	13,937 19
1886	52	558	6,098 72	7,181 99	13,280 71
1887	55	410	4,419 99	6,577 55	10,997 54
1888	46	475	4,106 24	7,761 14	11,867 38

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — FULTON COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditures.
1869	51	151	\$5,105 75	\$5,875 39	\$10,981 14
1870	46	97	10,431 00	3,960 00	14,391 00
1871	48	124	4,526 50	5,175 68	9,702 18
1872	48	40	6,000 50	4,970 68	10,971 18
1873	53	.....	6,400 00	7,000 00	13,400 00
1874	70	.....	7,000 00	8,000 00	15,000 00
1875	62	.....	6,521 70	10,496 98	17,018 68
1876	58	.....	6,738 06	8,820 43	15,558 49
1877	64	1,137	7,261 00	10,337 05	17,598 05
1878	73	1,513	7,473 00	10,077 15	17,550 15
1879	65	1,685	7,456 75	10,614 74	18,071 49
1880	50	1,625	5,938 75	10,781 14	16,719 89
1881	49	1,520	5,322 50	11,553 29	16,875 79
1882	53	.....	5,382 25	*	5,382 25
1883	61	.....	*	*	*
1884	73	1,498	5,646 50	14,396 56	20,043 06
1885	74	1,547	7,700 00	16,959 06	24,659 06
1886	67	.....	7,384 00	7,179 61	14,563 61
1887	61	.....	6,760 00	.....	6,760 00
1888	62	.....	6,353 00	.....	6,353 00

* Not furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — GENESEE COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	84	772	\$3,639 63	\$2,728 61	\$6,368 24
1870	72	797	4,489 51	2,682 33	7,171 84
1871	72	694	4,977 35	2,985 62	7,962 97
1872	65	979	4,193 98	2,823 05	7,017 03
1873	71	651	6,278 56	1,739 32	8,017 88
1874	62	1,391	4,714 06	1,962 14	6,676 20
1875	76	2,238	5,431 09	2,110 08	7,541 16
1876	81	1,637	5,874 81	9,754 38	15,629 19
1877	63	1,863	6,299 39	9,672 02	15,971 41
1878	60	1,989	5,582 60	8,590 87	14,173 47
1879	74	1,444	4,787 06	9,639 16	14,426 22
1880	69	1,222	5,140 66	7,876 40	13,017 06
1881	68	814	6,460 90	8,844 64	15,305 54
1882	76	1,069	5,771 87	8,122 59	13,894 46
1883	60	1,592	6,656 85	9,365 37	16,012 22
1884	65	1,236	6,149 60	7,587 56	13,737 16
1885	64	1,654	5,974 52	9,227 81	15,202 33
1886	72	1,120	7,005 27	7,831 70	14,836 97
1887	67	1,219	7,814 19	8,718 35	16,532 54
1888	51	1,081	10,308 01	10,711 99	21,020 00

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TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — GREENE COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	123	563	\$8,851 73	\$604 55	\$9,456 18
1870	134	657	8,195 81	1,250 03	9,445 84
1871	112	857	6,261 54	1,132 06	7,393 60
1872	126	874	5,402 47	1,703 60	7,106 07
1873	133	959	5,017 45	1,287 03	6,304 48
1874	115	2,782	5,685 53	3,076 23	8,761 76
1875	113	6,798	5,831 00	5,869 77	11,700 77
1876	97	5,257	5,458 91	2,629 24	8,088 15
1877	101	3,260	6,000 00	1,816 40	7,816 40
1878	100	2,542	4,503 09	1,708 44	6,211 53
1879	89	2,568	4,505 25	1,346 38	5,851 63
1880	79	1,872	5,208 30	1,248 80	6,457 10
1881	78	1,864	5,341 03	1,234 45	6,576 38
1882	70	1,645	6,030 48	1,264 82	7,295 30
1883	73	1,580	7,313 00	1,319 64	8,632 64
1884	71	862	6,664 10	1,068 64	7,732 74
1885	68	729	6,784 00	2,508 00	9,292 00
1886	90	2,269	4,757 82	1,698 75	6,456 57
1887*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1888	64	2,118	6,121 82	1,524 25	7,646 07

* No report furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — HERKIMER COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	115	2,858	\$11,661 62	\$18,616 46	\$30,278 08
1870	94	3,038	9,443 17	21,135 83	30,579 00
1871	98	2,440	9,442 00	18,680 00	28,122 00
1872	96	.....	8,632 91	.....	8,632 91
1873	118	.....	7,490 30	.....	7,490 30
1874	93	129	8,145 47	.....	8,145 47
1875	88	32	7,885 89	1,084 00	8,969 89
1876	98	81	11,189 20	2,180 45	13,369 65
1877	79	.....	8,369 82	.....	8,369 82
1878	59	.....	5,298 03	.....	5,298 03
1879	53	.....	4,894 37	.....	4,894 37
1880	47	.....	4,535 65	.....	4,535 65
1881	53	50	4,794 19	.....	6,794 19
1882	85	.....	6,396 00	2,000 00	8,396 00
1883	101	109	6,452 49	1,200 00	7,652 49
1884	102	50	6,901 60	1,500 00	8,401 60
1885	108	.....	5,924 89	.....	5,924 89
1886	112	.....	8,104 45	.....	8,104 45
1887	112	200	8,619 41	2,000 00	10,619 41
1888	101	.....	9,533 44	.....	9,533 44

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — JEFFERSON COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	204	1,434	\$14,421 95	\$38,915 66	\$53,337 61
1870	187	1,524	13,702 60	37,526 64	51,229 24
1871	190	1,510	12,335 97	40,509 77	52,845 74
1872	195	.....	13,100 33	36,367 27	49,467 60
1873	170	.....	12,537 39	29,381 11	41,918 50
1874	159	947	10,772 57	25,168 91	35,941 48
1875	155	891	12,018 71	25,659 47	27,678 18
1876	132	965	12,500 00	23,544 09	36,044 00
1877	147	1,668	12,670 00	27,820 00	40,490 00
1878	133	1,585	11,972 00	25,354 00	37,326 00
1879	117	1,825	11,272 00	30,459 42	41,731 42
1880	115	940	8,740 00	32,000 00	40,740 00
1881	122	1,410	9,046 17	28,671 09	37,717 26
1882	120	1,150	10,314 00	25,944 27	36,258 27
1883	112	1,180	12,087 00	25,394 00	36,481 00
1884	129	1,010	8,141 20	29,296 91	37,438 11
1885	136	1,131	8,797 93	29,173 19	37,971 12
1886	136	900	7,822 50	28,306 00	36,128 50
1887	136	800	8,300 00	24,000 00	32,300 00
1888	138	863	9,873 14	24,176 86	34,050 00

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — KINGS COUNTY — BROOKLYN CITY ALMS-HOUSE.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	2,206	32,829	\$365,387 11	\$112,155 26	\$477,542 37
1870	2,556	38,170	395,679 39	163,436 77	559,116 16
1871	2,427	35,658	363,432 80	107,621 91	471,054 71
1872	2,235	22,863	305,179 79	95,771 43	400,951 22
1873	2,245	25,033	304,588 48	100,555 22	405,143 70
1874	1,974	36,411	290,950 70	134,935 25	425,885 95
1875	1,972	35,850	295,636 10	116,524 90	412,161 00
1876	2,177	44,208	268,655 31	98,815 61	367,470 92
1877	2,358	46,330	280,097 17	141,137 08	421,234 25
1878	2,459	36,877	255,470 53	57,054 40	312,524 93
1879	2,076	.....	245,843 91	.....	245,843 91
1880	2,184	.....	207,900 14	.....	207,900 14
1881	2,384	.....	265,997 36	.....	265,997 36
1882	2,458	.....	287,236 34	.....	287,236 34
1883	2,449	.....	286,811 19	.....	286,811 19
1884	2,648	.....	290,353 37	.....	290,353 37
1885	2,714	.....	321,496 99	.....	321,496 99
1886	2,826	.....	348,940 00	.....	348,940 00
1887	2,928	.....	372,945 04	.....	372,945 04
1888	3,189	.....	426,463 14	.....	426,463 14

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — LEWIS COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	43	93	\$4,866 04	\$1,351 87	\$6,217 91
1870	47	295	4,983 88	4,242 01	9,225 89
1871	55	.....	5,684 00	2,634 01	8,318 01
1872	54	98	7,456 35	2,913 49	10,369 84
1873	62	95	7,516 18	1,455 15	8,971 33
1874	56	103	4,764 29	1,019 42	5,783 71
1875	54	120	6,833 48	1,399 11	8,232 59
1876	60	87	6,133 68	1,145 35	7,278 03
1877	64	119	6,148 03	1,747 53	7,895 56
1878	66	80	5,031 86	1,459 07	6,490 93
1879	56	106	6,410 72	2,614 87	9,025 59
1880	41	139	4,891 11	1,847 46	6,738 57
1881	56	202	6,146 19	1,863 03	8,009 22
1882	59	200	7,981 81	1,525 18	9,506 99
1883	59	217	7,628 43	2,044 32	9,672 75
1884	54	225	5,809 97	3,576 99	9,386 96
1885	69	182	5,936 84	2,898 47	8,835 31
1886	78	72	13,392 32	2,187 54	15,576 86
1887	73	102	6,176 24	3,314 82	9,491 06
1888	74	133	5,132 75	2,743 31	7,876 06

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	125	...	\$13,674 22	\$4,023 41	\$17,697 63
1870	118	105	14,458 75	3,326 06	17,784 81
1871	120	185	13,748 35	3,422 73	17,171 08
1872	119	150	13,364 74	3,505 69	16,870 43
1873	125	135	13,285 32	2,755 97	16,041 29
1874	144	144	14,163 00	3,428 69	17,591 69
1875	147	170	17,437 13	3,634 47	21,071 60
1876	165	190	15,737 08	3,865 36	19,602 44
1877	152	180	16,254 66	3,564 23	19,818 89
1878	182	160	16,162 51	3,139 55	19,302 06
1879	158	148	16,946 82	3,031 87	19,978 69
1880	137	.....	15,491 59	3,643 96	19,135 55
1881	150	.....	12,240 69	3,688 78	15,929 47
1882	152	.....	14,317 82	3,677 29	17,995 11
1883	163	.....	13,629 52	4,809 86	18,439 38
1884	147	.....	12,949 00	4,065 70	17,014 70
1885	142	.....	13,411 36	.....	13,411 36
1886	145	.....	14,685 00	4,311 62	18,996 62
1887	132	.....	13,918 02	4,385 24	18,303 26
1888	132	.....	12,642 13	4,777 82	17,419 95

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — MADISON COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	125	..	\$7,820 28	.....	\$7,820 28
1870	105	.....	9,418 07	.....	9,418 07
1871	178	.....	10,665 00	.....	10,665 00
1872	115	.....	12,076 00	.....	12,076 00
1873	138	.....	11,040 27	.....	11,040 27
1874	154	.....	13,337 60	.....	13,337 60
1875	118	.....	10,716 49	.....	10,716 49
1876	106	.....	9,392 57	.....	9,392 57
1877	123	4,694	8,229 94	\$9,662 40	17,892 34
1878	108	4,402	6,173 05	7,670 28	13,843 33
1879	108	1,118	6,285 30	4,646 02	10,931 32
1880	119	.....	6,934 20	.....	6,934 20
1881	103	.....	7,221 00	.....	7,221 00
1882*	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883	119	1,398	8,154 02	4,579 65	12,733 67
1884	109	1,047	7,455 20	3,414 05	10,869 25
1885	111	1,481	7,003 11	5,650 83	12,653 94
1886	124	288	8,070 67	1,894 13	9,964 80
1887	120	.....	7,905 55	.....	7,905 55
1888	139	.....	9,386 40	.....	9,386 40

* No report furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — MONROE COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	325	2,827	\$30,770 52	\$68,444 49	\$89,214 71
1870	325	3,842	16,833 65	59,081 57	75,915 22
1871	250	1,955	22,265 80	59,070 51	81,336 31
1872	175	3,520	17,271 34	84,043 16	101,314 50
1873	254	3,502	21,412 96	88,240 00	109,652 96
1874	182	4,900	26,137 00	141,363 00	167,500 00
1875	184	6,430	23,701 31	102,423 44	126,124 75
1876	229	6,976	22,197 24	105,049 26	127,246 50
1877	249	6,524	24,452 00	99,400 00	123,852 00
1878	250	10,760	18,147 56	86,100 00	104,247 56
1879	241	5,965	18,912 29	95,164 56	114,076 85
1880	214	4,665	19,842 62	84,649 25	104,491 87
1881	218	4,402	18,859 14	74,525 75	93,384 89
1882	194	4,624	18,748 22	77,222 64	95,970 86
1883	183	3,921	17,939 13	76,856 15	94,795 28
1884	221	3,069	18,068 38	67,498 37	85,496 75
1885	217	3,278	17,782 77	74,590 45	92,373 22
1886	202	3,344	17,952 83	76,854 77	94,807 60
1887	209	2,916	16,813 64	55,325 78	72,139 42
1888	239	2,975	17,448 52	53,273 21	70,720 73

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — MADISON COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	125	..	\$7,820 28	.....	\$7,820 28
1870	105	.....	9,418 07	.....	9,418 07
1871	178	.....	10,665 00	.....	10,665 00
1872	115	.....	12,076 00	.....	12,076 00
1873	138	.....	11,040 27	.....	11,040 27
1874	154	.....	13,337 60	.....	13,337 60
1875	118	.....	10,716 49	.....	10,716 49
1876	106	.....	9,392 57	.....	9,392 57
1877	123	4,694	8,229 94	\$9,662 40	17,892 34
1878	108	4,402	6,173 05	7,670 28	13,843 33
1879	108	1,118	6,285 30	4,646 02	10,931 32
1880	119	.....	6,934 20	.....	6,934 20
1881	103	.....	7,221 00	.....	7,221 00
1882*	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883	119	1,398	8,154 02	4,579 65	12,733 67
1884	109	1,047	7,455 20	3,414 05	10,869 25
1885	111	1,481	7,003 11	5,650 83	12,653 94
1886	124	288	8,070 67	1,894 13	9,964 80
1887	120	.....	7,905 55	.....	7,905 55
1888	139	.....	9,386 40	.....	9,386 40

* No report furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — NEW YORK CITY ALMS-HOUSE.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	5,420	19,616	\$588,834 83	\$128,385 67	\$717,220 50
1870	6,141	35,595	688,903 00	126,360 52	815,263 52
1871	5,877	*4,970	690,987 53	123,732 60	814,720 13
1872	5,843	*8,429	718,970 56	104,051 04	823,021 60
1873	6,073	*9,263	773,484 22	104,165 94	877,650 16
1874	6,679	*11,511	688,001 25	102,102 52	790,103 77
1875	6,458	27,153	737,842 36	95,521 70	833,364 06
1876	6,438	6,431	712,482 49	74,395 98	786,878 47
1877	6,553	15,391	716,177 16	83,248 79	799,425 95
1878	7,227	13,519	696,275 51	59,430 49	755,706 00
1879	6,904	15,101	767,628 01	59,909 62	827,537 63
1880	7,284	13,749	795,604 66	58,701 88	854,306 54
1881	7,408	25,012	797,658 26	56,837 52	854,495 78
1882	7,731	9,643	872,957 34	58,628 53	931,585 87
1883	8,273	9,215	1,012,832 99	57,488 00	1,070,320 99
1884	8,662	7,581	949,304 68	32,051 52	981,356 20
1885	8,952	8,890	955,463 46	43,100 00	998,563 46
1886	8,913	8,093	959,683 25	73,000 00	1,032,683 25
1887	9,028	5,172	952,649 41	69,365 33	1,022,014 74
1888	9,467	7,607	1,410,484 00	50,000 00	1,460,484 00

* Families.

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TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	64	1,360	\$6,800 00	\$29,000 00	\$35,800 00
1870	92	300	8,900 00	325 00	9,225 00
1871	97	327	12,610 00	245 25	12,855 25
1872	94	156	8,000 00	500 00	8,500 00
1873* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	57	234	6,000 00	438 00	6,438 00
1875* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	66	139	9,000 00	1,000 00	10,000 00
1882	78	111	†	†	.....
1883	86	.....	†	†	.....
1884	80	.....	†	†	.....
1885	78	.....	†	†	.....
1886	82	.....	7,325 29	.....	7,325 29
1887	75	.....	9,852 00	.....	9,852 00
1888	78	.....	10,825 00	.....	10,825 00

* No report furnished.

† Not furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — ONEIDA COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relief.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	242	6,120	\$30,050 18	\$45,450 75	\$75,500 93
1870	251	3,340	28,330 61	26,329 92	54,660 53
1871	296	3,972	29,872 00	23,643 25	53,515 25
1872	287	3,871	23,726 86	29,106 00	52,832 86
1873	289	2,853	25,187 51	24,597 66	49,785 17
1874	307	4,604	26,122 24	24,093 88	50,216 12
1875	303	2,874	25,657 78	16,525 18	42,182 96
1876	350	4,440	25,336 35	19,988 53	45,324 88
1877	345	3,164	36,010 74	19,798 32	55,809 06
1878	345	.....	26,558 19	.....	26,558 19
1879	385	.....	*	*	.....
1880	419	.....	*	*	.....
1881	437	.....	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00
1882	477	.....	36,195 71	.....	36,195 71
1883	472	4,659	45,304 49	24,522 25	69,826 74
1884	483	2,665	48,279 83	25,551 58	73,831 41
1885	502	3,234	52,874 86	30,841 91	83,716 77
1886	540	3,001	57,828 77	31,716 11	89,544 88
1887	518	2,956	56,520 00	29,842 12	86,362 12
1888	561	2,981	62,911 26	30,937 95	93,849 21

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TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — OSONDAGA COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	198	3,771	\$19,228 25	\$63,737 89	\$82,966 14
1870	194	3,696	17,585 41	72,954 99	90,540 40
1871	200	4,500	16,793 08	63,787 78	80,580 86
1872	173	.....	11,367 15	3,508 83	14,875 98
1873	192	53	15,156 90	39 75	15,196 65
1874	202	339	4,081 36	11,334 34	15,415 70
1875	228	4,182	15,608 00	17,690 38	33,298 38
1876	236	6,273	15,511 00	54,908 00	70,419 00
1877	247	6,720	19,579 19	67,000 00	86,579 19
1878	251	4,631	15,050 00	54,878 44	69,928 44
1879	243	3,793	19,573 89	55,335 79	74,909 68
1880	254	3,779	18,168 28	43,934 60	62,102 88
1881	229	3,058	18,274 10	48,000 00	66,274 10
1882	247	2,700	18,040 70	41,000 00	59,040 70
1883	263	2,500	24,246 32	40,000 00	64,246 32
1884	270	.....	18,598 70	.....	18,598 70
1885	270	475	21,091 93	9,000 00	30,091 93
1886	289	450	18,093 10	8,500 00	26,593 10
1887	282	500	18,391 76	35,000 00	53,391 76
1888 *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* No report furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — ONTARIO COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	111	909	\$13,059 79	\$6,181 35	\$19,241 14
1870	106	1,103	10,700 37	6,834 97	17,535 34
1871	100	1,124	6,957 99	6,060 64	13,018 63
1872	92	952	10,180 83	6,266 58	16,447 41
1873	112	1,043	6,507 82	6,699 40	13,207 22
1874	113	1,386	10,551 50	8,293 65	18,845 15
1875	101	2,498	9,358 43	9,924 54	19,282 97
1876	101	2,790	8,322 30	14,383 47	22,705 77
1877	96	8,649	11,200 97	21,953 85	33,154 82
1878	91	8,251	6,792 99	17,117 86	23,910 85
1879	84	1,741	7,030 59	21,137 86	28,177 45
1880	87	1,586	6,938 60	20,557 06	27,495 66
1881	88	1,191	6,648 18	13,702 15	20,350 33
1882	76	967	8,126 45	10,033 72	18,160 17
1883	74	916	9,204 34	10,837 44	20,041 78
1884	71	1,255	7,619 90	12,583 43	20,203 33
1885	70	1,294	12,626 61	12,827 25	25,453 86
1886	72	1,216	6,788 26	13,215 09	20,003 35
1887	79	1,313	5,838 88	13,814 45	19,653 33
1888	73	1,265	7,386 25	15,115 06	22,501 31

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TABLE No. 14 — (Continued) — ORANGE COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	140	.....	\$18,694 94	.....	\$18,694 94
1870	204	57	17,907 14	\$1,874 46	19,781 60
1871	153	100	13,040 95	2,715 33	15,756 28
1872	190	200	18,774 23	3,124 56	21,898 79
1873	235	52	23,590 72	3,184 64	26,775 36
1874	185	72	29,049 86	3,218 29	32,268 15
1875	179	44	36,417 37	3,002 74	39,420 11
1876	205	.....	31,837 26	2,429 44	34,266 70
1877	294	487	28,605 06	5,674 51	34,279 57
1878	322	521	38,782 57	6,255 38	45,037 95
1879	297	776	44,048 95	8,090 39	52,139 34
1880	286	860	40,880 57	9,503 17	50,383 74
1881	226	835	39,648 22	7,831 36	47,479 58
1882	196	444	14,249 00	4,409 06	18,658 06
1883	198	356	19,285 19	6,545 36	25,830 55
1884	200	343	20,967 12	6,229 49	27,196 61
1885	211	200	24,700 30	5,574 10	30,274 40
1886	211	175	20,426 44	4,183 20	24,609 64
1887	222	200	26,080 62	3,358 20	29,438 82
1888 *					

* No report furnished.

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TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — NEWBURGH CITY AND TOWN ALMS-HOUSE.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	50	110	\$6,568 67	\$1,077 06	\$7,645 73
1870	51	300	7,882 95	634 10	8,517 05
1871	60	118	9,263 73	895 86	10,159 59
1872	62	329	10,146 83	1,756 31	11,903 14
1873	64	360	8,416 73	2,317 03	10,733 76
1874	65	854	12,127 68	3,594 45	15,722 13
1875	60	2,710	21,267 82	4,079 97	25,347 79
1876	36	397	2,540 91	3,828 24	6,369 15
1877	59	755	17,341 28	2,494 00	19,835 28
1878	56	574	4,425 10	4,908 22	9,333 32
1879	65	821	12,250 66	1,242 50	13,493 16
1880	88	.....	12,800 00	2,800 00	15,600 00
1881 * .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882	71	369	8,109 70	2,273 78	10,383 48
1883	79	349	10,559 15	5,895 72	16,454 87
1884	79	392	8,949 13	5,981 00	14,930 13
1885	86	1,015	10,083 70	7,161 44	17,245 14
1886	97	921	11,879 49	8,097 11	19,976 60
1887	85	869	10,917 44	7,249 12	18,166 56
1888	91	805	9,297 46	7,294 26	16,591 72

* No report furnished.

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TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — ORLEANS COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	98	613	\$6,075 00	\$3,438 41	\$9,513 41
1870	80	580	5,961 94	3,460 71	9,422 65
1871	90	546	6,422 14	3,827 42	9,749 56
1872	77	550	5,779 57	3,476 53	9,256 10
1873	72	112	7,683 71	3,248 37	10,932 08
1874	74	259	7,686 13	3,737 48	11,423 61
1875	81	1,096	8,017 70	4,585 53	12,603 23
1876	71	277	9,190 74	6,527 17	15,717 91
1877	75	1,233	10,252 53	6,931 43	17,183 96
1878	84	1,397	11,502 99	7,248 74	18,751 73
1879	95	450	10,392 24	7,299 17	17,691 41
1880	99	350	7,354 34	10,308 98	17,663 32
1881	71	854	13,097 32	5,405 03	18,502 35
1882	56	581	10,101 15	8,134 29	18,235 44
1883 *					
1884	70	1,025	7,464 47	9,756 80	17,221 27
1885	78	506	4,840 99	9,738 40	14,579 39
1886	81	478	10,670 48	10,531 16	21,201 64
1887 *					
1888	78	786	11,400 18	15,590 10	26,990 28

* No report furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — OSWEGO COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	76	3,250	\$11,343 32	\$60,136 85	\$71,480 17
1870	60	736	9,384 84	12,108 88	21,493 52
1871	66	1,506	12,380 17	12,853 77	25,183 94
1872	65	.....	11,065 40	13,894 07	24,959 47
1873	69	1,239	12,134 25	9,294 71	21,428 96
1874	82	1,643	13,449 75	34,255 22	47,704 97
1875	88	1,791	13,915 85	34,286 96	48,202 81
1876	94	18	7,332 31	10,333 20	17,665 51
1877	87	113	7,714 29	9,941 03	17,655 32
1878	58	63	6,789 75	9,855 64	16,645 39
1879	99	2,286	8,767 99	27,972 28	36,740 27
1880	48	1,950	6,988 81	21,289 28	28,278 09
1881	114	3,388	7,523 37	44,884 36	52,407 73
1882	111	1,600	8,753 94	11,458 16	20,212 10
1883	118	1,702	9,211 02	21,994 22	31,205 24
1884	101	1,735	9,374 95	33,274 88	42,649 83
1885	124	1,542	10,400 93	19,792 33	33,193 26
1886	137	1,947	9,743 53	36,723 46	46,466 99
1887	142	2,018	11,125 85	27,425 21	38,551 06
1888	150	1,530	12,826 13	39,828 42	52,654 55

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TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — OSWEGO CITY ALMS-HOUSE.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	44	1,304	\$3,473 53	\$15,401 94	\$18,875 47
1870	58	.....	5,058 81	.....	5,058 81
1871	59	35	4,081 51	1,360 50	5,442 01
1872	69	30	4,202 98	1,825 14	6,028 12
1873	60	48	4,851 56	1,147 21	5,998 77
1874* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	60	548	6,863 92	13,629 07	20,492 99
1876	56	585	9,281 96	18,373 11	27,655 07
1877	74	1,020	9,750 01	21,615 39	31,365 40
1878	62	3,993	7,537 12	27,607 50	35,144 62
1879* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	59	.....	4,835 00	14,925 32	19,760 32
1881	49	.....	7,198 50	13,384 00	20,582 50
1882	44	.....	11,662 00	.....	11,662 00
1883	48	1,242	3,196 54	8,869 03	12,065 57
1884	37	876	3,420 48	7,915 91	11,336 39
1885	43	724	3,461 81	6,299 50	9,761 31
1886	47	645	7,561 28	6,558 87	14,120 15
1887	49	652	4,427 26	6,474 95	10,902 21
1888	43	873	3,529 56	7,079 83	10,609 39

*No report furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — OTSEGO COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	114	195	\$10,685 88	\$3,457 56	\$14,143 44
1870	137	77	10,612 70	1,833 10	12,445 80
1871	103	173	11,330 05	3,405 93	14,735 98
1872	93	184	9,391 56	3,626 48	13,018 04
1873	94	209	8,403 92	3,536 51	11,940 43
1874	90	.....	11,267 03	6,842 12	18,109 15
1875	86	642	9,144 02	9,814 81	18,958 83
1876	110	1,198	8,165 92	8,201 62	16,367 54
1877	102	685	9,347 94	5,612 88	14,960 82
1878	115	1,175	8,180 28	8,061 03	16,241 31
1879	90	413	13,727 53	6,793 82	20,521 35
1880	90	400	13,400 00	6,264 00	19,664 00
1881	103	365	13,487 95	7,828 62	21,316 57
1882	111	319	8,652 52	7,447 80	16,100 32
1883	88	269	11,522 28	6,564 83	18,087 11
1884	86	227	11,531 04	5,287 86	16,818 90
1885	72	317	9,209 45	4,576 72	13,786 17
1886	77	227	9,694 50	4,840 07	14,534 57
1887	93	219	9,013 71	4,223 57	13,237 28
1888	88	206	7,563 97	5,453 08	13,017 05

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TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — PUTNAM COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	36	390	\$2,771 56	\$750 00	\$3,521 56
1870	32	814	2,121 96	2,275 34	4,397 04
1871	27	817	2,000 00	2,200 00	4,200 00
1872	38	.....	1,428 07	.....	1,428 07
1873	40	100	*	*	*
1874	39	45	2,030 98	.....	2,030 98
1875	34	208	1,802 50	22 50	1,825 00
1876	36	.....	2,800 00	.....	2,800 00
1877	49	128	2,781 09	.....	2,781 09
1878	55	119	2,993 00	.....	2,993 00
1879	38	75	2,919 81	500 00	3,419 81
1880	34	126	2,744 29	.....	2,744 29
1881	37	.....	3,050 00	.....	3,050 00
1882	38	.....	*	*	*
1883	33	.....	2,600 00	.....	2,600 00
1884	37	.....	3,200 00	.....	3,200 00
1885	42	.....	3,400 00	.....	3,400 00
1886	45	.....	3,014 84	.....	3,014 84
1887	46	.....	3,677 22	.....	3,677 22
1888 † .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Not furnished.

† Report too imperfect for use after correspondence.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — QUEENS COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	93	253	\$11,877 96	\$2,013 38	\$13,891 34
1870	92	375	9,086 77	971 44	10,058 21
1871	99	378	11,121 00	1,235 82	12,356 82
1872	95	1,029	13,361 69	1,300 09	14,661 78
1873	171	1,120	11,540 03	1,460 87	13,000 90
1874	93	5,850	23,927 56	6,128 34	30,055 90
1875	223	11,441	24,231 76	10,056 53	34,288 29
1876	112	9,868	20,006 12	8,461 39	28,467 51
1877	80	12,468	14,812 75	12,717 90	27,530 65
1878	89	8,978	17,904 04	5,016 84	22,920 88
1879	94	327	13,637 66	4,094 08	17,731 74
1880	56	5,128	15,584 10	3,711 36	19,295 46
1881	53	3,394	6,822 75	39,607 20	46,429 95
1882	50	1,350	11,382 37	35,143 05	46,525 42
1883	56	125	11,287 30	2,526 57	13,813 87
1884	64	250	10,735 16	7,986 78	18,721 94
1885	74	131	13,470 34	6,845 89	20,316 23
1886	43	175	12,266 38	6,965 54	19,231 92
1887	66	170	11,928 17	6,533 18	18,461 35
1888	63	3,260	11,750 56	*48,960 94	60,711 50

* Includes \$41,227.54 given by town overseers.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — RENNELAER COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	155	497	*	*	*
1870	124	1,626	\$18,755 19	\$19,028 13	\$37,783 32
1871	115	1,524	20,867 18	15,193 65	36,060 83
1872	122	700	19,612 00	8,959 00	28,571 00
1873	192	151	21,700 82	9,922 61	31,713 43
1874	182	875	24,019 85	12,617 59	36,637 44
1875	172	587	20,608 93	10,058 06	30,666 96
1876	201	147	17,344 77	8,169 45	25,514 22
1877	209	192	30,166 60	12,555 62	42,722 22
1878	220	871	20,979 87	11,549 05	32,528 92
1879	179	466	20,521 13	6,358 25	26,879 38
1880	142	1,008	17,166 20	10,605 69	27,771 89
1881	159	871	15,747 26	9,688 58	25,435 84
1882	146	923	21,656 52	9,793 08	31,449 60
1883	192	1,047	21,226 56	11,740 04	32,966 60
1884	250	945	16,908 15	11,368 06	28,276 21
1885	268	877	20,945 80	11,006 31	31,952 11
1886	260	724	22,537 59	11,208 12	33,745 71
1887	263	662	23,222 75	9,989 58	33,212 33
1888	284	802	24,681 25	11,635 40	36,316 65

* Not furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — RICHMOND COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	90	1,139	\$8,892 82	\$4,742 30	\$13,635 12
1870	85	1,220	8,773 33	5,265 74	14,039 07
1871 * .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	97	751	7,998 55	.....	7,998 55
1873	110	1,230	11,863 61	7,797 97	19,661 58
1874	108	1,345	14,033 00	6,056 80	20,089 80
1875	124	1,655	12,804 26	5,668 98	18,473 24
1876	93	1,513	15,603 44	5,312 17	20,915 61
1877	110	2,882	12,655 04	7,682 17	20,337 21
1878	108	1,799	13,382 54	6,500 98	19,883 52
1879	112	1,667	12,630 91	5,308 88	17,938 79
1880	105	1,246	11,267 06	3,424 95	14,692 01
1881	121	345	13,121 37	2,932 49	16,053 86
1882	116	326	15,644 26	2,714 14	18,358 40
1883	120	328	17,449 09	3,002 92	20,452 01
1884	137	379	16,080 58	4,229 48	20,310 06
1885	146	415	16,024 46	4,120 86	20,145 32
1886	150	369	22,193 65	5,175 75	27,369 40
1887	158	403	15,222 91	4,957 53	20,180 44
1888	160	415	15,989 47	4,118 49	20,107 96

* No report furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — ROCKLAND COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	52	280	\$4,053 47	\$10,226 64	\$14,280 11
1870	51	173	4,563 24	1,685 00	6,248 24
1871	48	.....	3,114 57	4,091 52	7,206 09
1872	45	600	3,610 42	4,702 81	8,313 23
1873	57	900	3,746 30	4,193 73	7,940 03
1874	50	6,735	3,212 55	10,376 47	14,589 02
1875 *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	46	1,267	6,398 98	3,137 56	9,536 54
1877	66	132	8,598 00	3,020 00	11,618 00
1878	64	400	6,686 00	3,966 62	10,652 62
1879	55	63	7,921 35	3,131 54	11,052 89
1880	46	29	6,419 10	1,658 35	8,077 45
1881	42	26	6,786 75	1,362 43	8,149 18
1882	45	26	7,418 21	922 25	8,340 46
1883	61	30	5,875 79	457 97	6,333 76
1884	52	27	6,860 80	694 84	7,555 64
1885	52	32	5,133 14	946 75	6,079 89
1886	56	.....	5,726 26	.....	5,726 26
1887	61	.....	3,450 63	.....	3,450 63
1888	72	394	6,860 96	5,868 33	12,729 29

* No report furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	106	2,733	\$10,527 56	\$34,056 59	\$44,584 15
1870	124	1,610	12,293 16	28,781 43	41,074 59
1871	127	1,646	12,143 25	31,889 98	43,533 18
1872	106	2,224	9,027 35	30,039 89	39,067 24
1873	111	2,382	8,464 03	27,615 35	36,079 38
1874	118	2,021	6,615 16	27,582 26	34,197 42
1875	135	2,219	7,600 50	26,700 62	34,301 12
1876	140	2,486	7,253 15	28,012 49	35,265 64
1877	151	3,587	7,668 50	33,916 12	41,584 62
1878	162	2,827	6,241 37	25,926 73	32,168 10
1879	172	3,641	5,784 53	25,953 70	31,738 23
1880	180	3,130	8,461 77	24,833 44	33,295 21
1881	189	2,372	13,733 42	25,479 43	39,212 85
1882	191	1,138	13,279 79	4,114 79	17,394 58
1883	173	586	14,001 93	3,511 62	17,513 55
1884	175	698	11,420 61	7,061 60	18,482 21
1885	184	437	16,765 77	5,604 57	22,370 34
1886	167	642	16,028 26	8,746 32	24,774 58
1887	160	673	13,474 67	10,645 88	24,120 55
1888	149	471	15,920 68	11,070 65	26,993 33

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TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — SARATOGA COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	131	17	\$15,160 26	\$544 50	\$15,704 76
1870	122	17	15,020 42	457 77	15,478 19
1871	133	.....	14,884 50	.....	14,884 50
1872	111	.....	12,103 71	.....	12,103 71
1873	115	64	13,173 83	.....	13,173 83
1874	129	352	12,832 40	210 00	13,042 40
1875	146	634	12,104 52	477 80	12,582 32
1876	165	65	14,492 23	103 00	14,595 23
1877	163	.....	11,499 87	146 67	11,646 54
1878	167	200	10,327 87	150 00	10,477 87
1879	145	.....	9,801 27	.....	9,801 27
1880	138	.....	8,963 22	.....	8,963 22
1881	133	.....	9,305 72	.....	9,305 72
1882	124	.....	10,618 34	.....	10,618 34
1883	134	.....	12,553 31	.....	12,553 31
1884	134	.....	9,933 07	.....	9,933 07
1885	135	.....	10,961 34	.....	10,961 34
1886	123	.....	11,000 00	.....	11,000 00
1887	124	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00
1888	114	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	75	761	\$10,092 00	\$2,333 71	\$12,425 71
1870	57	1,228	10,177 80	2,167 44	12,345 24
1871	55	1,168	9,155 70	2,373 03	11,528 73
1872	56	700	8,801 49	2,521 32	11,322 81
1873	64	1,443	8,072 13	2,400 16	10,472 29
1874	60	2,913	8,163 12	2,490 43	10,653 55
1875	52	3,473	10,699 89	4,155 38	14,855 27
1876	58	3,888	9,259 39	2,227 46	11,486 85
1877	54	4,991	10,093 01	4,976 73	15,069 74
1878	59	4,374	9,912 50	6,286 74	16,199 24
1879	46	2,742	8,667 59	4,262 68	12,930 27
1880	54	2,398	5,287 68	3,380 71	9,208 39
1881	56	2,715	6,049 32	3,357 05	9,386 37
1882	51	2,602	6,158 77	4,217 42	10,376 19
1883	60	3,742	5,594 91	5,145 80	10,740 71
1884	64	3,641	7,693 15	3,381 78	11,074 93
1885	64	147	7,692 94	3,095 90	10,788 84
1886	63	151	6,176 80	2,530 97	8,707 77
1887	57	153	7,159 60	2,472 60	9,632 20
1888	62	151	7,268 28	2,178 45	9,446 73

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TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	76	145	\$5,387 98	\$2,174 00	\$7,562 98
1870	81	105	5,173 59	2,794 00	7,967 59
1871 * .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	52	125	3,914 97	60 00	3,974 97
1873	68	54	5,236 55	1,484 50	6,721 05
1874	58	63	4,137 31	1,109 58	5,248 69
1875	60	60	6,985 17	787 37	7,772 54
1876	57	.....	4,597 00	2,460 00	7,057 00
1877	57	.....	3,738 72	2,095 22	5,833 94
1878	62	70	*	*	*
1879	60	31	5,280 55	532 87	5,813 42
1880	42	.....	2,713 27	399 26	3,112 53
1881	35	25	3,000 00	600 00	3,600 00
1882	33	14	4,000 00	25 00	4,025 00
1883	† 38	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884	33	.....	4,370 79	.....	4,370 79
1885	37	.....	1,619 58	.....	1,619 58
1886	40	.....	4,325 40	753 20	5,078 60
1887 * .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1888	40	†	†	3,650 00	3,650 00

* No report furnished.

† No further items furnished.

† Not given.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — SENECA COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	87	1,663	\$11,927 00	\$6,935 13	\$18,862 13
1870	80	...	8,979 04	.....	8,979 04
1871	91	452	7,779 00	.....	7,779 00
1872	87	641	7,202 26	4,353 95	11,556 18
1873	55	279	5,555 88	5,331 20	10,887 08
1874	45	627	4,538 58	5,000 19	9,538 77
1875	41	264	5,740 66	.....	5,740 66
1876	56	371	4,606 44	1,305 48	5,911 92
1877	81	1,153	6,129 65	8,730 71	14,860 36
1878* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	74	479	8,485 30	7,820 94	16,306 24
1880	50	475	4,089 80	7,351 75	11,431 54
1881	51	430	4,967 44	8,348 03	13,315 47
1882	59	482	5,955 82	8,782 56	14,738 38
1883	60	434	5,120 84	8,170 56	13,291 40
1884	58	616	5,078 45	8,564 11	13,642 56
1885	60	455	6,774 94	9,383 69	16,158 63
1886	67	475	7,674 40	7,014 00	14,688 40
1887* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1888	54	.....	7,268 61	.....	7,268 61

* No report furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — STEUBEN COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	93	1,836	\$7,652 13	\$11,216 88	\$18,869 01
1870	91	1,593	7,961 54	13,947 90	21,909 44
1871	85	1,373	8,030 24	10,395 44	18,425 68
1872	79	1,040	7,741 02	11,560 92	19,301 94
1873	90	1,399	6,818 05	11,570 39	18,388 44
1874	98	.....	6,760 44	12,672 86	19,433 30
1875	107	1,374	7,919 13	14,673 75	22,592 88
1876	115	1,137	8,166 69	14,406 47	22,573 16
1877	113	848	7,690 56	20,756 09	28,446 65
1878	102	1,268	7,866 06	17,263 96	25,130 02
1879	89	1,314	5,374 29	16,498 18	21,872 47
1880	91	1,042	4,332 06	18,832 83	23,164 89
1881	80	962	7,777 36	14,336 79	22,114 15
1882	77	976	4,186 84	17,225 95	21,412 79
1883	75	1,028	5,546 67	17,187 17	22,733 84
1884	59	956	4,841 90	18,087 14	22,929 04
1885	59	1,034	4,545 73	17,046 59	21,592 32
1886	79	747	4,121 24	9,936 58	14,057 82
1887	71	.....	11,584 07	9,726 18	21,310 25
1888	64	871	7,583 11	14,642 99	22,226 10

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — SUFFOLK COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871†	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	80	210	\$11,205 04	\$22,859 72	\$34,064 76
1873	117	394	17,121 88	18,278 10	35,399 98
1874	123	377	15,711 44	12,786 77	28,498 21
1875	128	743	15,352 07	17,198 78	32,550 85
1876	128	1,350	17,131 81	15,815 23	32,947 04
1877	137	2,160	20,333 26	20,347 86	40,681 12
1878	164	900	17,100 00	900 00	18,000 00
1879	166	900	19,600 00	19,676 43	39,276 43
1880	170	984	19,751 29	15,328 16	35,079 45
1881	141	837	25,204 99	13,495 97	38,700 96
1882	175	907	25,558 16	16,817 65	42,375 81
1883	165	1,070	27,276 31	17,351 40	44,627 71
1884	196	877	19,646 42	18,325 36	37,971 78
1885	193	1,129	18,083 44	1,676 40	19,759 84
1886	184	1,000	12,783 95	19,089 61	31,873 56
1887	176	884	17,128 64	17,000 45	34,129 09
1888	181	1,088	14,664 65	18,516 65	33,181 30

* No report furnished. (No poor-house.)

† Poor-house opened November, 1871.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — STEUBEN COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	93	1,836	\$7,652 13	\$11,216 88	\$18,869 01
1870	91	1,593	7,961 54	13,947 90	21,909 44
1871	85	1,373	8,030 24	10,395 44	18,425 68
1872	79	1,040	7,741 02	11,560 92	19,301 94
1873	90	1,399	6,818 05	11,570 39	18,388 44
1874	98	.....	6,760 44	12,672 86	19,433 30
1875	107	1,374	7,919 13	14,673 75	22,592 88
1876	115	1,137	8,166 69	14,406 47	22,573 16
1877	113	848	7,690 56	20,756 09	28,446 65
1878	102	1,268	7,866 06	17,263 96	25,130 02
1879	89	1,314	5,374 29	16,498 18	21,872 47
1880	91	1,042	4,332 06	18,832 83	23,164 89
1881	80	962	7,777 36	14,336 79	22,114 15
1882	77	976	4,186 84	17,225 95	21,412 79
1883	75	1,028	5,546 67	17,187 17	22,733 84
1884	59	956	4,841 90	18,087 14	22,929 04
1885	59	1,034	4,545 73	17,046 59	21,592 32
1886	79	747	4,121 24	9,936 58	14,057 82
1887	71	.....	11,584 07	9,726 18	21,310 25
1888	64	871	7,583 11	14,642 99	22,226 10

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — Tioga County.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	73	904	\$7,529 10	\$10,315 13	\$17,844 23
1870	50	904	6,654 28	9,270 85	15,925 13
1871	48	210	6,025 41	7,311 55	13,336 96
1872	55	643	4,972 69	7,070 50	12,043 19
1873	59	612	3,929 02	11,311 19	15,240 21
1874	48	864	4,251 88	13,167 98	17,419 86
1875	53	930	4,735 29	12,926 97	17,662 26
1876	64	1,871	4,808 54	10,630 04	15,438 58
1877	63	2,201	4,666 07	19,655 74	24,321 81
1878	51	1,436	3,916 77	15,951 38	19,868 15
1879	57	1,005	2,673 20	15,236 19	17,909 39
1880	52	937	3,205 64	13,677 63	16,883 27
1881	58	1,000	4,055 94	13,096 39	17,152 33
1882	51	988	3,839 73	13,198 54	17,038 17
1883	50	1,148	2,469 87	10,790 98	13,260 85
1884	47	991	2,329 81	3,209 29	5,539 10
1885	70	990	3,749 89	10,349 46	14,099 35
1886	83	247	1,669 00	1,999 65	3,668 65
1887	82	1,149	5,565 44	16,196 90	21,762 34
1888	108	1,226	6,994 97	13,737 08	20,732 05

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TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — TOMPKINS COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	50	.....	\$2,285 67	\$1,306 35	\$3,592 02
1870	48	381	3,462 51	6,853 63	10,316 14
1871	37	495	2,290 41	7,509 40	9,799 81
1872	38	136	1,857 28	1,230 00	3,087 28
1873	41	200	2,088 25	6,155 32	8,243 57
1874	38	337	3,074 31	7,303 34	10,377 65
1875	37	838	2,928 61	1,553 46	4,482 07
1876	40	903	2,510 75	10,248 11	12,758 86
1877	54	1,928	3,670 98	3,446 82	7,117 80
1878	47	242	1,973 76	3,098 04	5,071 80
1879	39	503	5,067 84	10,442 28	15,510 42
1880	46	486	3,652 74	10,616 73	14,269 47
1881	40	401	3,355 18	13,114 62	16,469 80
1882	46	346	2,439 06	10,353 75	12,792 81
1883	35	74	2,800 61	1,902 95	4,703 56
1884	35	341	5,304 53	7,665 61	12,970 14
1885*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887	31	448	4,377 27	12,174 46	16,551 73
1888	34	588	3,032 85	19,199 36	22,232 21

* No report furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — ULSTER COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	123	2,017	\$11,994 38	\$9,176 78	\$21,162 16
1870	140	3,649	15,189 66	19,798 15	34,937 81
1871	126	1,685	11,710 59	7,558 76	19,269 35
1872	109	1,197	10,497 05	287 00	10,784 05
1873	130	1,998	10,414 73	11,985 50	22,401 23
1874	123	.....	10,557 29	2,600 00	13,157 29
1875	149	.....	11,275 03	498 06	11,773 09
1876	135	187	9,207 86	287 00	9,494 86
1877	149	199	11,480 00	350 00	11,830 00
1878	204	.....	12,586 00	.....	12,586 00
1879*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	92	.....	4,403 36	.....	4,403 36
1881	69	103	5,623 01	991 88	5,614 89
1882	68	318	4,727 52	1,652 66	6,380 18
1883	64	1,001	4,891 48	6,166 86	11,058 34
1884	70	1,245	4,624 82	8,283 10	12,907 92
1885	74	1,396	5,333 58	7,964 38	13,287 96
1886	82	1,059	4,691 35	8,303 38	12,994 68
1887	184	1,209	7,985 38	7,968 61	15,053 99
1888	135	867	9,200 29	7,841 21	17,041 50

* No report furnished.

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TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — KINGSTON CITY ALMS-HOUSE.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869 *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870 *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871 *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872 *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	30	1,404	\$4,775 82	\$4,253 34	\$9,029 16
1874	42	2,084	5,166 02	8,380 18	13,546 20
1875	55	3,575	7,867 30	9,750 68	17,617 98
1876	103	2,801	7,552 87	11,882 05	19,434 92
1877	69	2,135	11,050 21	14,842 58	25,892 79
1878	65	1,718	9,024 48	6,645 01	15,669 49
1879	64	688	6,758 41	2,009 73	8,768 14
1880	56	1,378	8,741 74	2,012 42	10,754 16
1881	51	938	11,927 96	2,730 78	14,658 74
1882	47	997	10,796 21	2,622 86	13,419 07
1883	52	671	7,248 84	2,667 96	9,916 80
1884	58	687	10,962 64	3,438 71	14,401 35
1885	46	1,270	10,261 83	7,098 24	17,360 07
1886	50	1,375	7,924 73	6,456 17	14,380 90
1887	43	1,212	8,777 81	7,999 57	16,777 38
1888	50	1,231	8,986 22	6,586 25	15,572 47

* No report this year.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued)—Ulster County.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	123	2,017	\$ 11,994 38	\$9,176 78	\$21,162 16
1870	140	3,649	15,139 66	19,798 15	34,937 81
1871	126	1,685	11,710 59	7,558 76	19,269 35
1872	109	197	10,497 05	287 00	10,784 05
1873	130	1,998	10,414 73	11,985 50	22,401 23
1874	123	.....	10,557 29	2,600 00	13,157 29
1875	149	.....	11,275 03	498 06	11,773 09
1876	135	187	9,207 86	287 00	9,494 86
1877	149	199	11,480 00	350 00	11,830 00
1878	204	.....	12,586 00	.....	12,586 00
1879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	92	.....	4,403 36	.....	4,403 36
1881	69	103	5,623 01	991 88	5,614 89
1882	68	318	4,727 52	1,652 66	6,380 18
1883	41	1,001	4,891 48	6,166 86	11,058 34
1884	.....	1,245	4,624 82	8,283 10	12,907 92
1885	.....	1,336	5,333 58	7,954 38	13,287 96
1886		1,059	4,691 35	8,303 33	12,994 68
1887		1,209	7,985 38	7,968 61	15,053 99
1888		1,507	9,900 29	7,841 21	17,041 50

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TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — KINGSTON CITY ALMS-HOUSE.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869 *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870 *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871 *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872 *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	30	1,404	\$4,775 82	\$4,253 34	\$9,029 16
1874	42	2,084	5,166 02	8,380 18	13,546 20
1875	55	3,575	7,867 30	9,750 68	17,617 98
1876	103	2,801	7,552 87	11,882 05	19,434 92
1877	69	2,135	11,050 21	14,842 58	25,892 79
1878	65	1,718	9,024 48	6,645 01	15,669 49
1879	64	688	6,758 41	2,009 73	8,768 14
1880	56	1,378	8,741 74	2,012 42	10,754 16
1881	51	938	11,927 96	2,730 78	14,658 74
1882	47	997	10,796 21	2,622 86	13,419 07
1883	52	671	7,248 84	2,667 96	9,916 80
1884	58	687	10,962 64	3,438 71	14,401 35
1885	46	1,270	10,261 83	7,098 24	17,360 07
1886	50	1,375	7,924 73	6,456 17	14,380 90
1887	43	1,212	8,777 81	7,999 57	16,777 38
1888	50	1,231	8,986 22	6,586 25	15,572 47

* No report this year.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — WARREN COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	43	.....	\$4,996 74	.....	\$4,996 74
1870	41	17	4,144 63	\$346 86	4,491 49
1871	46	.....	4,850 92	.....	4,850 92
1872	47	156	3,421 60	2,067 49	5,489 09
1873	49	165	3,627 20	2,100 00	5,727 20
1874	55	14	4,481 86	410 60	4,892 46
1875	67	15	4,877 55	762 20	5,639 75
1876	82	73	6,136 63	1,111 48	7,248 11
1877	86	450	5,494 44	1,431 53	6,925 97
1878	73	180	4,668 13	956 37	5,614 50
1879	73	280	4,073 04	741 87	4,814 91
1880	73	136	5,910 86	665 30	6,576 16
1881	67	206	5,061 10	930 78	5,991 88
1882	64	379	5,314 46	791 15	6,105 61
1883	63	120	3,973 31	1,262 55	5,225 86
1884	63	194	5,291 34	2,684 65	7,975 99
1885	64	293	5,504 11	2,785 06	8,289 17
1886	57	322	5,868 53	2,996 92	8,865 45
1887	53	222	3,985 80	3,410 48	7,396 28
1888	54	265	4,213 52	3,514 53	7,728 05

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — WASHINGTON COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	126	301	\$10,819 90	\$1,185 09	\$12,004 99
1870	127	461	9,951 81	2,056 84	12,008 65
1871	109	645	9,785 01	1,872 08	11,657 09
1872	88	.....	9,785 01	.....	9,785 01
1873	112	.....	9,905 18	.....	9,905 18
1874	104	.....	10,108 18	.....	10,108 18
1875	112	.....	11,575 72	.....	11,575 72
1876	130	.....	10,983 33	.....	10,983 33
1877	126	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00
1878	119	.....	7,436 00	.....	7,436 00
1879	119	.....	7,515 00	.....	7,515 00
1880	127	.....	8,005 46	.....	8,005 46
1881	117	.....	8,966 11	.....	8,966 11
1882	101	1,534	8,522 24	6,047 13	14,569 37
1883	89	1,003	9,012 87	4,509 85	13,522 72
1884	92	.....	9,085 18	.....	9,085 18
1885	83	.....	7,048 21	.....	7,048 21
1886	79	1,460	6,424 00	5,706 12	12,130 12
1887	88	1,559	6,572 19	5,005 73	11,577 92
1888	84	1,183	6,654 89	3,478 43	10,133 32

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — WAYNE COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	89	89	\$9,504 37	\$12,860 99	\$22,365 36
1870	84	672	9,023 36	18,221 60	27,244 96
1871	84	2,210	9,138 37	14,362 19	23,500 56
1872	70	400	6,409 83	3,979 52	10,389 35
1873	73	298	5,855 71	5,272 61	11,128 32
1874	74	.....	6,454 38	5,133 78	11,588 16
1875	83	740	8,771 29	5,134 93	13,906 22
1876	94	639	8,447 09	4,372 14	12,819 23
1877	96	718	9,322 27	4,772 67	14,094 94
1878	109	1,228	8,463 31	4,140 19	12,603 50
1879	103	781	9,155 26	4,790 88	13,946 14
1880	115	653	8,398 05	3,464 99	11,863 04
1881	114	766	10,215 23	4,333 75	14,548 98
1882	146	1,720	12,941 09	4,046 94	16,988 03
1883	176	2,252	13,696 04	3,241 09	16,937 13
1884	169	1,706	13,842 20	3,592 97	17,435 17
1885	146	2,450	15,605 51	4,171 70	19,777 21
1886	146	699	12,654 69	3,814 44	16,479 13
1887	149	191	13,403 33	3,258 37	16,661 70
1888	152	1,459	10,281 34	3,258 37	13,539 71

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TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	306	48	\$27,062 50	\$1,141 00	\$28,203 50
1870	376	50	25,895 43	1,417 33	27,312 76
1871	382	45	22,530 99	1,657 42	24,188 41
1872	371	63	22,709 15	1,443 75	24,152 90
1873	331	54	28,196 57	1,485 49	29,682 07
1874	269	41	22,762 35	1,594 83	24,357 18
1875	189	34	19,775 60	1,088 00	20,863 60
1876	369	39	20,687 32	1,334 50	22,021 82
1877	262	48	18,539 99	1,121 50	19,661 49
1878	177	28	16,140 02	881 25	17,021 27
1879	202	37	16,126 48	664 07	16,790 55
1880	153	65	14,930 76	527 68	15,458 44
1881*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882	167	29	20,720 09	714 53	21,434 62
1883	129	30	16,105 34	920 20	17,025 54
1884	150	16	13,198 07	649 41	13,847 48
1885	166	21	11,110 30	657 43	11,767 73
1886	168	35	14,068 17	941 83	15,010 00
1887	164	42	14,729 03	1,035 29	15,764 32
1888	175	47	14,118 49	1,318 73	15,437 22

*No report furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — WYOMING COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	55	158	\$5,069 00	\$559 18	\$5,628 18
1870	56	227	5,715 01	4,346 20	10,061 21
1871	44	169	5,018 78	2,755 91	7,774 69
1872	44	168	4,569 39	2,679 91	7,249 30
1873	51	123	3,865 43	1,253 70	5,119 13
1874	51	267	4,624 21	779 96	5,404 17
1875	69	243	4,458 94	2,550 43	7,009 37
1876	61	356	4,652 21	2,480 37	7,132 58
1877	63	750	4,325 22	4,454 32	8,779 54
1878	67	482	3,730 46	4,217 78	7,948 24
1879	66	434	4,752 56	5,141 26	9,893 82
1880	76	546	5,923 73	4,920 20	10,843 93
1881	79	400	4,488 50	4,500 00	8,988 50
1882	74	325	4,420 11	3,500 00	7,920 11
1883	71	272	4,745 00	3,600 00	8,345 00
1884	67	234	4,247 25	3,618 72	7,865 97
1885	68	127	5,216 87	603 79	5,820 66
1886	66	385	6,276 57	4,178 43	10,455 00
1887	77	344	5,483 82	3,032 36	8,516 18
1888	81	390	5,074 03	5,434 35	10,508 38

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TABLE No. 41 — (Concluded) — YATES COUNTY.

YEAR.	Average number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Expended for support.	Expended for relief.	Total expenditure.
1869	63	.....	\$6,895 93	\$1,693 63	\$8,589 56
1870	70	53	5,308 70	2,312 84	7,621 54
1871	42	88	6,048 71	3,124 10	9,172 81
1872	34	.....	2,997 42	4,087 12	7,084 54
1873	33	89	4,377 19	3,189 95	7,567 14
1874	36	177	3,242 43	5,670 97	8,913 40
1875	42	736	3,852 45	7,646 15	11,498 60
1876	34	938	4,230 95	7,077 89	11,308 84
1877	34	2,520	5,290 90	12,145 77	17,436 67
1878	36	2,833	4,393 21	6,059 94	10,453 15
1879	37	26	4,069 37	537 87	4,607 24
1880	36	52	3,323 17	781 46	4,104 63
1881	24	94	2,605 14	736 94	3,342 08
1882	32	26	2,812 09	550 89	3,362 98
1883	32	20	3,343 36	946 21	4,289 57
1884	32	19	3,980 76	634 80	4,615 56
1885	29	24	4,349 29	998 75	5,348 04
1886	37	31	3,713 98	1,265 26	4,979 24
1887	37	172	5,921 77	1,236 51	7,158 28
1888	40	521	3,388 71	10,440 24	13,828 95

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